# REPORT

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

ON

# WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES

## IN THE LOWER PROVINCES

For the year 1874-75.

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1876.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

*No.* 91*A*.

FROM A. MACKENZIE, ESQ.,

*Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.*,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.
(Wards' Estates.)

*Fort William, the* 21*st February* 1876.

SIR,

IN Mr. Geoghegan's letter No. 44A., dated 27th January 1874, the Member in charge submitted to Government a report on the management of wards' and attached estates throughout the Lower Provinces for the year 1872-73. That report was confessedly of an *ad interim* character, and a hope was expressed that "next year a thoroughly exhaustive report might be practicable, so that, starting from that as a basis, Commissioners would in after years have merely to bring up to date the portions relating to their several divisions." The pressure of duty in connection with famine relief became, however, so great in 1874 that the local officers were excused from submitting any detailed report upon wards' estates for the year 1873-74. In Appendix A will be found the figured statements abstracted from the returns for that year, but the following report is for the year 1874-75.

HON'BLE V. H. SCHALCH, C.S.I.

2. The Member in charge has made a somewhat radical change in the form of the report. In paragraph 4 of that for 1872-73 were reproduced the instructions which Mr. Schalch had issued for the guidance of local officers in framing the narratives of their administration during the year. These instructions specified various headings under which information was sought for in the case of each estate: and in the Board's report these headings were treated as separate sections, under each of which was brought together the information extracted from the various local reports bearing upon that head. Though this plan may have had some advantages, yet on the whole Mr. Schalch is now of opinion that it is better not to split up the narrative of the management of each estate, but to keep it together as a connected whole, noticing, where necessary, those points on which the information required may still be deficient.

3. From several of the Divisional Commissioners the Member in charge has this year received very full and valuable reports, of which he has made large use in the paragraphs following. He has preferred on this occasion rather to err on the side of excess than to curtail the local narratives, where these seemed good and interesting, because it was his wish that the present report should serve hereafter as a volume of reference, presenting a readily available conspectus of the history and position of each important ward's estate. In future years it is hoped that the Board's report may for most districts be confined to a brief annual summary of any general measures affecting their trust estates, and concise *resumés* of the actual administration of each of these properties during the year under review. In some cases, however, there is still much information wanting to complete the preliminary narrative, and the attention of local officers will be called to this.

4. After a few preliminary and general paragraphs the report is divided into sections corresponding to the Commissioners' divisions, the Commissioners being, under Act IV (B.C) of 1870, the Courts of Wards, working under the Board's control. Opposite the beginning of each section is inserted a table intended to shew in a compendious form the financial management of each estate during the year 1874-75 (columns 4 to 19), and its savings or debts at the close of that period (columns 20 and 21). Following this comes the account of each estate or group of estates extracted or abstracted from the local reports. In Appendix B. will be found for 1874-75 the general district statement formerly appended to the Board's Land Revenue Report, and a table classifying the estates according to their gross rental. Between the figures of the returns and those of the local reports there have been found occasional though not serious discrepancies, arising probably from the fact that the returns are examined and corrected by repeated references for explanation, while the Collectors' and Commissioners' reports are often written before the outcome of these corrections is finally settled. Wherever it was possible safely so to do, the figures in the body of the report have been made to harmonise with the tables. But it has to be remembered that the columns of the tables indicate actuals for the year, while those of the local reports frequently shew what are the normal or estimated facts of an estate's rent-roll, expenditure, and so on. It is hoped that the facts in each case are made sufficiently clear, but the foregoing general *caveat* may be desirable to prevent occasional misunderstanding.

## SECTION I.

### PRELIMINARY AND GENERAL.

5. Some confusion has arisen at times from the failure to distinguish accurately between the several classes of estates, the property of individuals, which may come under the management of the revenue authorities. As the powers that may be exercised in dealing with these estates vary materially with the class to which they belong, and as they have this year been arranged in the tables according to their proper categories, the Member in charge thinks it may be convenient once more to summarize the provisions of law bearing upon this point.

Setting aside, then, for the moment *attached* estates, there are four classes of private estates that may be legally brought under the management of Government officers:—

I. The estates of disqualified proprietors administered by the *Court of Wards* under Act IV, (B.C.) of 1870, the enactment which took the place of Regulation X of 1793. Only those disqualified proprietors are subject to the superintendence of the Court of Wards who own, either alone or as sharers with other disqualified proprietors, the *whole* of an estate paying revenue direct to Government, and who are not subject to the jurisdiction, as respects infants and lunatics, of the High Court. But whenever a disqualified proprietor comes under the Court of Wards, all his property, whether revenue-paying or revenue-free, held in common tenancy or held sole, becomes subject to the jurisdiction of the Court. Under the Act lunacy and minority absolutely disqualify a proprietor; but a female proprietor is only disqualified if considered really incompetent to manage. The Court has very extensive powers in dealing with estates of which it assumes charge under this Act, and it may adopt in them any form of management that seems best to it. This is the only class of estates over which the Court of Wards, as such, has original jurisdiction.

II. The estates of lunatics, where these estates consist in whole or in part of land, or any interest in land, not subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, may, by an order of the civil court, under section 11, Act XXXV, 1858, be placed in charge of the *Collector*, who is bound to appoint a manager and to act only through him. The manager has the same powers as the proprietor would have had if not a lunatic, save that he cannot sell, mortgage, or grant leases for over five years without the order of the civil court. The Collector is himself subject to the control of the superior revenue authorities, but the Court of Wards, as such, has no jurisdiction over these estates.

III. Estates of minors not under the protection of the Court of Wards may be placed in charge of the *Collector* by an order of the civil court under section 12, Act XL of 1858. The Collector is here, as in the last case, bound to appoint a manager, but the manager is subject, as regards his duties, to the same rules as if the property were under the Court of Wards.

IV. Shares of disqualified co-proprietors in estates that have ceased to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards because one or more of the proprietors have ceased to be disqualified may be continued under the charge of the *Collector* by an order of the civil court under section 14, Act XL of 1858. The Collector in these cases, as in those last-mentioned above, was, under the section quoted, bound to appoint a manager; but by section 8, Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, after the issue of the order by the civil court, all further proceedings are to be taken under the Act last cited "as if such disqualified proprietors were proprietors of an entire estate."

In his proceedings in connection with the last two classes of estates, the Collector is subject to the control of the superior revenue authorities. The intervention of a manager between the Collector and the tenantry of estates in classes II and III affects materially the process of realizing rents, the certificate procedure of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 being barred in such cases, and arrears being only realizable by the manager under the ordinary rent law.

6. Besides the four classes of estates described above, the revenue authorities may be called on to take charge of attached estates. The various modes in which attachments may take place are as follow:—

(*a*)—Attachment of landed property may take place under section 5, Regulation V of 1799, when no one of several claimants to the estate of a person dying intestate can give "the good and sufficient security for his compliance with the judgment that may be passed in one suit" which is requisite before he can be placed in possession of the estate under section 4, and in all cases when there may be no person authorized and willing to take charge of the landed property of a person deceased. In such cases the civil court is bound, under section 3, Regulation V of 1827, to issue a precept to the Collector, directing him to hold the estate in attachment, and to appoint a person for its due care and management. The appointment of a manager is subject to the revision of the Board of Revenue.

(*b*)—Attachment may follow under section 26, Regulation V of 1812, when either the revenue authorities or any of the individuals holding an interest in a joint undivided estate can satisfy the courts of judicature that inconvenience to the public or injury to private rights is resulting from disputes subsisting among the proprietors of the estate. Under Regulation V of 1827, quoted above, the Collector will in such cases be ordered to take charge and appoint a manager.

The duty of the Collector in dealing with these last two classes of estates is to collect the rents and discharge the public revenue, and provide for the cultivation and future improvement of the estate, "and eventually to 'deliver over the estate' to the person held entitled thereto, with a full and just account of all receipts and disbursements during the period of his administration." He cannot disburse to any one, unless under the special orders of the civil court, any part of the surplus proceeds. He may, with the sanction of the Commissioner, expend these upon the improvement of the estate, but he cannot invest them otherwise so as to produce interest or profit.

(*c*)—Under section 92, Act VIII of 1859, whenever it may appear to a civil court that the interests of those concerned, in regard to any land paying revenue to Government which is in dispute in a suit, will be promoted by the management of the Collector, the court may remove the person in

whose possession the property is and appoint the Collector to be receiver and manager of such land, unless the Government shall, by any general order, prohibit the appointment of Collectors for such purpose, or shall in any particular case prohibit the appointment of the Collector to be such a receiver. In such cases the civil court grants such power for the management, preservation, and improvement of the property, and the collection of the rents and their disposal, as to the court seems good. The Collector merely acts as the agent of the court.

(*d*)—The Collector may represent to the civil court, under section 244, Act VIII of 1859, that the public sale in execution of any revenue-paying estate, or share in such estate, is objectionable, and that the decree could be satisfied by a temporary alienation of such estate or share. And the court may authorize the Collector, on security for the amount of the decree or value of the property being given, to make provision for satisfying the decree as proposed. Such cases, however, can rarely, if ever, occur in Bengal.

(*e*)—Attachment may take place under section 172, Act X of 1872, which provides that a Magistrate may order the attachment by the Collector of land paying revenue to Government belonging to a person accused of certain crimes, and believed to be absconding or concealing himself for the purpose of avoiding service of warrant. Property thus attached becomes at the disposal of Government if the absconding person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation issued at the time of attachment. It cannot, however, be sold until six months have expired. No special mode of management is prescribed in the interim. Regulation V of 1827 would ordinarily be applied.

(*f*)—In addition to the cases above stated, lands which remain under attachment issued under Act IV of 1840, now repealed, are managed by Collectors under the provisions of Regulation V of 1827

Estates under attachment by order of any judicial authority, or managed by a Collector in accordance with such order, cannot be sold for arrears of revenue, save after issue of the notification prescribed by section 5, Act XI of 1859.

7. In managing the estates entrusted to them under the provisions of law above summarized the revenue authorities have endeavoured always to act the part of good and prudent landlords, and that their control has generally proved advantageous to the interests of the proprietors has been repeatedly and fully acknowledged. Of late years, however, more attention has been directed to the improvement of the condition of the tenantry of wards' estates than was perhaps formerly the case. The policy of accumulating a large surplus invested in Government securities, to be handed over to a proprietor on his coming of age, has, for instance, been definitely condemned. The views of the present Lieutenant-Governor, by which the Board is now guided, are contained in the following paragraphs:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor believes the proper solution of the difficulty would be so to manage a ward's affairs that there should be no surplus at the end of a minority beyond such reasonable working balance as might be required for working the estate and maintaining the household in fitting style. Nothing can be more appropriate than for the manager of a ward's estate to pay off outstanding debts. But when an estate is clear of debt, a manager should understand that all he can save by economical administration ought to be spent on the improvement of the estate and the well-being of its inhabitants. Such surplus income as accumulates might be expended on wells, small irrigation works, tanks, roads, or on additions to the cultivated area of the estates by reclaiming of waste. In certain cases the area of the estate might be enlarged where such an addition would improve the estate, or money might be expended on works for the benefit of the tenantry, such as schools, hospitals, and the like. The formation of really good establishments for the management of village affairs, such as village accountants and watchmen, and the laying out of money on the permanent improvement of the land, such as on embankments, are also objects which a manager might well keep in view. The feeling among good and economical managers, that their paramount duty is to amass a large cash balance for the minor whose estate they may be administering, though certainly loyal on the manager's part towards the ward, may fail to operate for the best interests of all concerned. As expressed by Sir George Campbell, a well-managed estate under the Court of Wards ought to be to the surrounding country a good example of what a solvent, wisely-administered property should be."

It has subsequently been explained by the Government that—

"these orders are not intended to imply that a larger part of the surplus should be spent on the improvement of the estate and the benefit of the tenantry than a judicious and far-sighted landlord would be willing to expend for such purposes; and that there is no prohibition against the purchase of landed property where such purchase would either improve the estate or be for the general advantage of the ward; the orders, in short, contain an exposition of the principles by which the management should be guided in administering surplus funds, but they do not lay down hard-and-fast rules. Thus, for instance, though it would be quite contrary to the above policy to purchase additional land on account of an estate which had been much neglected, and where much in the way of material improvement required to be done, yet there will be no objection to such purchase when it can be shewn that everything which a prudent and far-seeing landlord would do for the improvement of the estate has been already done, and there is no other eligible way open for the investment of these funds. Similarly, in cases, which so frequently occur in Bengal, where a landlord has alienated his rights in perpetuity on the payment of a fixed yearly rent, it is clear that to spend all the surplus funds of the ward in improvements in these estates, whence he can derive no benefit, would be going beyond what a judicious and good landlord would do; in such cases some other mode of investing the surplus profits of the estate should be adopted. In short, all the circumstances of each case must be carefully weighed under the recollection that a landowner's first duty is to improve his estate, not in a merely selfish point of view for his own benefit, though that consideration should not be lost sight of, but likewise for the benefit of his tenantry."

8. As pointed out in the report for 1872-73, the revenue authorities are much hampered in their efforts to improve the condition of the tenantry on wards' estates in Bengal Proper by the system of permanent under-leasing that prevails there. In many cases the interest of the ward in his estate consists only in the receipt of a fixed annual rent from *putnidars*. The great Bengal estates have always contributed to dispensaries, schools, and such like—objects to which the general public may fairly be expected to contribute. But very recently a doubt was raised as to whether a zemindar whose estate was let in *putni* could be called upon to contribute to agricultural and local improvements. It was questioned how far the Court of Wards was justified in spending money on improvements from which the superior landlord could derive no direct benefit. The Member in charge has, however, ruled that the zemindar is not, by the mere fact of his having reduced himself to the condition of an annuitant on his estate, thereby entirely freed from all moral obligation to contribute to improvements affecting the status of the cultivators. He is the ultimate recipient of a share of their rent-payments, and, within reasonable limits, may be expected to bear a part in measures calculated to benefit the estate and its tenantry at large.

9. In the great estates of Behar the landlord still, as a rule, keeps the property in his own hands, and any leases or alienations are of a temporary and limited character. In the wards' estates of this province, up to the time of Sir George Campbell, the usual plan was followed of letting the villages or groups of villages to farmers for terms of years. The late Lieutenant-Governor was a strong advocate of the system of managing these estates as much as possible directly, and collecting the rents through the village headmen by means of a paid agency, similar to the tehsildari agency of the North-Western Provinces. He directed that, if in any case villages were let to farmers, a careful record of the rents and holdings of the cultivators should be made, and farmers should have no right to raise the rents or eject the cultivators without sanction, while in each case a sufficient area of grazing ground should be reserved for village common. The views of Sir George Campbell having been fully endorsed by the present Lieutenant-Governor, great progress has been made in carrying them into effect in wards' estates in Behar, nor has the Member in charge lost any opportunity of introducing this system into other estates, wherever the circumstances seemed to admit of it. In Hazaribagh, however, the system of direct management and collections is, owing to the scattered position of the villages and the prejudices of the people, attended with peculiar difficulty, and the Member in charge has been compelled to allow a recurrence there to the plan of farming leases. This matter is noticed more fully in section X of this report.

10. The reports received this year contain, as a rule, much information as to the mode of management now in force in each estate, and as to its financial condition; but it has not been found possible in many estates to give accurate specifications of area, while the accounts of their natural features and products are only in a few instances either interesting or valuable. Managers have in most cases contented themselves with giving a list of various kinds of country produce, corresponding with the ordinary productions of the districts in which the estates are situated. Mr. Schalch has not thought it worth while to bring all these on record. He is anxious, however, that the managers of the larger wards' estates should learn to appreciate more highly the value of agricultural statistics, and that more use should be made of the opportunities afforded by the direct control of important properties to get a better knowledge of the rural life of Bengal and Behar. It would, he thinks, be well if Government laid down some simple forms or rules indicating the points on which, without overburdening the managers, it would wish to procure statistical information. The Board would then endeavour to get these filled up annually in an intelligent way.

11. As regards improvements, it is only in the larger and more wealthy estates that these can be looked for on any extensive scale. The subject has been pressed upon the attention of managers comparatively recently, and the Member in charge hopes to see much greater progress made in this direction than has yet taken place. In the great estates of Behar and Chota Nagpore, however, a good deal has been done and more is in progress.

12. The condition of the tenantry in the estates under the Board's control is on the whole satisfactory, and the relations subsisting between the managers and the ryots are generally amicable. In the districts which suffered from scarcity the liberal action of the Government and its courts of wards proved, no doubt, the salvation of the people, and will not soon be forgotten by the peasantry. The freedom from irregular demands and cesses is everywhere recognized as a boon, though, on the other hand, certain and methodical recovery of the rent demand is disagreeable to the native mind.

13. By the passing of Act IX of 1875, which came into force on the 2nd June last, the age for the attainment of majority in the case of minors under the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, or under the tutelage of courts of justice, was fixed at 21 years. The Court of Wards will under this Act retain charge of estates subject to its control for three years longer than it would have had them under the former law.

14. Every Hindoo male minor in Bengal, whether under the tutelage of the Court of Wards or the Collector, for whose education special arrangements are not made is sent, on his attaining the age of 8 years, to the Wards' Institution in Calcutta, provided always that the net income of his estates be not less than Rs. 2,000 per annum. Minors from Hindustani districts and Mahomedans of as imilar status are sent to the Wards' Institution at Benares. In the institution at Calcutta the boys are trained up in manly exercises and regular habits, while pursuing the ordinary course of study at the Hindoo school. They ride, swim, wrestle, and practice gymnastics, while learning also drawing, painting, and other such accomplishments. The report of their Director will be found in Appendix C. Information in regard to the education of the other wards is given in the notices of the several estates. The local reports shew that the education of the minors under the courts and Collectors has nowhere been neglected: and the Member in charge is glad to know that many district officers take far more than a mere formal interest in their official wards.

15. In order to meet the charge for establishments employed in Government offices for the performance of work connected with wards' estates, contributions are levied from the estates under management. So far back as 1828-29 the "Court of Wards' Fund" was opened to exhibit charges incurred in the Board's office on account of such estates. In 1830-31 charges on the same account incurred by Commissioners and Collectors, and in 1856 advances on account of the Wards' Institution were debited to this fund, the actual amount expended on all the above accounts being met by recoveries levied rateably on the estates under management. On the 1st May 1851 a similar account was opened for "charges on attached estates." In 1863 the Board, on looking into the matter, found that the contribution was levied on different principles in different districts and divisions, some Collectors charging a percentage on the sudder jumma, some on the mofussil jumma, others on the net profits, while some estates paid nothing at all.

With a view to secure uniformity of practice various proposals were discussed, and under the orders of Government it was finally decided in 1865 that, instead of realizing from time to time the precise sums expended on account of each estate, a fixed rate should be levied on the mofussil rent-roll of each to meet the cost of average and usual (as distinguished from special) establishments employed in conducting the business of the Court of Wards' and of all attached estates, and also

to cover expenditure incurred on account of stationery, postage, and the like. The rate was graduated as follows:—

From estates of which the rent-roll does not exceed Rs. 1,000, ten rates.

From estates of which the rent-roll exceeds Rs. 1,000, and does not exceed Rs. 5,000—upon Rs. 1,000 ten rates, and upon the remainder four rates.

From estates of which the rent-roll exceeds Rs. 5,000, and does not exceed Rs. 20,000—upon 5,000 as above, and upon the remainder two rates.

Upon estates of which the rent-roll exceeds Rs. 20,000—upon Rs. 20,000 as above, and upon the rest a single rate.

The single rate was fixed at seven annas in every 100 rupees, and was to be adjusted from time to time so that there should be no surplus or deficit in the receipts as compared with the expenditure of the fund to which it is credited. In the case of an estate comprising property situated in several districts, the management of which is carried on by the Collector of the district in which the land is situated, the rate is levied separately by each Collector for the portion of the estate lying in his district.

The Accounts Department opened in 1865 a separate head of account for this rate, and made it into a fund headed "Rate on Wards' and Attached Estates," charging to this the expenditure on establishments, &c., of the Board, Commissioners, and Collectors, and to the old "Court of Wards' Fund" transactions connected with the Wards' Institution, which are (as will be seen below) adjusted now under a different system. In 1873 it was discovered that there were thus three separate funds in existence for objects covered fully by the scope of the fund of 1865. Under the orders of Government the Court of Wards' Fund and the fund for "Charges on Attached Estates" were closed, their nominal balances being carried to credit of the Rate Fund, the title of which was changed to that of "the Fund for the general management of Wards' and Attached Estates." There is a balance to credit of this fund, the precise figures of which cannot be ascertained until the accounts for 1874-75 are fully closed. During 1873-74 the receipts of the fund, as shewn in Return No. XXXI, were Rs. 64,923, while the charges, as shewn in a statement submitted by the Accountant-General, Bengal, were Rs. 55,851-15-7. There are some discrepancies between the figures of this office and those furnished by the Accountant-General, and measures are being taken to put the accounts on a proper footing.

16. Previous to the year 1872-73 the expenses on account of the Wards' Institution used to be advanced by Government and recovered at the end of the year, with interest, from the estates concerned. To avoid the charge for interest, funds are now obtained half-yearly, in advance, from the estates on estimates prepared by the Director of Government Wards, and are deposited in the Bank of Bengal. From this deposit payments are made by cheques after the monthly bills presented by the Director have been checked and passed by the Board.

17. It only remains to notice the Litigation Fund, which was opened under Board's Circular No. 2 of November 1874. This fund is intended to meet the expenses contingent on filing appeals in wards' cases. District officers are required to submit annually to the Legal Remembrancer an estimate of the probable expense for estates in which litigation is pending or foreseen in the year of estimate. The Legal Remembrancer, after approving these estimates, directs the district officers to remit the required amount to the Bank of Bengal to credit of the Litigation Fund, and against this fund he draws cheques as necessary, keeping a separate account for each estate concerned, and making timely arrangements for getting fresh remittances when the amount at credit of any of the estates is exhausted.

# SECTION II.

## BURDWAN COURT OF WARDS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of District. | Name of Estate. | Name of Proprietor. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at beginning of year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at close of year. | Total investment (other than land) on account of the estate up to close of year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | CLASS.—I. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Burdwan ... | Chakdighi ... | Lalit Mohan Rai ... ... | 1874 | 17,577 | 1,06,251 | 1,23,828 | 1,83,619 | 59,791 | ..... | 3,19,572 | 1,26,274 | 17,158 | 1,43,432 | 12,392 | 2,93,032 | 4,447 | 2·4 | 13,409 | 11,213 | 4,39,931 | ..... |
| | CLASS.—II. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beerbhoom ... | Nakrokunda ... | Vishnu Chandra Chakravarti ... ... ... ... | 1871 | ..... | 50 | 50 | 372 | 322 | 3,137 | 4,120 | 1,130 | 3,407 | 4,537 | 525 | 3,421 | 450 | 120·9 | 3,404 | 2,451 | ..... | 4,205 |
| | CLASS.—I. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Midnapore | Jamboni ... | Purna Chandra Dhal ... | 1862 | 706 | 27 | 733 | 15,210 | 14,477 | 8,126 | 15,210 | 14,700 | 18,410 | 33,110 | 27 | 510 | 300 | 1·9 | 34,507 | 5,700 | 15,412 | ..... |
| | Belurya ... ... | Durga Das Rakshit ... | 1874 | 2,162 | 2,688 | 4,850 | 12,357 | 7,507 | 5 | 39,250 | 7,330 | 29,329 | 36,659 | 1,673 | 41,296 | 628 | 5·0 | 23,995 | 8,664 | ..... | 72,233 |
| | Joykistopore ... | Anand Lal Panre ... ... | 1860 | 896 | ..... | 896 | 2,495 | 1,599 | 538 | 2,916 | 2,216 | 250 | 2,466 | ..... | 700 | 312 | 12·5 | 1,283 | 510 | 4,902 | ..... |
| | Kanpore... ... | Golak Mani Chaudharani | 1869 | 71 | ..... | 71 | 225 | 154 | 58 | 932 | 244 | ..... | 244 | 20 | 688 | 34 | 15·1 | 149 | 68 | ..... | ..... |
| | CLASS.—III. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Roenan ... ... | Biraj Mohini Debya ... | 1863 | 752 | 11 | 763 | 1,066 | 303 | 286 | 1,817 | 857 | 57 | 914 | ..... | 960 | 15 | 1·4 | 179 | 243 | 1,025 | ..... |
| | | Total ... | ..... | 22,164 | 1,09,027 | 1,31,191 | 2,15,344 | 84,156 | 12,150 | 3,83,817 | 1,52,751 | 68,611 | 2,21,362 | 14,637 | 3,40,607 | 6,186 | ... | 76,926 | 28,849 | 4,61,270 | 76,437 |

## SECTION II.

### BURDWAN COURT OF WARDS.

BURDWAN.

18. *Chakdighi Estate.*—This is the most important estate under the superintendence and management of the Court of Wards in this division. The owner of the estate, the late Baboo Sarada Prasad Rai, who died without leaving any male or female issue, bequeathed his property by will to his sister's minor son, Lalit Mohan Rai, and appointed his widow, Rajeswari Debya, and one Jogendr Nath Rai joint executors of the will and guardians of the minor heir. The executors obtained a certificate of administration of the property from the civil court, and continued jointly to manage it till the 10th August 1874, when, owing to disputes between them, the certificate was withdrawn by the civil court under section 21, Act XL of 1858, and the Collector of Burdwan was directed by the Judge of that district to take charge of the property. The order of the Judge having, however, been reversed by the High Court on appeal preferred by the widow, the estate was taken under the charge of the Court of Wards from the 24th December 1874 under the provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1870. Lalit Mohan Rai, the minor proprietor of the estate, was aged 15 years and 1 month on the day on which the estate was taken under the protection of the Court of Wards.

19. The estate is not compact. It is principally situated in Burdwan, but parts of it lie in Hooghly. The whole property, however, is managed by the Collector of Burdwan. No attempts appear to have been made in the late proprietor's time to ascertain the exact area of the estate, but this is now being done by the manager. The soil is generally alluvial and level. The staple products of the estate are described to be rice and all sorts of cereals.

20. The property consists of two entire estates and ten shares of estates paying revenue direct to Government, and various tenures of the nature and description detailed on the margin.

| *Nature of tenures.* | *No.* | *Rent-roll.* |
|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. |
| Estates paying revenue direct to Government ... ... | 2 | 31,304 |
| Shares in ditto ditto ... | 10 | |
| Putni taluks ... ... | 30 | 1,19,866 |
| Darputnis ... ... | 4 | 11,004 |
| Mokurrurris ... ... | 4 | 14,528 |
| Darmokurrurri ... ... | 1 | 2,672 |
| Lakhiraj ... ... | 100 | 1,463 |
| Resumed lakhiraj and other minor properties ... ... | ... | 2,661 |

The managing agency consists of a manager on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem with a subordinate staff. It will cost Rs. 14,202 per annum. The ratio of charges to the gross rental is expected to be less than 4 per cent. The manager, Baboo Umesh Chandra Mittra, is a man of experience in the management of zemindari affairs, and although he has had difficulties to contend with, owing to the hostile position taken up by the testator's widow, Rajeswari, who not only withheld the accounts of the estate, but forbad the ryots to pay rent, on the plea that the property would be restored to her management by order of the High Court, there is no doubt that his management will be efficient.

21. A very small portion of the estate, not more than one-fifth, is let out in perpetual lease, and the rest is held khas under the immediate management of the Court of Wards. The rental derived from direct settlement with the cultivators amounts to Rs. 1,51,198, but the estate having come under the superintendence of the Court of Wards only lately, the Collector is not in possession of any statistics shewing what portion of the tenantry hold with or without rights of occupancy or on permanent tenures.

22. The total estimated income of the estate is Rs. 2,02,151, and the total estimated expenditure Rs. 1,64,370. The cash balance in hand at the close of the year was Rs. 11,213. There are no debts of any consequence due from the estate. The account shews a large balance due to the estate, of which Rs. 1,93,298 are rents and Rs. 99,734 are debts, but only Rs. 10,332 of the latter and Rs. 79,381 of the rent balances are reckoned good. The figures in the table refer only to a portion of the year.

23. There is a higher class English school at Chakdighi, which was established by the late proprietor, and which is entirely maintained at the cost of the estate, without any assistance in the shape of grants-in-aid or fees levied from the pupils. There is also a permanent dispensary under Class II of the Dispensary Rules at Chakdighi, so that the management is not now called on to do more in that respect. The Member in charge hopes, however, that the Collector and Commissioner will soon be in a position to consider what works of agricultural improvement can be carried out on this fine property.

24. Before the estate came under the Court of Wards the minor had been placed in the Calcutta Wards' Institution, and the same arrangement still continues. He is a healthy boy and is reported to be making progress in his studies.

25. Rajeswari Debya has been accused by the minor's father-in law of misappropriating a large sum of money, the property of the estate, during her tenure of office as one of the executors, and a civil suit has been instituted against her for the recovery of the amount. The case is pending on the file of the Judge of Burdwan. Many rent suits have had to be brought for the realization of the outstanding arrears of rent. None of them, however, call for any special mention. Both the Government revenue and the rent due to the superior landlords have been regularly paid since the manager has taken charge of the estate, but he has had to pay a considerable sum on account of interest on arrears of rent not punctually paid in the executor's time.

BEERBHOOM.

26. *Nakrokunda.*—The proprietor of this small estate, Vishnu Chandra Chakravarti, aged 58 years, being a lunatic, it was taken charge of by the Collector, under Act XXXV of 1858, under the orders of the Judge of Beerbhoom dated 24th July 1871. When taken over the estate consisted of a considerable number of small parcels of land scattered over all parts of the district of Beerbhoom, but nearly the whole of the landed property was disposed of prior to the year of report in order to clear off debts incurred before it came under the management of the Collector. The remaining property is composed of a few plots of lakhiraj lands in which the lunatic holds shares. It is under the management of an agent, Mahabharut Chakravarti, who is now remunerated by a commission of 10 per cent. on the amount collected, instead of by

BEERBHOOM. salary as formerly. The Collector hopes in a short time to dispense with his services altogether. The apparently high percentage (120·9) of the cost of management is caused by the reduction of the area of the estate by sales, while the original cost of management had to be maintained for a time to arrange the winding up of affairs. At the close of the year under review the estate was ascertained to be in debt to the extent of Rs. 4,205, to meet which there was a balance in hand from sales, &c., of Rs. 2,451. The outstanding arrears due to the estate amounted to Rs. 2,990. The landed property remaining unsold is valued at Rs. 4,120, as detailed in the margin. Thus the total sum upon which to calculate is Rs. 9,561; deducting from this the amount of the debts due by the estate (Rs. 4,205) there will remain a balance of Rs. 5,356. But it is feared that this includes a large proportion of unrealizable debts, and that of the sum of Rs. 2,990 shewn as arrears due to the estate, barely Rs. 1,000 will actually be collected.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Estimated value of the lakhiraj land at 13 times the jumma, Rs. 163 | 2,120 |
| Value of tanks ... ... | 1,500 |
| Ditto of garden ... ... | 500 |

The lunatic is reported to be not dangerous. He lives where he pleases, free of restraint. Rs. 21 per mensem are set aside for his support.

MIDNAPORE. 27. I. *Jamboni.*—This is a considerable estate consisting of a complete pergunnah in the jungle mehals, which came under the Court of Wards on the 10th November 1862 under the provisions of Regulation X of 1793. The deceased proprietor left two sons by separate wives. The elder minor, Purna Chandra Dhal, the son of the elder widow, was 15, and the younger brother, Iswar Chandra Dhal, the son of the younger widow, 14 years of age at the close of 1874-75. The estate is about 14 miles in length and 7 in breadth. It is in fact a portion of the valley of the Dolung river, which rises in the hills on the north-west corner of the district and falls into the Suburnarekha above Dantoon. The country for one or two miles on each side of the river is in general cultivated, the land further back and the higher ground being jungle. On the whole, the cultivated portion of the estate is to the jungle about as 6 to 10. The Dolung river, unlike the deltaic rivers, does not flow above the level of the country, but runs between deep banks; its bed is often rocky, and the stream in many places is most picturesque. The population are about half aborigines and semi-aborigines and half Hindoos; scarcely any of them Mussulmans. The products are chiefly rice and indigo. Sugarcane and some other cold-weather crops are also grown on the high lands where water is obtainable.

28. The whole estate is held direct from Government, but at a very low revenue, amounting to $\frac{1}{20}$th of the gross rental. Even this is not so low as in some of the jungle mehals; *e.g.*, Jhargram (which also has come under the Court of Wards during the current year, 1875-76), where the revenue is only $\frac{1}{50}$th of the rental.

29. When taken under charge the estate owed Rs. 1,00,000. It was therefore deemed advisable to farm it out to Messrs. Watson & Co., and at the same time to borrow money from that firm at a reasonable interest and pay off the debt. The management is thus at present very simple.

There are a few lakhiraj and maurasi tenures in the estate; but the general plan here, as in all the jungle mehals, is that the cultivators never settle direct with the zemindar, but always through a mandal or village headman. These middlemen claim various privileges, sometimes amounting to permanent rights at fixed rents; but in Jamboni they simply receive two annas on every beegha cultivated, which covers their claim to a share in the profits as well as their costs of collection. The idea would be scouted of endeavouring to establish a village without procuring a mandal, but the mandal once obtained manages everything. The jungle contains many deserted villages and abandoned petty embankments, indicating that the population was once greater than it is now.

30. As stated above, the estate owed one lakh of rupees when it came under the Court of Wards. All this debt has been paid off and Rs. 24,000 invested in Government securities under the court's management. In this flourishing condition it was thought expedient to effect some improvements. Accordingly a scheme was sanctioned, involving an expenditure of Rs. 16,014, for the works noted in the margin. One of the principal objects was to provide labour for the tenantry of the estate during the season of distress which was anticipated by the Collector in 1874.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Petty irrigation works ... | 2,000 |
| 2. | Beliabund (irrigation) project | 5,771 |
| 3. | Two-storied house ... ... | 5,145 |
| 4. | Five roads ... ... ... | 1,000 |
| 5. | Petty repairs to houses and family temple and excavation of a tank ... ... | 678 |
| 6. | Establishment for supervision, &c. ... ... ... | 1,020 |
| 7. | Travelling allowance ... | 400 |
| | Total ... | 16,014 |

The works were finished during the year, with the exception of the two-storied house, for which materials have been collected and bricks burnt; the total expenditure, inclusive of the cost of establishment, tools, &c., amounting to Rs. 10,182, of which Rs. 3,392 were incurred during the preceding year. The Beliabund project was one of the most useful works that was undertaken in the estate. It was completed at a cost of Rs. 5,698 under the supervision of the Executive Engineer. The completion, however, was too late to allow of any irrigation during the year of report, but agreements were taken from the ryots of the villages that will be benefited by it to pay enhanced rates of rent.

31. The *bonâ fide* income during the year was Rs. 15,524, which, with a balance of Rs. 8,126 in hand, gave a total of Rs. 23,650 available for disbursement, besides Rs. 24,000 worth of Government paper. The purchase of four villages in the middle of the Jamboni pergunnah belonging to the Belurya minor was therefore sanctioned; Rs. 15,000 were paid at once out of Rs. 20,000, which has since been fixed as the final price of the four villages. These villages had been allotted to the younger members of the Jamboni family for a maintenance, and by them had been alienated. The family of the minor were very anxious to buy them back, and their wishes have been met. The expenditure on improvements during the year was Rs. 6,790. The year 1875-76 commenced with Rs. 5,700 in hand and Rs. 15,000 invested, besides the four villages added to the estate which Messrs. Watson & Co. agreed to take over and include in the farm, paying for the whole up to the end of the ward's minority Rs. 15,500 per annum. The financial position of the estate is eminently satisfactory, the ordinary income exceeding the ordinary outlay by nearly Rs. 10,000 per annum.

32. The estate contributes Rs. 90 per annum towards primary education, but nothing towards dispensaries, as this part of the country is too backward to avail itself of English medicine.

33. The condition of the tenantry is satisfactory. They, like the tenantry of all other jungle mehals, retain a strong feudal attachment for their chief, and are consequently easily managed. They pay their rents without any demur and are on good terms with the farmers, who on their side make good and liberal landlords on the whole. Some extension of cultivation will result from the irrigation measures adopted in the estate, but the country is poor, and no change in crops or staples is probable.

34. The succession to the estate being regulated by primogeniture, according to the custom of the jungle mehals, the younger son is only entitled to maintenance; but the difference in the age of the two boys being only a few months, the younger widow has for a long time been intriguing with a view to get her son acknowledged as joint heir. This claim, however, receives no kind of recognition from the Court of Wards. The brothers are now prosecuting their studies together in the Midnapore high school, and are allowed an establishment of Rs. 140 per mensem. The younger brother is a very bright and promising lad. The elder minor has much improved in tone, though he has a great idea of his own importance. The guardian selected for the minors is reported to have done well.

35. II. *Belurya.*—On the 7th May 1874 Rama Nath Rakshit, resident of the town of Midnapore, died, leaving a widow, Nistarini Dasi, and an adopted minor son, Durgadas Rakshit. Nistarini applied to the Collector of Midnapore to have the estate of her deceased husband taken under the protection of the Court of Wards. Her prayer was complied with on the 7th June 1874 under the provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1870. The age of the minor was four years and eight months at the close of the year 1874-75.

36. The estate is chiefly composed of the following properties:—

| Name of property. | Pergunnah in which situated. | Area in acres. | Revenue or rent payable to Government or superior landlord. | Gross assets. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. Whole of two estates Belurya, eight annas share in another estate Belurya ... ... ... | Moynachour ... | 420<br>242 | To Government 623<br>Ditto 121 | 2,200 |
| 2. Eight annas share in one estate Srirampore, less than half-anna in another estate Srirampore | Ditto ... ... | 650 | Ditto 626<br>Ditto 29 | 1,300<br>60 |
| 3. Whole of mehal Balkisorepore ... ... ... | Kasijora ... ... | 200 | Ditto 516 | 1,100 |
| 4. Twelve annas share in Gokulpore, putni of the remaining four annas, Gokulpore ... ... | Dharonda ... ... | 320 | Ditto 246<br>To zomindar 200 | 1,000 |
| 5. Putni of Jote Kanurgur, a maurasi tenure in jote Kanurgur. Form of certain lakhiraj lands in jote Kanurgur ... ... ... ... ... | Chetna ... ... | 1,200 | Ditto 2,295<br>Ditto 40<br>Ditto 123 | 6,000<br>70<br>200 |
| 6. Lakhiraj garden in town of Midnapore ... ... | Bhunjhoom... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 7. Family dwelling-house in ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 8. Another house in Midnapore now occupied as an office by the settlement officer ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ..... | ..... | House-rent. 420 |
| 9. Darmokurrurri in four villages in Jamboni, with conserved jungle and nijjote indigo lands. | Jamboni ... | Not ascertained. | Ditto 33 | 627 |
| 10. Three villages in Government estate Bulorampore in which the minor had settlement rights. | Bulorampore ... | Ditto ... | Ditto 120 | 435 |
| 11. Share in a cloth shop in the town of Midnapore. | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Of these properties, Nos. 9, 10, and 11 were sold shortly after the estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards to pay off pressing debts. The remaining properties being situated in different pergunnahs in the district, their physical circumstances are different. Those situated in the low-lying pergunnahs of Moynachour and Kasijora are chiefly composed of "jal" or low lands, generally producing excellent *amun* crops when these are not destroyed by inundation. The putni mehal jote Kanurgur, although situated in the low-lying but fully embanked pergunnah of Chetna, has a large proportion of "*kola*" or high lands, on which mulberry is chiefly grown. Estate Gopalpore is situated in a loop of the Cossye river, close under the town of Midnapore, and subject to the spill of the river. The lands here are almost entirely "*kola*" or high lands, which produce "*rubbee*" crops of all kinds, but very little rice.

The actual establishment entertained for management consists of a naib on Rs. 50 and gomastas, &c., costing Rs. 60-8 per mensem, altogether Rs. 1,326 a year.

All the estates are divided into ryotwari holdings, and the collections are all made khas. There are some lakhiraj tenures in the estate, but no other ryots have more than occupancy rights.

37. Deducting the properties sold, the gross assets of the estate amount to Rs. 11,930 and the revenue and rents payable to Rs. 4,850, leaving a profit of Rs. 7,080. Adding to this other miscellaneous profits, the estate would be in the enjoyment of a net profit of about Rs. 7,600, collected at an expenditure of Rs. 1,326, and as the other expenditure of the estate for the support of the minor and his adoptive mother, &c., is only in round figures Rs. 1,000 a year, Rs. 5,000 a year might easily be saved; but, owing to the extreme state of indebtedness of the deceased, the position of the estate is far from good, and in spite of much improvement during the year, its position must still be considered very critical. The deceased at the time of his death was deeply involved, and no less than twenty suits, covering over Rs. 25,000, were instituted before the property came under the Court of Wards. One item of heavy debt, Rs. 45,000, consists of money borrowed by means of a mortgage on putni jote Kanurgur, the best property of the estate, at 11 per cent. interest, and another item, Rs. 7,000, had been borrowed from another person in Calcutta without any security. For these sums no suits were brought, but with the interest due on them and with the costs of the suits decreed, the debts, when the estate came into the hands of the court, aggregated about Rs. 98,000.

38. The Court of Wards had therefore at once to set about liquidating these liabilities. By the sale of the properties noted above Rs. 28,894 were raised, and Rs. 23,009 of this were spent in paying off the most pressing creditors. A few others have been paid since the close of the year. But at the beginning of 1875-76 the estate still owed Rs. 72,232, to meet which further sales were in contemplation. Pending these, however, the Collector was endeavouring to raise a loan on favourable terms to pay off the liabilities bearing an inordinate interest. There were large outstanding balances of rent nominally due to the minor amounting to Rs. 32,039 at the close of the year. Could these be realized the estate would soon be solvent. But in the two properties of Gokulpore and Srirampore the ryots have paid no rent for several years back, resisting enhanced rates imposed by the late

MIDNAPORE.

proprietor. The Collector endeavoured to effect a compromise, but the tenantry are quite past reasoning with now, and refuse to pay any rates higher than those they themselves admit. Eventually recourse was had to the certificate procedure under Act VII (B C.) of 1868, and the test cases in the two estates were decided in favour of the minor on grounds which would have secured him fair realizations; but the management received a great blow in the decision of the High Court in the case noted in the margin, declaring the Collector to have no jurisdiction to make certificates except for tenants who have settled with him personally. He cannot realize rent under this procedure from any tenants who made their engagements with the late proprietor. This decision will raise serious difficulty in many estates. Only Rs. 6,930 of the rents due to Belurya can be reckoned good.

Collector of Chittagong on behalf of the Court of Wards for Begum Bibi, &c., vs. Mussammut Kala Bibi.

39. No improvements have been made in the estate during the short time it has been under the superintendence of the Court of Wards, and none can be made till the debts are cleared off. No extension of cultivation or any improvement in agriculture was made during the year under review, but all the estates, except those sold, are fully cultivated. No change was observed in the proportion of old staples cultivated, except a tendency to the diminution of the area of mulberry cultivation. This is due to the declining prospects of the silk trade, notwithstanding that there are in the neighbourhood of the estate several filatures belonging both to European and native houses.

40. Rupees 50 are allowed for the maintenance of the minor and his family and Rs. 20 for religious purposes per mensem. The minor lives with his adoptive mother (who is also his guardian) at his family residence in the town of Midnapore. No special arrangement has as yet been made for his tuition, as he is too young for this. He, however, attends a patshala in the town.

41. III. *Joykistopore.*—The proprietor, Ananda Lal Paure, is a Brahmin minor. He was aged 15 years at the end of the year of report. The estate was taken charge of by the Court of Wards on the 18th November 1860 in the regular exercise of its jurisdiction under the provisions of Regulation X of 1793. The property consists of lands scattered over fifty-six mouzahs, of which twenty-five are possessed by the minor solely, and in the rest co-sharers hold with him. It is situated on the alluvial soil, but lies near the laterite and close to the Kaliaghai river. The products of the estate are of the ordinary character, chiefly rice, with a small proportion of cold-weather crops. The chief town of that part of the country is Kasiari, where the minor lives. It is a flourishing place, famous for its tusser silk manufacture. The estate is composed chiefly of land paying revenue to Government, but there are also some 223 beeghas of lakhiraj. The manager is a connection of the minor, who draws only Rs. 12 a month for his trouble in supervising a small establishment of tehsildars and peons. He has been rather rash in some of his transactions, but is believed to be honest. The collections are made direct from the ryots without the intervention of farmers, and the only privileged ryots are those with rights of occupancy. The outstanding balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 700, which is large in an estate the gross assets of which are only Rs. 2,495, and the manager has been called on to explain.

42. There was to the credit of the estate Rs. 4,843 in Government securities, and Rs. 510 cash in hand at the end of 1874-75. The gross income during the year was Rs. 2,466 and the gross expenditure Rs. 2,494, of which Rs. 897 were on account of Government revenue. The only improvement effected was the repair of a tank in mouzah Joykistopore. No debts are due by the estate, which is generally in sufficiently easy circumstances to make its management a work of no difficulty; but its income is not such as to justify any extensive improvements. The surplus and accumulations are invested in Government securities.

43. The minor lives in his own house at Kesiari with his grandmother, and attends school there. A sum of Rs. 34 per mensem is allowed for the maintenance of the boy and his family. The Collector reports him to be a promising lad of good health.

44. IV. *Kanpore (released).*—The proprietress, Golak Mani Chaudharani, a Kayusta, was an insane lady. She had no near relative, and her estate was taken over under the orders of the Judge of Midnapore dated 27th August 1869, under the provisions of Act XXXV of 1858. She was aged about 50 years when she died in July 1874. The release of the estate was sanctioned in November 1874, but it was not formally made over to the heirs of the deceased within the year of report owing to the necessity of settling the demand of the arrears of salary by the former manager, whom it was found necessary to remove. The control of the Court of Wards ceased from the 13th November 1874. The estate is situated in the old settled and alluvial part of the district, and comprises some 1,346 acres, all under cultivation. The total receipts during the year of report were Rs. 244, and the total expenditure Rs. 233, of which Rs. 51 were on account of Government revenue.

45. V. *Roenan.*—The owner, Biraj Mohini Debya, is a minor, a Brahmin girl of 15 years of age. The estate came under the Court of Wards by order of the Judge of Midnapore dated 7th February 1863, under Act XL of 1858. The estate is very small and is situated in the cultivated and alluvial part of the district. Its area is only 88 acres. It lies near the Kaliaghai river, and is sometimes flooded by it. It produces little besides rice. The property is made up of revenue-paying and lakhiraj lands, but of the latter kind there are only some 48 beeghas. One-third of the area is farmed and two-thirds are held khas. The property lies scattered through seventeen villages, in two of which the ward holds alone, and in the fifteen others she holds with many co-sharers, her share being over five annas. It is this latter part of the property which is farmed out. From the two villages which are in the sole possession of the ward she gets Rs. 240, and has to pay to Government Rs. 219 per annum as revenue.

46. The rent of the area which is farmed out is paid into the treasury by the farmers. The nazir of the Collector's office collects from the rest of the estate. The gross rental is Rs. 1,066 and the Government revenue Rs. 752. The yearly charges are Rs. 154. There was on the 31st March 1875 a cash balance of Rs. 243 and money invested in Government securities Rs. 1,000. The estate has no debts now to liquidate.

The minor lives with her aunt and guardian, Bhogovati Debya. She is allowed Rs. 8-4 per mensem for her maintenance. She is not being educated, but has been married.

# SECTION III.

## PRESIDENCY COURT OF WARDS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of District. | Name of Estate. | Name of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at beginning of year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at close of year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to close of year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | WARDS' ESTATES. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Satkhira ... ... | Girja Nath Rai Chaudhari ... ... Satyendranath Rai Chaudhari ... Manamatha Nath Rai Chaudhari ... | 1872 | 1,24,348 | 57,434 | 1,81,772 | 3,20,619 | 1,38,847 | 7,740 | 64,80,103 | 2,84,504 | 1,23,706 | 4,08,210 | 32,744 | 33,36,886 | 20,187 | 6·2 | 2,11,737 | 18,242 | ..... | 3,18,272 |
| | Gobardanga ... ... | Grija Prasanna Mukerji ... ... Annada Prasanna Mukerji ... ... Ganoda Prasanna Mukerji ... ... Pramatha Prasanna Mukerji ... Khetra Mani Debya ... ... ... | 1869 | 43,974 | 53,749 | 97,723 | 1,75,109 | 77,386 | 21,915 | 2,73,277 | 1,74,325 | 16,914 | 1,91,239 | 4,313 | 97,559 | 16,151 | 9·2 | 75,205 | 22,494 | 809 | 22,624 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24-PERGUNNAHS. | Jainagar ... ... | Chandra Narain Pal ... ... ... | 1863 | ..... | 364 | 364 | 565 | 201 | 208 | 745 | 280 | ..... | 280 | 468 | 465 | ..... | ... | 173 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Halishahar ... ... | Jageswar Rai Chaudhari ... ... ... | 1865 | 656 | 1,225 | 1,881 | 3,160 | 1,279 | 802 | 5,236 | 2,147 | 178 | 2,325 | 1,633 | 2,615 | 305 | 9·6 | 766 | 322 | 343 | ..... |
| | Barisa ... ... | Bipin Behari Rai Chaudhari ... ... | 1868 | 193 | 180 | 373 | 668 | 295 | 8 | 961 | 693 | 369 | 1,062 | 223 | 754 | 1 | 0·1 | 412 | 349 | 4,655 | ..... |
| | *Class IV.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Paikpara ... ... | Kumar Girish Chandra Singh* ... Kumar Purna Chandra Singh* ... Kumar Kanti Chandra Singh* ... Kumar Sharat Chandra Singh* ... Kumar Indra Chandra Singh ... | 1866 | 3,79,438 | 18,934 | 3,98,372 | 9,05,589 | 5,07,217 | 50,965 | 11,99,044 | 9,03,268 | 2,22,396 | 11,25,664 | 8,231 | 2,95,165 | 74,142 | 8·1 | 6,51,728 | 47,293 | 20,24,939 | 27,260 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NUDDEA ... | Nuddea Estate ... | Kumar Khetish Chandra Rai ... ... | 1871 | 73,496 | 2,392 | 75,888 | 1,50,832 | 74,944 | 11,406 | 2,30,487 | 1,49,614 | 11,064 | 1,60,678 | 15,109 | 75,949 | 19,031 | 12·6 | 61,517 | 6,429 | ..... | 559 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Naldangah ... ... | Kumar Pramatha Bhusan Deb Rai ... | 1870 | 48,483 | 12,846 | 61,329 | 1,16,841 | 55,512 | 28,642 | 2,17,855 | 1,10,841 | 17,243 | 1,28,084 | 1,203 | 1,02,388 | 7,372 | 6·3 | 74,018 | 13,158 | 1,81,867 | ..... |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JESSORE ... | Narail† ... ... | Upendra Chandra Rai ... ... Kiran Chandra Rai ... ... ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class IV.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bogchur ... ... | Amulya Rutna Rai ... ... ... Nil Ratna Rai ... ... ... ... Jadu Lall Rai ... ... ... ... | 1871 | 3,761 | 12,017 | 15,778 | 26,980 | 11,202 | 3,317 | 68,225 | 22,738 | 1,379 | 24,117 | 8,768 | 32,403 | 2,950 | 10·9 | 9,597 | 608 | 1,934 | 2,909 |
| | | Total ... | ... | 6,74,349 | 1,59,131 | 8,33,480 | 17,00,363 | 8,66,883 | 1,25,003 | 84,75,933 | 16,48,410 | 3,93,249 | 20,41,659 | 72,692 | 39,42,084 | 1,40,139 | ... | 10,85,153 | 1,08,896 | 22,14,547 | 3,71,624 |

* The first three are majors, who have voluntarily made over their respective shares to the Collector's management under section 3 of Act IV (B.C.) 1870.

† Owing to the obstructiveness of the proprietors of the five-sixths share of this estate, the manager has been unable to submit any return for the year under report.

# PRESIDENCY COURT OF WARDS.—(*Continued.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of District. | Name of Estate. | Name of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at beginning of year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts other than rent. | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at close of year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to close of year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | ATTACHED ESTATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Class C.* | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 24-PERGUNNAHS. | Port Canning Municipal Estate. | ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1871 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,056 | 23,056 | 27,573 | 49,149 | 11,135 | 882 | 12,017 | ..... | 37,414 | 2,337 | 10·1 | 25,252 | 12,000 | ..... | 6,25,599 |
| | *Class B.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ramnagar ... ... | 8 Proprietors ... ... ... ... | 1868 | 15,322 | 8,163 | 23,485 | 62,254 | 38,769 | 10,777 | 1,88,231 | 61,678 | 4,907 | 66,585 | 346 | 1,70,259 | 7,315 | 11·7 | 40,894 | 5,693 | ..... | 62,445 |
| | *Class F.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NUDDEA ... | Durgapur ... ... | Ishwar Chandra Goswami ... ... | 1848 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 17 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... |
| | Perikhali ... ... | Jadu Mani Ghos ... ... ... ... | 1866 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| | Mirzanagar ... | Kutabdi Dhali ... ... ... ... | 1845 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | 79 | 6 | 6 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 85 | ..... | ..... |
| | | Total ... ... | ... | 15,322 | 8,163 | 23,485 | 85,315 | 61,830 | 38,448 | 2,37,390 | 72,823 | 5,789 | 78,612 | 346 | 2,07,673 | 9,652 | ... | 66,146 | 17,799 | ..... | 6,88,044 |
| | TRUST ESTATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JESSORE ... | Syudpore ... ... | ... ... ... ... ... | 1816 | 95,254 | 2 | 95,256 | 1,69,774 | 74,518 | 31,394 | 2,42,523 | 1,58,981 | 10,399 | 1,69,380 | ..... | 87,651 | 1,097 | 0·6 | 78,563 | 25,856 | 4,060 | 31 |
| | | Grand total ... | ... | 7,84,825 | 1,67,269 | 9,52,221 | 19,55,452 | 10,03,231 | 1,91,845 | 89,55,846 | 18,80,214 | 4,09,437 | 22,89,651 | 73,638 | 41,23,677 | 1,50,588 | ... | 12,29,862 | 1,52,551 | 22,18,607 | 10,59,669 |

## SECTION III.

### PRESIDENCY COURT OF WARDS.

47. *I. Satkhira.*—This property came under the Court of Wards in 1872 under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870. The late proprietor, Baboo Prannath Rai Chaudhari, had two sons, Baidyanath and Sibnath, both of whom died before him. Prannath left six annas of his estate by will to Manmattra Nath (aged 15), the adopted son of Sibnath, and the rest to his grandsons by his son Baidyanath, Grija Nath (aged 11) and Sabendra Nath (aged 8). The estate comprises property in the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Nuddea, Hooghly, and Midnapore. No account is given of its natural features, which doubtless follow those of the districts in which it lies. It consists of 83 zemindaries paying Rs. 1,24,348 to Government, of nine putni tenures bearing a rent of Rs. 50,341, 2,951 rent-free holdings, 11 mukurrurri jotes, and a few other tenures. The total rental paid to superior landlords is Rs. 57,424, and the total paid as revenue and rent Rs. 1,81,772. Mr. S. J. Deverinne was appointed manager of the estate, but was found quite incompetent to the charge, and his services have been dispensed with. The question of a successor is now before Government. The salary is Rs. 525. The cost of management was Rs. 20,187, or 6·2 per cent. on a gross rental of Rs. 3,20,619. Of this, Rs. 2,41,279 are realized from lands held khas, Rs. 37,022 from permanent lessees, and Rs. 42,864 under temporary leases. 24-PERGUNNAHS.

48. The collections in this estate were far from satisfactory, only 64 per cent. of the current demand and 1 per cent. of the arrear having been realized during the year. Of the erroneous balance of over 33 lakhs shewn as due to the estate at the close of the year, upwards of 30 lakhs (all rent balances) are described as bad and irrecoverable, and will no doubt have to be written off—a course already followed as regards 28 lakhs of nominal arrears borne on the books of the estate. The first task of the new manager will be to make careful inquiry into the accounts and put things on a proper footing. The Collector writes :—

"The Satkhira estate had to borrow Rs. 41,244 during the year to pay off some decrees held against it. The total amount disbursed towards payment of debts was Rs. 87,832, of which Rs. 2,915 went towards liquidation of the interest due to the creditors. Altogether, therefore, while a little progress has been shewn under this head, it is counterbalanced by the amount of the rent and revenue which remained unpaid at the end of the year. The aggregate debt at the end of the year was Rs. 3,18,272."

49. The indebtedness of the estate is a bar at present to very great improvement, but some embankment work has been carried out by an advance from Government. The estate maintains a higher class English school at Satkhira, and contributes to local dispensaries. The relations of the estate to its tenantry are generally satisfactory, though some little friction occurred locally on a remeasurement being made of pergunnah Bazitpore.

50. The two widows of the late proprietor, Baboo Prannath Rai Chaudhari, draw the allowances fixed, each for her own branch of the family. One of the three minors was in the Wards' Institution throughout the year attending the Hindoo school, but he does not seem to have progressed much in his studies. The other two minors, who were during the greater part of the year under the tuition of their guardian, Baboo Kali Das Deb, are reported to have made satisfactory progress. Both are now in the Wards' Institution.

51. The Member in charge hopes that next year he may have a full report on this estate, and be able to call attention to a great improvement in its administration. It will need the close and constant supervision of the Court of Wards.

52. *II. Gobardanga.*—This estate was taken charge of by the Court of Wards in 1869, under Regulation X of 1793, on the death of the late proprietor, Baboo Sarada Prasad Mukerji, who left five minor sons. The youngest of these dying soon after, his mother, Khetra Mani Debya, got his share. The present wards of court are Girja Prasanna, aged 17; Annada Prasanna, aged 15; Ganoda Prasanna, aged 10; and Pramatha Prasanna, aged 6 years.

The estate is situated in the districts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, Jessore, and Burdwan, The manager gives the following account of its natural features and products :—

"The natural features and productions of the several estates do not peculiarly vary according to their respective situations. The soil is generally fruitful in all the districts, but there are some peculiarities worthy of note in the Jessore district. The south-eastern part of this district, consisting of pergunnahs Cheroolia, Modhoodea, and Rakdea, in the Bagirhat sub-division, being close to the Soonderbuns, is watered by large rivers and numerous little canals. The lands lying close to these rivers, and watercourses are all rendered fertile by their overflowings, which constantly keep them moist, and in many places save the cultivators the labour required for tillage. The principal rivers in this portion of the estate are Bhoirub, Daratanae, and Talissur. All these rivers are affected by salt water.

"The saltish character of the lands of this portion of the estate limits them to certain productions—rice, betel, betel-nuts, and cocoanuts. All these articles are exported in large quantities for internal trade, the rivers and canals mentioned above being navigable throughout the year. Molasses, oil-seeds, and pulses are also produced, but in very small quantities. *Amun* paddy is abundantly produced, but the land being low does not grow *aoús* so plentifully.

"The north-western portion of the district, consisting of pergunnahs Shaujeal and Syudpore, is not so fertile as the south-eastern. The land in this portion is comparatively high and dry, and is not, like the south-eastern part, watered by any navigable rivers or watercourses. The principal articles of production in this part are molasses, *aoús* paddy, and indigo. Pulses and other winter crops are also grown, but in small quantities, sufficient only for local consumption.

"The lands in the 24-Pergunnahs and Nuddea portions of the estate are generally high and dry, and much resemble those in the north-western part of the district of Jessore. With the exception of the river Itchamutty, in the Nuddea portion of the estate, there is no other navigable river in these districts. The main productions are paddy, sugarcane, tobacco, and jute, which, especially sugar and jute, are exported extensively. Pulses and other winter crops also grow, but to a limited extent."

53. No information is given as to the areas of the various descriptions of tenures of which the estate consists, but it is noted that of the total amount disbursed as *revenue* and *rent*, 45 per cent. is paid to Government as revenue and 55 to superior landlords as rent. The estate embraces 27 large and small zemindaries with a revenue of Rs. 43,974, and 44 under-tenures paying a rent of Rs. 53,749. The manager is Baboo Grish Chunder Bose, on a salary of Rs. 250 monthly, and the cost of management is Rs. 16,152, or 9·2 per cent. on the gross rental (Rs. 1,74,325). Of the rental realized last

24-PERGUNNAHS.

year, Rs. 1,37,819 was realized from ryots direct, Rs. 14,813 from permanent lease-holders, and Rs. 21,471 under temporary leases.

54. Seventy-five per cent. of the current demand and 43½ per cent. of the arrear demand was realized during the year. The rent balance at the end of the year was Rs. 96,749, which is in course of realization. The debts of this estate have been all paid up, with the exception of Rs. 22,624, which remain unliquidated owing to large sums having been spent during the year in the repairs of the minor's family house, and in the marriage of the eldest minor, as well as in the survey of a portion of the property (Arpara).

55. Some improvements have been effected by making embankments in the Jessore property, and Dihi Arpara has been surveyed. The estate maintains a higher class English school at its head-quarters and contributes handsomely to dispensaries. The relations between the manager and the tenantry are said to be satisfactory.

56. The mother of the wards, who is reported to be a very sensible woman, is also their guardian. The two elder minors attend the Hindoo school, but are very backward in their studies; the third attended the Gobardanga school, and made better progress. He has since joined the Hindoo school. All three boys are in the Wards' Institution.

57. *III. Jainagar.*—The proprietor of this small estate, Chandra Narain Pal, is a lunatic. The management of the property was assumed in 1863, under Act XXXV of 1858, by order of the civil court. It is a very petty estate, consisting of four ganti jotes and one rent-free holding, and it pays a rent of Rs. 364 to its superior landlords. The Collector manages the property himself, the lands being all let out in farm. The gross annual rental is Rs. 565, and the charges for management *nil*. The farmer has been recusant in paying up his rent, but the Collector has taken steps to realize this. The balance shewn is good and recoverable.

58. *IV. Halishahar.*—The proprietor of this petty estate is a minor, Jageshwar Rai Chaudhari, aged 11 years. He is the adopted son of the late Annada Prasad Rai Chaudhari. The estate was placed under the Collector by the civil court, acting under Act XL of 1858. It consists of six small zemindaries paying Rs. 656 revenue, two putnis paying Rs. 1,131 in rent, one mukurrurri jote at Rs. 95, and one rent-free holding: the total paid in revenue and rent being Rs. 1,881. It was managed by an honorary manager, with an establishment costing Rs. 305, or 9·6 per cent. on the gross rental of Rs. 3,160. The collections have not been satisfactory, as the manager has been moved to an appointment in another district. Most of the balance is good. The whole area of the estate (850 acres) is held khas.

59. *V. Barisa.*—The property of Bipin Behari Rai Chaudhari, aged 14, was placed under the Collector in 1868 by the civil court under Act XL of 1858. It consists of three small zemindaries bearing a revenue of Rs. 193, eight jotes paying Rs. 180 in rent, and 12 lakhiraj plots. This property is also under an honorary manager, but the whole estate is let in farm. The gross rental is Rs. 668.

60. *VI. Paikpara.*—This great property came under the Collector, under Act XL of 1858, by order of the civil court, issued on the ground of the minority of three out of the four sons of the late Raja Pratap Chandra Singh, owner of half the estate, and of the only son of the late Raja Ishwar Chandra Singh, owner of the other half. Kumar Grish Chandra Singh, the major son of Raja Pratap Chandra, voluntarily made over his interests to the Court of Wards for management, and two of his brothers have since done the same on coming of age. The present minors are Kumar Indra Chandra Singh, aged 17, and Kumar Sharat Chandra Singh, aged 14 years. It consists of 79 large and small zemindaries paying a revenue to Government of Rs. 3,79,438, 11 putni tenures rented at Rs. 12,767, 121 mukurrurri jotes paying Rs. 5,084, 45 ganti jotes at Rs. 621, and 43 rent-free holdings. The grand total paid by the estate in revenue and rent is Rs. 3,98,372. The management under Mr. Harvey (who draws Rs 1,500 per mensem as salary) is very able and successful.

61. Mr. Harvey gives the following account of the property :—

"Paikparah is the largest wards' estate in the division. It includes property in fourteen districts in Bengal and five in the North-Western Provinces.

"As regards natural features and products of the estate, I would mention that the large property in Noakholly extends from a point about twelve miles to the east of the sudder station to Raipore, which is about thirty-two miles to the north-west of the station. The boundary is irregular on the north, extending for several miles due north of Soodiram, and to a long distance to Danaikote on the north-east, and Panpara on the north-west. The southern boundary is the river Megna, or Jalchirah, as called in this particular place, and is changeable, owing to the continual accretion or diluviation in progress. The country is low and flat, and intersected by numerous nullahs, generally tidal for a considerable distance. Internal communication and trade during the rains are mainly carried on by means of these khals and their tributaries.

"The banks of the Megna consist of very extensive churs in all stages of progress, from the mud bank invisible almost at high tides, and the large tracts covered with short jungle, and only used for buffalo grazing, to the higher and older churs farmed or let in perpetuity to ryots. Some of the large churs to the south of Soodiram, as Durwish Hingtiah, are farmed by the estate from Government. These are generally more or less protected by bunds, but liable to occasional salt water inundations during storms from the south, which not only ruin the crops, but, if the inundations continue for any time, deteriorate the land also. There was general destruction to crops in 1822 and 1825, and damage in 1848 and 1867; in the latter year a considerable remission of revenue and rent took place.

"The principal crop is that of rice of numerous varieties, which may be divided into the spring *aoús* and winter *amun*,—the former sown on the higher lands in April, reaped in July and August; the latter in low marshy land sown in April and May, reaped in November and December. Besides these, there is the '*raja soil*,' a very superior kind of rice, sown in June and July and reaped in winter, and various other kinds. Rice is largely exported from the district, mainly by boat through the Sundeep channel to Chittagong, and the Soonderbuns to Calcutta.

"The other principal crops are khessaree, mishkollye, jute, sugarcane, pan; large quantities of sooparee and cocoanuts are also grown and exported. Nearly every village in the north-west of the estate is full of groves of the former palm, which help to pay a good deal of the rent.

"The great mass of this property is settled with small talookdars, most of whose holdings are subject to remeasurement should such appear desirable, and many of whom cultivate their own lands. There are about 3,400 of such in Noakholly. Most of the ryots possess rights of occupancy.

"In Furreedpore the estate, consisting of 241 villages, is pretty compact, lying along the banks of the Choorna river; the lands are high in the most of the villages, and considerable areas are sown with spring rice and planted with sugarcane. The ryots are well off. A great portion of the estate is held by large gantidars, who have been in possession for very many years, and are litigious and constantly quarrelling about boundaries, &c. In addition to the above crops, some jute, kollye, khessaree, linseed, gram, &c., &c., are grown. Indigo used to be largely grown also throughout this estate, but was dropped a few years since. Some of the particulars of this property were not long since the subject of special report.

"In Midnapore there is a small khas estate in the Tumlook sub-division, and close to the Roopnarain river. It lies low, and is protected from the river by bunds and intersected by khals: the chief production is winter rice. The holdings are mostly small and the ryots poor.

"In Nuddea the estate lying in pergunnah Bugwan is, with the exception of a few villages, all settled in putni. These villages and the churs attached to them are on the east bank of the Bhagiruttee river. The low lands along the river are for the most part subject to inundation during the rains, after which abundant crops of kollye, peas, khessaree, linseed, gram, &c., are produced; on the higher lands spring rice, sugarcane, &c. A new tank was excavated in the village of Rajapore this year, and several bunds erected.

"In Moorshedabad the khas villages are scattered. Some of these close to Kandee, where the cutcherry and rajbarri are, produce early rice and mulberry, and lie high. Mulberry is one of the most lucrative crops of this part of the world. The lands are cultivated and manured with care, the rent received from them being Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per beegha. These villages are watered by the Mowrukkee river. Some of the outlying villages have been already alluded to as growing only winter rice, and being badly off for water. Some of these villages have suffered from the scarcity, and advances of rice are being given now from the estate to the ryots where necessary.

"The estates in Beerbhoom, Hooghly, Burdwan, Jessore, Purneah, and Dinagepore have been all, but one or two villages, permanently settled for many years, the zemindar having no direct connection with, or control over, the ryots or the land.

"In the North-Western Provinces the estates are all khas. In Boolundshuhur the property, consisting of 54 villages, is very compact; these almost all lying together along the high road from Boolundshuhur to the town of Anoopshuhur on the Ganges, belonging to the estate, and containing the head cutcherry and dwelling-house.

"The villages are of moderate size, ranging from a rent-roll of Rs. 165 to Rs. 4,450. The land is flat and lies high, and many of the villages are very fertile; there is very little waste land. The crops are dependent to a great degree upon irrigation, which is carried on by wells, of which each village possesses several pucka and cutcha ones.

"The prosperity of a village much depends upon having a fair number of wells, and their being in working order, and in the famine of 1867-68 it was easy to tell from a distance by the appearance of the crops whether or not a village was well provided with wells. Canal irrigation has lately been extended to a few of the villages.

"The village lands are sub-divided into various classes, according to their adjacency to the village, and consequently capabilities for being manured easily from it, and their being irrigated or dry. The lands close to the houses of the village are termed *barrali*, those bordering on them further off *moora*, and the outlying lands *burha* or jungle, and these are again divided into *cholie* or irrigated, and *khokee*, dry, and rates of rent fixed accordingly. Irrigated *barrali* may pay Rs. 12 to Rs. 16 per beegha, while jungle without irrigation yields in the same village eight or ten annas. We have this year completed several new wells in this estate. A large proportion of the ryots possess rights of occupancy.

"The crops grown are divided into two classes—the *khurriff*, sown when rain falls in May and June, and reaped in October, consisting chiefly of joar, bajra, moogh, maskhollye, cotton, Indian-corn, teel, sugarcane, indigo, safflower; and the *rubbee*, sown in October and reaped in March, consisting of wheat, barley, gram, peas, &c.

"The appearance of the country and crops grown at Allyghur are much the same as that of Bolundshuhur.

"In Muttra there are only 15 villages, one close to Bindrabun, where the estate's cutcherry and temples are; two close to the city of Muttra, which partly belongs to the estate, and several of the principal villages lie together about 15 miles from Bindrabun. Those of Hatteah, Nundogram, Jait, Tabot, and Bursonna are very large and fine villages, having respectively rent-rolls of Rs. 10,000, Rs. 10,500, Rs. 8,800, Rs. 6,400, and Rs. 5,400

"These villages are situated on rocky hills, the summit of each being occupied by a Hindoo temple, and the sides by the village, the cultivated lands extending flat from the foot of the hill in all directions.

"The lands are generally fertile, and are enriched by manuring, irrigation from wells, &c. In some villages especially there is a considerable amount of waste land yet to be cultivated. The crops are for the most part similar to those mentioned for Bolundshuhur, excepting indigo, of which I did not observe much."

62. The cost of the management is Rs. 74,142, or 8·1 per cent. on a gross annual rental of Rs. 9,05,589. Of Rs. 9,03,270 realized last year, Rs. 1,28,517 were realized from lands held khas, Rs. 7,53,671 from permanent leases, and Rs. 20,484 from temporary leases. Seventy-two per cent. of the current demand and 86 of the arrear was realized during the year. The balances due are mostly good. It is unnecessary to give here all the details regarding the financial position of this important estate furnished in the returns. It may suffice to say that it continues in a prosperous condition, that a further sum of Rs. 2,77,218 was invested during the year, and that the estate has long been not only free from debt, but saving money.

63. The great bulk of the property being let out in putni, the management has not done much in the way of improvement. The Member in charge has lately, however, ruled that a reasonable expenditure on improvements may be incurred; the zemindar's interest in his inferior tenantry on his estate not being altogether severed by the fact that he has let his lands in putni leases. The estate subscribes liberally to schools and dispensaries, and the school and dispensary at Kandy, the family residence, is entirely supported by the estate.

64. Mr. Harvey, the manager, is also the guardian of the two minors, Indra Chandra Singh and Sharat Chandra Singh. The general expenditure of the family is under his control.

During the year under report Kumar Indra Chandra was under the tuition of Major Osborn. Mr. Harvey agrees with the tutor in thinking that the withdrawal of the Kumar from the Hindoo school has been beneficial to him intellectually and morally, and that the progress he has since made has been satisfactory. The boy has also benefited by the tours he made in Upper India in company with his tutor. Kumar Sharat Chandra is said to possess but very moderate abilities. He attends the Metropolitan Institution, and is making very slow progress.

65. *VII. The Port Canning Municipal Estate* may here be noticed. The Port Canning estate was attached some years ago by order of the civil court at the instance of Government, its principal creditor, and was placed under the Collector's management. There is a native superintendent who represents the Collector on the spot. The gross rental is Rs. 23,056. The actual collections from the ryots amounted last year to no more than Rs. 11,136, which is unsatisfactory. Rs. 22,377 were paid out in dividend from the collections and balance in hand. The outstanding arrears due to the estate amount to Rs. 38,014. There is a want of efficiency in the management of this property due perhaps to the changes in the office of Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs. No works were undertaken during the year except such repairs as were absolutely necessary for improvement and benefit of the property. The cost of these amounted to Rs. 1,373.

NUDDEA.

66. *I. Nuddea.*—The late Maharaja of Nuddea dying without issue in 1871 left a widow, on account of whose incompetency the estates were taken in charge of the Court of Wards under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870. The widow has since, under proper authority, adopted a son, Kumar Khetish Chandra Rai, now aged 7 years.

67. The Nuddea estate is scattered over four districts, viz. Nuddea, the 24-Pergunnahs, Moorshedabad, and Burdwan, the largest portion being in Nuddea. The total area is said to be 479,161 acres. These figures can scarcely be relied upon as correct. The lands are all low and flat, and comprise no waste or jungle lands of importance. The estate comprises 74 mehals, paying to Government a revenue of Rs. 73,496, with two permanent undertenures and one leased mehal paying a rent to

NUDDEA. superior landlords of Rs. 2,392. The manager is Baboo Kartik Chandra Rai, who gets Rs. 250 a month, and the cost of management is Rs. 19,031, or 12·6 per cent. on a gross rental of Rs. 1,50,832.

68. The property is divided into 628 mouzahs, of which 473 are let in putni, yielding an annual rent of Rs. 1,09,935; 88 (including fisheries) are let on temporary leases, yielding an annual rent of Rs. 7,682; and 67 mouzahs are held khas on a rental amounting for the past year to Rs. 32,646. The rental of the khas estates has increased 11 per cent. since the estate has been under the Court of Wards.

69. The Collector writes:—

"The total of the rents claimable for the year was Rs. 1,50,263, and interest due on delayed payments was Rs. 569, making a total current demand of Rs. 1,50,832. The sum of Rs. 79,655, viz. Rs. 76,351 on account of arrears of rents and Rs. 3,304 was the demand on account of former years. The total sum to be collected was therefore Rs. 2,30,487. Of this sum, Rs. 1,12,238 have been realised from putnidars, Rs. 6,701 from the ijara mehals, and Rs 30,675 from the khas mehals; the sum of Rs. 5,333 has been remitted as unrealisable. The balance unrealized at the end of the year was Rs. 75,540, of which Rs. 480 is irrecoverable, Rs. 1,139 doubtful, and Rs. 73,921 is likely to be recovered. Of this last sum, Rs. 9,508 was not realizable before the end of the year. Since the close of the year and up to the date of the manager's report to me Rs. 11,397 of the arrears had been realised. In addition to the realizations of rent, Rs. 829-8 was collected on account of debts due to the estate, and Rs. 1,790-15-3 on account of lands in the 24-Pergunnahs purchased by Government, and Rs. 844-15-1 on account of miscellaneous receipts. Thus the income, together with Rs. 11,405-10-9, balance in hand from the previous year, makes up a total of Rs. 1,72,063-15-9½ on the receipt side.

"The estate did not escape injury from the drought of 1873-74, as I noticed in my report for that year. I had obtained leave to borrow from Government the sum of Rs. 10,000, to be lent to ryots in the shape of food or seed-grain or of cash, and Rs. 11,500 for useful works. Fortunately the manager was able to keep himself well informed, and it was possible for us to meet promptly any instances of want which might arise. The effect of this was that we were able to postpone relief longer than would have been safe had information been more difficult to obtain, and consequently our actual requirements fell very far short of our estimates. We lent only Rs. 829 for the purchase of seed-grain, and gave no gratuitous relief at all. Our works employed about 800 men for three or four months, and this is all that proved to be necessary. I was able, by the liberality of Government, to keep in their own villages the people who really suffered severe distress; the consequence was that we had no crowding of beggars and distressed people to the towns. This fact, I have no doubt, materially lightened the burden of the estate and lessened the pressure of the distress on the towns.

"Rain fell in good time in the rice-sowing season 1874-75, and the prospects of reaping an early and abundant harvest were full of hope. In July, however, a very serious drought set in, and much mischief was done to both *aous* and *amun*, the ultimate outturn of which was much below the average. The prospects of the winter crops seemed better, but injury was done to them by excessive luxuriance of growth and by the attacks of insects. In Dakatiapota, in the Moorshedabad district, the early rains did much harm to the pulses, but good to barley and wheat. In chur lands the crops turned out well. In Suktipore, in Burdwan, the ryots generally grew mulberry leaves; they suffered severe losses from the cyclone of September, as the worms perished for want of food. In Debnagur, in the 24-Pergunnahs, the ryots' crops were much injured, and the putnidar has been unable to pay any rents, as he could realize none.

"The manager reports that the importation of Burma rice by Government has had a considerable tendency to keep down prices for some months, and that there is now some alarm in the minds of the people since prices are rising.

"Though the estate has suffered less than had been anticipated, the manager has abstained from pressing the ryots much, and the putnidars were informed that mercy to their ryots would ensure similar treatment to them from the estate. Collections have been generally fair under these circumstances, but in few instances they have been very low.

"When the estate came under the Court of Wards the debts known to exist amounted to Rs. 74,860, and in the three following years a further sum of Rs. 2,287 was ascertained to be due. Interest of course continued to accrue. Within the year 1871-72 Rs. 9,937 was paid off, and the amount due from the estate was reduced by Rs. 100 in consequence of a compromise. In the year 1872-73 Rs. 54,362 was paid off, and in the year 1873-74 Rs. 20,944. These payments reduced the debts to Rs. 1,386, of which Rs. 886 is on account of debts incurred previously to the estate coming under the Court of Wards, and Rs. 500 on account of a tuccavee loan from Government. At the present time but Rs. 559 is due from the estate. Of this, Rs. 330-9 is due to a putnidar on account of *peshgi* advanced by him. The putnidar has been asked to recieve the money, but has returned no answer."

The estate contributes towards a number of pathsalas, and to a night school and girls' school at Kishnaghur, also to the Kishnaghur dispensary.

70. Rai Jadu Nath, Rai Bahadoor, and Baboo Ram Taran Lahuri served as guardians of the minor during the year. The former is a close connection of the family, and may be said to hold in Kishnaghur a position only second to that of the Maharaja. The latter served Government for many years with credit in the Education Department: he is now a pensioner, and is much respected. Both these gentlemen take much interest in their duties. The ward lives with his mother. Baboo Sita Nath Mookerjee, B.A., B.L., his tutor, resides in the rajbari. The Kumar is intelligent. He also rides and takes other exercise.

JESSORE. 71. *I. Naldanga.*—This estate was taken under the Court of Wards in 1870, under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, on account of the minority of its proprietor, Kumar Promatha Bhusan Deb Rai, aged 16 years. The properties lie in Jessore, Nuddea, Furreedpore, and Hooghly.

It consists of 17 revenue-paying estates and 76 tenures, of which 71 are held under perpetual leases, such as putni, maurasi, and kaimi ganti, three under temporary leases, and the rest in rent-free holdings. The revenue of estates held direct from Government amounts to Rs. 48,483, while Rs. 10,411 and Rs. 2,427 are respectively paid as rents for permanent and temporary leases.

72. The manager is Baboo Gopinath Chatturji, whose salary is Rs. 250 monthly, and the cost of management is Rs. 7,372, or 6·3 per cent. on a gross rental of Rs. 1,16,841. The greater part of the estate is let in putni, and the rest is either farmed or held khas. The putni rents amount to Rs. 78,593, the farmers' rents to Rs. 1,421, and Rs. 34,790 are collected from ryots direct.

The Collector writes:—

"Out of a gross rental of Rs. 1,14,804, excluding interest, the total collections of the Naldanga estate during the year amounted to Rs. 1,10,841. There were collections from other sources to the amount of Rs. 17,243, making a total of Rs. 1,28,084. From this amount Rs. 48,483 had to be paid on account of revenue and Rs. 13,694 for rent, leaving a balance of Rs. 65,907 (nearly all of this is good). The cost of management amounted to Rs. 7,372, law expenses to Rs. 8,214, maintenance of the proprietor, religious ceremonies and education, &c., to Rs. 15,797, and contingencies, &c., to Rs. 20,005, making a total of Rs. 51,388. Petty debts to the amount of Rs. 924 had been paid and Rs. 29,079 was invested. This last item was partly met from the cash balance of the previous years.

"The estate is free from debt, and it has been able, not only to pay off all its petty debts, but also to invest the Rs. 29,079 above alluded to in Government securities and landed property. The cash balance has accumulated to Rs. 13,158 and a total amount of Government securities for Rs. 1,67,847 stands to the credit of the minor."

73. This estate has spent some money in road making and measurement operations. It supports a Sanskrit *tol*, an English school, and a dispensary, and spends besides Rs. 500 a year on primary schools, and about Rs. 1,800 on other subscriptions and donations. The minor is in the Wards' Institution, continues well, and makes progress.

74. *II. Narail.*—The management of this estate, which represents only a one-sixth share in the property of this name, was placed under the Collector by the High Court in 1869, acting under Act XL of 1858, the two sons of the late proprietor, Baboo Omesh Chandra Rai, being minors—one, Upendra Chandra Rai, is now 9 years of age, and the other, Kiran Chandra Rai, is aged 7. The property lies chiefly in Jessore, but partly also in Furreedpore, Hooghly, Backergunge, 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Rajshahye. It is held in common with other sharers, who are unable to agree among themselves, and this fact throws many difficulties in the way of the management of the minor's interests. The annual returns had not been received by the Collector from the manager when he wrote his report, but the Collector writes:—

"The report received from Mr. Stevens for the year 1873-74 at the close of that year showed the estate as comprising 210 estates and 445 undertenures. These last consisted of taloks, putnis, durputnis, jotes, ijaras, kaimi ijaras, &c. The minors own one-sixth share in those, besides having some estates which are their exclusive property. Estates paying a revenue of Rs. 33,260 annas 6 gundas 13¼ were held direct from Government, tenures paying a rent of Rs. 17,883-13-6 were held under perpetual leases; those under temporary leases pay Rs. 16,620-2-6, and rent-free holdings yielding annually Rs. 471.

"That portion of the Narail estate which is in the exclusive possession of the minors is chiefly under khas management. The ijmali portion is partly let in putni and partly held khas. During the year 1873-74 Rs. 13,904-9 were received from the putnidars, Rs. 4,459-14 from farmers, and Rs. 1,36,115-8 direct from ryots."

75. The manager during the year of report was Mr. Stevens, but he has been found quite incompetent to cope with the peculiar difficulties that exist in the management of this estate; and Mr. Meik, who had been manager of the larger share in the estate not belonging to the minors, has been appointed to succeed him on a salary of Rs. 800. In this estate there are other and larger sharers interested, who are not under the Court of Wards, and the affairs are in much confusion from the system of joint management which is in force in certain parts of the estate.

76. As regards financial management, the following extract from the Collector's report for 1873-74 may be given:—

"The gross rental of the Narail estate amounted to Rs. 1,61,204, and the total collections from all sources were Rs. 1,55,873. Of this, Rs. 34,976 had to be paid for Government revenue and Rs. 34,105 for rent, leaving a balance of Rs. 86,792. Large as this income was, it was barely sufficient to meet all the charges. The cost of management amounted to Rs. 22,243, the law charges to Rs. 12,360, the cost of maintenance, education, and religious ceremonies amounted to Rs. 14,144, and contingencies, &c., to Rs. 22,203, making a total of Rs. 70,950. After defraying all these charges, debts to the amount of Rs. 12,978 were paid, and Rs. 8,440 were invested. The last item was met from the cash balance of the previous year. There are some large law suits pending against the estate, specially the great Privy Council appeal, involving heavy claims which have to be met.

"Almost the entire amount of debt which was contracted during the lifetime of the minor's father has been paid."

Of course, under the circumstances of the property, but little could be done in the way of improvement. Some small local works were executed, and that was all. The wards' estate contributes a one-sixth share of the cost of the English school and dispensary at Narail, and of all subscriptions which the Narail estate bears as a whole.

77. The two minors were during the year under the care and guardianship of their mother. In April last the elder ward joined the Wards' Institution at Calcutta. He is said to be in a fair state of health. The younger ward is sickly. Both are still learning the rudiments of the English language.

78. *III. Bogchur.*—This estate came under the Court of Wards in 1871, the late proprietor having left four minor sons. One of these has since died, but his mother, who succeeded to his share, placed it under the court. The minors are Amulya Ratna Rai, aged 17; Nil Ratna Rai, aged 16; and Jadulal Rai, aged 11 years.

79. The property is composed of 10 revenue-paying estates and 51 tenures, of which 46 are held under permanent leases and five are rent-free holdings. The revenue paid for estates held direct from Government is Rs. 3,761, while Rs. 11,874 are paid for permanent leases. The estate is under a native manager, Baboo Mohesh Chandra Banerji, on Rs. 50 a month. It is much involved, and, owing to bad seasons, has not been able to collect its rents regularly or pay the Government revenue. The cost of management is Rs. 2,950, or 10·9 per cent. on a gross rental of Rs. 26,980. About three-fourths of the property are let in putni or other permanent tenures. The total collections were Rs. 22,738. Of Rs. 32,403 nominally due to this estate, about Rs. 21,700 may be considered good. Rs. 924 were paid towards liquidation of debts, and Rs. 457 were invested during the year. The debts still remaining to be paid amount to Rs. 2,909.

80. The estate subscribes a few rupees towards the public library and dispensary at Jessore—all it can do. The two elder minors of the Bogchar estate were being educated in the Kishnaghur College under the guardianship of a native gentleman and the general supervision of the Collector of Nuddea; but, owing to shortness of funds and the difficulty found in making the boys attend to their studies, they have since been withdrawn from the college, and are now under the tuition of a private tutor at home. The third minor is learning the vernacular with a guru. All three boys are reported to be healthy.

81. *IV. Ramnagar.*—This is an estate attached by the civil court owing to disputes among the proprietors (eight in number) and put under the Collector.

It is situated wholly in Jessore, comprising 22 mehals paying an aggregate revenue of Rs. 15,322 direct to Government, 15 tenures held under permanent leases and one under temporary, the former paying Rs. 7,993 and the latter Rs. 169, besides ten rent-free holdings. The manager is Baboo Khetra Gopal Bannerji, an intelligent man, who gets Rs. 200 a month, and does his work satisfactorily, except that he is frequently late in submitting his returns. By far the greater part of his estate is under khas management.

The Collector writes:—

"Out of a gross rental of Rs. 61,180 of the Ramnagar estate, Rs. 61,678, including arrear rents, were realized during the year, and the receipts from other sources, including last year's cash balance, amounted to Rs. 15,685, making a total of Rs. 77,362. On the other hand, we had to pay Rs. 23,400 for revenue and rent, Rs. 7,315 for cost of management, Rs. 3,037 for law expenses, Rs. 7,624 as allowance to proprietors, and Rs. 4,673 as miscellanous charges, shewing a total of Rs. 46,109.

"Debts also to the extent of Rs. 25,760 were paid, and Rs. 400 were invested, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 5,693 to the credit of the estate.

"The property is, however, still heavily encumbered, its present liabilities being Rs. 62,445. The Board have sanctioned the payment of a part of this debt, which bears a high interest, from the proceeds of a consolidated loan of Rs. 44,000 to be borrowed at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. Negotiations for this loan are going on with the major proprietors of the Paikpara estate. The trustees of the idol *Raghunath Thakur* of Murali have also consented to lend the amount at the above rate of interest, and on terms otherwise somewhat more favourable than those asked by the Paikpara zemindars."

JESSORE.

Of the total balance of Rs. 1,70,259 due to the estate, rents to the extent of Rs. 64,873 and debts amounting to Rs. 1,917 only are reckoned good. A monthly allowance of Rs. 500 is given to the proprietors of the Ramnagar estate for their support. One of them is a minor aged about 16. No separate provision exists for his education. He is under the guardianship of his brothers, themselves co-proprietors, and is being brought up in the Jessore school.

82. *V. Of Durgapur, VI Perikhali, VII Mirzarnagar, and* a small property known as *Chundra, alias* Roy Kaleeprosad's estates, the Commissioner reports:—

"The other estates, with the exception of Kaliprosad Roy's estate, which consists of a single mehal with a rental of Rs. 719, and the proceeds of which are devoted to certain roads, are petty ryotti holdings attached by orders of the Magistrate under Act IV of 1840, in consequence of disputes threatening breaches of the peace."

The Collector writes:—

"In the year 1873-74 an attempt was made to get rid of these petty estates, which were then six in number. Under the Commissioner's instruction, contained in his letter No. 104RW. of the 9th July 1873, notices were issued calling on the owners of these estates to get their estates released from attachment. Accordingly the proprietors of three estates, viz. Kachubaria, Bhetki, and Bhagabatitolah, appeared, and having proved their right and title to the estates, they were released to them during the year; but as regards the other three estates, our efforts to restore them to their proprietors proved unsuccessful, owing to the difficulty of deciding the claims of the contending parties, who, since the date of attachment, have made no attempts to settle their differences. The rents due from these holdings are collected by the collectorate nazir without any charge."

83. *VIII.* There is another large property under the Collector of Jessore, viz. the *Syudpore* Trust estate, of which the following account is given:—

"The Syudpore Trust estate is administered by the Collector of Jessore on the part of Government as trustee under the will of Raja Mahomed Mohsin. The following regarding the estate is extracted from Mr. Smith's report:—

'As the origin of the estate and the circumstances under which it came under the management of the Court of Wards are not very well known, I will proceed to give a short history of it, which, it may be observed, differs somewhat from Mr. Westland's published narrative,* my account being partially derived from tradition, but chiefly from an abstract history left by Mr. C. Chapman, who was Collector here in 1851.

* *Vide* pages 59-61 and pages 177-178 of Westland's Report on Jessore.

'In 1134 B.S., corresponding with 1727 A.D., the estate of the Jessore Raja, comprising pergunnah Syudpore, &c., was divided into two parts—a 12-anna share becoming the property of Mannahara Roy, an ancestor of the present Raja of Chanchra, and 4 annas falling into the share of Raja Samsundar Roy; the latter forming the trust estate, which still goes under the name of the *churrani*, or 4-anna share.

'Raja Samsundar finding himself unequal to cope with the other branch of the family, and being threatened assassination, retired to Moorshedabad, where he died without issue, and the estate escheated to the Nawab. The latter granted it to Aga Muthar, a Mogul at his court, in exchange for his estates at Ajimabad.

'Aga Muthar was extremely attached to his daughter, Masnijan or Manujan Begum, to whom he left the estate on his death in preference to his son, Haji Mahomed Mohsin, who had adopted the habits of an ascetic. It is said that seeing Manujan extremely grieved at his approaching end, the Aga told her to break the gold *kabaj* (locket) that she wore on her neck and see what he had left for her support. The ornament when broken was found to contain the Aga's will, bequeathing to her the whole of his property. Her husband, Salaudin Mahomed Khan, ultimately came into possession, and at the time of the decennial settlement in 1197 B.S., or 1790 A.D., his name was registered as the proprietor.

'On Salaudin Mahomed Khan's death in 1203 B.S., his widow, Manujan, had her name registered as proprietress, and she, when dying in 1210 B.S., or 1803 A.D., left the estate to her brother, Haji Mahomed Mohsin.

'Having no children, Haji Mahomed Mohsin directed in his will that the profits of his estate, after paying the Government revenue, should be divided into nine shares, three of which should be paid for the expenses of the emambara and Prophet's tomb, two appropriated by the two trustees or mutawalis appointed by him to take charge of the whole, and the remaining four spent in establishments, charities, pensions, &c.

'After the death of Haji Mahomed Mohsin, the two mutawalis concealed the will, and got their own names registered as joint proprietors of the estate. But they subsequently quarrelled among themselves, and the fraud being discovered, the estate was attached in 1221 B.S., or 1814 A.D., though still allowed to remain under the management of the mutawalis. These mutawalis were, however, dismissed in 1816 for mismanagement and misappropriation, and agreeably to the Board's letter dated 5th March of that year, the estate was brought under the immediate control and management of the Collector. Another mutawali was appointed, and Government, as manager, constituted itself as second mutawali, agreeably, it is said, to the will of Haji Mahomed Mohsin, which required the estate to be managed by two mutawalis. The mutawali so appointed had, however, no power given him over the estate, but became solely the high priest of the emambara, having charge of its expenses.

'The dismissed mutawalis sued Government for recovery of their former rights, which they alleged were hereditary in their family according to the will. The case, which was decided against them in this country, was appealed to the Privy Council, but none of their descendants survived to carry it through, and the appeal was struck off.

'After the dismissal of the mutawalis, the amlahs were summoned to attend the Collector's cutcherry, but they absconded, setting fire to their office at Murali, which, with all the records, was consumed to ashes. The whole estate had therefore to be measured by Mr. Collector Tucker in 1818, after which it was let in putni in 1821, realizing a sum of about eight lakhs of rupees as premium. Owing, however, to the excessive extortion of the putnidar, Moonshee Ameer, pergunnah Khalispore and Mohshwarpasa, as well as tuppa Sobna, which had been granted to him in putni, had to be taken away from him and let in farm, the consideration money he had paid being of course returned to him.

'The estate yields a sum of Rs. 1,65,000, of which Rs. 95,254 is paid as Government revenue. After defraying the expenses of the establishment, school, dispensary, and other charities supported by the estate within this district, the remainder is forwarded by drafts to the local agents at Hooghly, the share which belongs to Government being chiefly devoted to the maintenance of the Hooghly College, and the other share being made over to the mutawali for expenses of the emambara.'

"The property comprised in the Syudpore estate is, as situated, wholly in Jessore. It consists of three estates held direct from Government (aggregate annual revenue Rs. 95,254) and a petty tenure held under a permanent lease of Rs. 2. The estate is under the Collector's management, the greater part of it being let out in putni and farms, and a small part only held khas. The collections last year amounted to Rs. 2,00,773, including sums realized on account of previous years. The estate is entirely free from debt, and most of the balances due to it are recoverable. It supports a higher class English school and a charitable dispensary at Dowlutpore, and contributes also towards other institutions, not to mention the grant to the Hooghly College, which is entirely maintained by it."

# SECTION IV.

## RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR COURT OF WARDS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of District. | Name of Estate. | Names of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at beginning of year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts other than rent. | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at close of year. | Total investment (other than land) on account of the estate up to close of year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | WARDS' ESTATES. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class.—I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Moorshedabad ... | Nushipore ... | Rani Jamuna Kumari and Subhadra Kumari. | 1866 | 1,83,069 | 8,954 | 1,92,023 | 2,65,984 | 73,961 | 14,657 | 4,84,114 | 2,77,721 | 7,478 | 2,85,199 | 1,94,019 | 2,06,393 | 6,624 | 2·4 | 1,11,193 | 4,563 | ..... | 31,000 |
| | Sydabad ... ... | Rakhakali Debya and Raghunath Chaudhari. | 1867 | 500 | 55 | 555 | 1,763 | 1,208 | 18 | 2,794 | 1,893 | 24 | 1,917 | ..... | 842 | 217 | 12·3 | 1,038 | 125 | 4,500 | ..... |
| | Cossim Bazar ... | Sasi Sundari Debya ... | 1867 | 1,054 | 1,637 | 2,691 | 6,189 | 3,498 | 84 | 8,720 | 5,308 | 42 | 5,350 | 1,124 | 3,412 | 598 | 9·6 | 2,295 | 102 | ..... | 596 |
| | Panchthoopee ... | Bhubaneshwari Dasia ... | 1870 | 22,411 | 426 | 22,837 | 38,289 | 15,452 | 492 | 66,723 | 32,641 | 4,575 | 37,216 | 31,987 | 34,424 | 3,018 | 7·8 | 18,935 | 597 | ..... | 27,415 |
| | Nihalia ... ... | Chandra Narain Singh ... | 1870 | 9,310 | 21,138 | 30,448 | 40,515 | 10,367 | 3,253 | 93,052 | 45,700 | 19,605 | 65,305 | 23,621 | 38,656 | 3,026 | 7·4 | 29,591 | 670 | ..... | 12,061 |
| | Estate of Madhu Sundari Barmani | Madhu Sundari Barmani ... | 1871 | 5,946 | 5,284 | 11,230 | 23,208 | 11,978 | 5,933 | 45,247 | 15,250 | 4,561 | 19,811 | 1,406 | 58,749 | 2,726 | 11·7 | 10,952 | 1,572 | 66,400 | 30 |
| | Bashpore ... ... | Janoki Nath Singh ... ... | 1874 | 1,388 | 20 | 1,408 | 4,984 | 3,576 | 688 | 6,340 | 3,442 | 74 | 3,516 | 9 | 3,572 | 880 | 17·6 | 1,520 | 406 | ..... | 123 |
| | *Class.—III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Choa ... ... | Hari Prasad Chaudhari ... | 1870 | 1,291 | 274 | 1,565 | 3,470 | 1,905 | 174 | 5,934 | 3,080 | 458 | 3,538 | 189 | 3,342 | 440 | 12·6 | 1,834 | 1 | 4,908 | 616 |
| | *Class.—I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dinagepore | Gungaprasad ... | Jagat Chandra Chaudhari, Swarnamayi Dasia. | 1871 | 8,664 | 56 | 8,720 | 17,574 | 8,854 | 850 | 27,081 | 15,690 | 22,836 | 38,526 | 37 | 11,624 | 3,427 | 19·5 | 18,973 | 2,180 | 26,603 | ..... |
| | *Class.—II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kalindrapore ... | Grish Chandra Singh ... | 1872 | 5,061 | 75 | 5,136 | 6,844 | 1,708 | ..... | 12,714 | 6,695 | 6,458 | 13,153 | 185 | 6,549 | 599 | 8·7 | 5,114 | 345 | ..... | 5,546 |
| | Sunkerpore ... | Srinath Sandyal ... ... | 1873 | 32,201 | 291 | 32,492 | 42,897 | 10,405 | 1,572 | 90,422 | 9,584 | 69 | 9,653 | 51,389 | 1,69,377 | 2,754 | 6·4 | 3,989 | 1,014 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class.—III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hazarutpore ... | Bidhumukhi Gupta ... ... | 1871 | 1,461 | 1,169 | 2,630 | 3,348 | 718 | 625 | 5,695 | 2,062 | 757 | 2,819 | 1,275 | 3,679 | 23 | 0·6 | 517 | 448 | ..... | 997 |
| | *Class.—IV.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sumbulpore ... | Trailakhya Nath Baral ... | 1873 | 1,647 | 41 | 1,688 | 3,030 | 1,342 | 657 | 4,798 | [illegible]31 | 189 | 2,720 | 41 | 2,402 | 120 | 3·9 | 924 | 662 | 6,132 | ..... |
| | *Class.—I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maldah ... | Chanchal ... ... | Siddheshwari Chaudhrain, Bhuteshwari Chaudhrain. | 1871 | 68,509 | 7,851 | 76,360 | 1,72,079 | 95,719 | 26,879 | 2,85,203 | 1,65,960 | 17,599 | 1,83,559 | 42,155 | 1,19,792 | 39,314 | 22·8 | 52,542 | 32,502 | 3,40,030 | 4,317 |

# RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR COURT OF WARDS.—(*Continued.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of District. | Name of Estate. | Names of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at beginning of year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts other than rent. | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at close of year. | Total investment (other than land) on account of the estate up to close of year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | *Class.—I.* | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Rajshahye | Govindpore ... | Mahesh Chandra Mani ... | 1868 | 755 | 205 | 960 | 5,809 | 4,849 | 187 | 8,567 | 5,336 | 20 | 5,356 | ..... | 3,095 | 930 | 16·0 | 2,949 | 496 | ..... | 2,635 |
| | Surkutea ... ... | Gobind Prasad Sukal ... | 1871 | 14,256 | 1,606 | 15,862 | 37,206 | 21,344 | 6,909 | 84,067 | 36,214 | 1,022 | 37,236 | 18,625 | 47,748 | 8,646 | 23·2 | 11,694 | 13,310 | ..... | 27,172 |
| | Puttea ... ... | Gopalendra Narain Rai ... | 1872 | 13,090 | 1,489 | 14,579 | 40,129 | 25,550 | 6,495 | 71,992 | 35,470 | 3,405 | 38,875 | 21,279 | 37,773 | 9,086 | 22·6 | 21,540 | 11,657 | ..... | 23,633 |
| | Sitlai ... ... | Ganada Sundari Debya ... | 1874 | 6,810 | 34,780 | 41,590 | 68,577 | 21,987 | ..... | 1,22,491 | 62,871 | 6,261 | 69,132 | 21,344 | 88,881 | 1,761 | 2·7 | 5,168 | 15,671 | ..... | 41,791 |
| | Bansilla ... ... | Swarnamayi Debya ... | 1871 | 4,943 | 8,205 | 13,148 | 22,865 | 9,717 | 3,323 | 42,357 | 19,409 | 2,799 | 22,208 | 8,549 | 24,315 | 2,979 | 13·0 | 8,292 | 6,060 | ..... | 18,440 |
| | *Class.—III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nowpara ... ... | Jajnendra Narain Rai, Sarada Sundari Debya. | 1869 | 3,900 | 231 | 4,131 | 9,612 | 5,481 | 1,319 | 13,415 | 9,724 | 122 | 9,846 | ..... | 4,146 | 1,031 | 10·7 | 3,784 | 1,237 | ..... | 2,241 |
| | Tahirpore (junior branch). | Bisheshwar Rai, Kaseshwar Rai. | 1869 | 29,442 | 2,165 | 31,607 | 67,523 | 35,916 | 4,116 | 1,11,073 | 69,348 | 7,696 | 77,044 | 16,515 | 41,395 | 9,161 | 13·5 | 32,325 | 6,944 | ..... | 5,165 |
| | Ditto (senior ,, ) | Sasi Sikhareshwar Rai ... | 1866 | 35,409 | 738 | 36,147 | 83,359 | 47,212 | ..... | 1,39,991 | 82,061 | 8,907 | 90,968 | 9,554 | 57,112 | 8,616 | 10·3 | 32,227 | 11,245 | 19,578 | 2,431 |
| | *Class.—I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rungpore ... | Panga ... ... | Anandamayi Rajkumari ... | 1870 | 16,468 | 5 | 16,473 | 40,214 | 23,741 | 14,530 | 78,435 | 43,183 | 4,583 | 47,766 | 5 | 35,622 | 4,105 | 10·2 | 29,351 | 5,689 | ..... | 54,434 |
| | *Class.—I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bogra ... | Ranhobaree ... | Harkishor Guha ... ... | 1863 | 1,558 | ..... | 1,558 | 3,720 | 2,162 | 146 | 4,250 | 3,005 | 4 | 3,009 | ..... | 1,292 | 26 | 0·6 | 1,014 | 336 | ..... | 3,714 |
| | Estate of Gopendra Nath Ray. | Gopendra Nath Rai ... ... | 1873 | 10,393 | 40 | 10,433 | 19,161 | 8,728 | 4,561 | 30,896 | ..... | 1,684 | 1,684 | 23,039 | 60,180 | 551 | 2·8 | 3,522 | 2,172 | ..... | 16,632 |
| | ATTACHED ESTATES. | Total ... | ..... | 4,79,536 | 96,735 | 5,76,271 | 10,23,649 | 4,47,378 | 97,467 | 18,46,871 | 9,54,178 | 1,21,228 | 10,75,406 | 4,66,347 | 10,84,372 | 1,10,658 | ..... | 4,11,738 | 1,19,999 | 4,77,144 | 2,80,992 |
| | *Class.—F.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rungpore ... | Ramna Hureenah | Rani Sarnamayi ... ... Rai Latchmeeput Singh ... | 1850 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 9 | 187 | [illegible] | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 186 | ..... | ..... |
| | WARDS' ESTATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Julpigoree ... | Chaklajat* ... | Maharaja Nripendra Narain Bhup. | 1872 | 1,16,712 | 179 | 1,16,891 | 2,56,112 | 1,39,221 | 37,245 | 7,72,066 | 2,71,540 | 2,50,223 | 5,30,763 | 186 | 2,54,135 | 41,778 | 16·3 | 3,86,744 | 1,61,385† | ..... | ..... |
| | | Grand total ... | ..... | 5,96,248 | 96,914 | 6,93,162 | 12,79,770 | 5,86,608 | 1,34,899 | 26,18,946 | 12,25,718 | 3,80,451 | 16,06,169 | 4,66,533 | 13,38,516 | 1,52,436 | ..... | 7,98,483 | 2,81,570 | 4,77,144 | 2,80,992 |

* Placed under the Board of Revenue by order of the Government of Bengal dated 25th September.
† Of this amount, Rs. 1,58,626 was remitted to the Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar.

## SECTION IV.

### RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR COURT OF WARDS.

MOORSHEDABAD.

84. *I. Nushipore.*—This estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards under Regulation X of 1793 on the 30th January 1866. The late proprietors, Raja Kirti Chunder and Kumar Udoy Chand Singh, died leaving two widows, Jamuna Kumari and Subhadra Kumari, with permission to adopt. The estate was heavily encumbered with debt, and the two widows, conjointly with their mother-in-law, Rani Luchmi Kumari, applied to the Collector to take charge of the estate on the ground of their inability to manage it. After the assumption of charge of the estate by the Court of Wards, Rani Subhadra, widow of Kumar Udoy Chand, successively adopted three sons, the last of whom died in October last. The sole proprietor of the estate is now, or will be after the death of Subhadra Kumari, Kumar Runjit Singh, the adopted son of Rani Jamuna Kumari. Kumar Runjit Singh was aged 10 years and 7 months at the close of 1874-75.

85. The greater portion of the estate is situated in the district of Moorshedabad. The various mehals comprised in it cover an extent of 340 square miles, or more than one-eighth of the area of the district. The estate being scattered over a very large extent of country, the Collector is unable to give any general description of its natural features. He, however, states that there is in the estate every variety of soil known in the district, from the low-lying inundated soil of the eastern thanas, in which indigo, *aoús* rice, and cold-weather crops are grown, to the high undulating country of some of the western thanas, in which winter rice is almost the sole crop. Some portions of the estate also lie within the districts of Rajshahye, Beerbhoom, and Pubna. The Collector has been unable to state their area.

86. The estate comprises 52 mehals paying revenue to Government and rent to zemindars as shewn in the memorandum given on the margin.* The total amount of revenue and rent payable is Rs. 1,92,336.

The estate is managed by a manager, Mr. S. G. Clarke, who receives a fixed salary of Rs. 250 per month and a sum of Rs. 152 per month for establishment. The Collector reports that the establishment is efficient and that the manager has done his work well. The largest and most valuable portion of the estate has been let out in putni or perpetual lease. There are only ten mehals in the whole estate held under direct management, as will be seen from the subjoined memorandum.† Of the balance of Rs. 2,06,393 due to the estate at the close of the year, Rs. 1,99,579 are said to be good and in process of realization.

87. The net profit of the estate, after payment of the Government revenue and rent payable to the zemindars, is about Rs. 73,600. When the estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards its debt amounted to more than three lakhs of rupees. It was therefore thought necessary in the first instance to clear off the smaller encumbrances by raising a loan of Rs 2,00,000. The whole of this loan has now been repaid, and when the small amount of debt which now remains (Rs. 31,000) and the arrears of revenue due to Government are paid, the estate will be cleared from all liabilities. The amount of Government revenue due at the close of the year is indeed very heavy, viz. Rs. 1,94,019, but the Collector states that on the date of his report it had been reduced to Rs. 1,67,306, which he expects will be further considerably reduced when the putnidars have paid rent for the first half of the current year.

* *In Moorshedabad.*

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 29 mehals held direct from Government under permanent leases; revenue payable to Government ... ... | 1,79,833 |
| 3 mehals held direct from Government under temporary leases; revenue payable to Government ... ... ... | 746 |
| 4 mehals held under perpetual (putni) leases under zemindars; rent payable ... ... ... ... ... | 8,738 |
| 6 mehals held under perpetual leases (jotes) under zemindars; rent payable ... ... ... ... ... ... | 204 |
| *In Rajshahye.* | |
| 1 mehal held direct from Government under a permanent lease; revenue payable to Government ... ... ... | 1,143 |
| 1 mehal held direct from Government under a temporary lease; revenue payable to Government ... ... ... | 10 |
| 1 mehal held under zemindars under a perpetual lease (jote); rent payable to zemindar ... ... ... ... | 12 |
| *In Beerbhoom.* | |
| 3 mehals held direct from Government under permanent leases; revenue payable ... ... ... ... ... | 1,639 |
| *In Pubna.* | |
| 1 mehal held direct from Government under a permanent lease; revenue payable ... ... ... ... ... | 11 |
| Total ... | 1,92,336 |

† *Memorandum.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 169 putnis or perpetual leases; rent payable to the estate | 2,56,346 |
| 13 izarahs or temporary leases; rent payable to the estate | 6,640 |
| 10 managed khas—total collections ... ... ... | 3,013 |
| Total ... ... | 2,65,999 |

88. Owing to the indebtedness of the estate little has been done in the way of improvement beyond the digging of some tanks during the famine period. Towards the end of the year a donation of Rs. 200 and a monthly subscription of Rs. 5 were sanctioned for the Rampore Haut dispensary. The estate owns a large amount of property within that sub-division.

89. The failure of the winter rice crop of 1873 rendered the condition of the tenantry, especially of the poorer classes, very bad, and as a natural consequence the collections of rent in mehals held under direct management fell into arrear. The relations between landlord and tenant are said to be good. No pressure was exercised for the collection of rents during the period of hardship and distress.

90. The minor, Guru Dutt Singh, adopted son of Subhadra Kumari, died during the year. He was too young to be sent to school. The other minor, Kumar Runjit Singh, is under the guardianship of his adoptive mother, Jamuna Kumari, and is prosecuting his studies in the Berhampore college. A private tutor has been appointed to attend to his studies at home. The boy is reported to be healthy, well behaved, intelligent, and promising.

91. *II. Sydabad, late proprietor Doyaram Chaudhari.*—The deceased left a widow and two minor sons, Gopinath and Raghunath Chaudhari. The widow managed the property for some

MOORSHEDABAD.

time, and on her death, the eldest boy, Gopinath, who had attained his majority, succeeded to the management. Gopinath died a short time afterwards, leaving a widow, Rakha Kali, and his brother Raghunath, who were both under age; and on an application being made by Rakha Kali for certificates under Act XL of 1858 and Act XXVII of 1860, the Judge, with the consent of the parties, recommended that the estate should be taken under the management of the Court of Wards. The Commissioner accordingly directed it to be taken charge of under Regulation X of 1793. His orders are dated 5th August 1867. The age of the minor Raghunath Chaudhari is now just over 18 years.

92. This is a small estate consisting approximately of 875 acres. It is situated in the Moorshedabad district, with the exception of a small portion in Rajshahye. Most of the mehals are held jointly with other shareholders. The land is generally low and subject to inundation. Three mehals are held direct from Government; some 6 beeghas and 4 cottahs of garden land are held under perpetual leases from zemindars, and 63 beeghas are rent-free. The manager, Ramjibun Bhattacharji, manages the property without any remuneration, and is allowed an establishment of two gomashtas and five halshanas, at a cost of Rs. 184 per annum. He is the father of the ward Rakha Kali, and is said to perform his duties satisfactorily. The estate is now quite free from debt. The net income is Rs. 1,208. Two mehals are let in putni, and one in farm; the remainder of the estate is under direct management.

93. The ward Rughunath lives with his guardian, Srikant Bhattacharji, who receives Rs. 16-8 per month for his support and education and Rs. 20 annually for extra clothing. Rakha Kali lives with her father, the manager. She has now attained her majority, and receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 46-13-0. The education of the ward Raghunath Chaudhari is very backward. He is reported to be a lad of very bad character.

94. *III. Estate of Sasi Sundari Debya of Cossimbazaar.*—This estate was taken charge of under Regulation X of 1793 by order of the Commissioner dated 2nd September 1867, on the application of the proprietress, who stated that she had adopted a minor son, and that she did not feel herself competent to protect his interests. She is now 54 years of age, and her minor adopted son, Gopal Krishna Rai, is between 16 and 17 years of age.

95. The estate is situated in Moorshedabad and Maldah. The approximate area is said to be 636 acres. It consists of the mehals shewn on the margin. It is managed by a manager, Baboo Ishan Chandra Rai, who receives a monthly salary of Rs. 25 and Rs. 20 per month for establishment. The Collector states that the manager is not a man of much ability or energy, but has done his work fairly in this estate, as well as in estates Nos. IV, VI, and VIII, of which he is also the manager.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| *In Moorshedabad.* | |
| 1 mehal held direct from Government let out in putni; revenue payable to Government ... ... ... ... | 216 |
| 1 mehal held khas; revenue payable to Government ... | 32 |
| 1 mehal held in putni or perpetual lease; rent payable to zemindar ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,401 |
| 2 jotes held under perpetual leases; rent payable to zemindar ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 61 |
| *In Maldah.* | |
| 1 mehal held direct from Government let out in putni or perpetual lease; revenue payable to Government ... ... | 806 |
| Total ... | 2,516 |

The debt of the estate amounted to Rs. 10,112 when it was taken under the management of the Court of Wards. The whole of this amount, with interest, has now been liquidated, with the exception of Rs. 596, which the Collector expects to pay ere long.

96. The gross collections of the estate are Rs. 6,189 in 13 mehals and rent-free tenures, as shewn on the margin. The greater portion of the property is let out in putni. The balances due to the estate are good. The estate is too small, and was too heavily encumbered to enable it to spend anything on education or on improvements. The minor son of the ward, Gopalkrishna Rai, is being educated in the Berhampore College, and is reported to be healthy. His conduct and intelligence are also favourably reported on.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Mehals let out in putni and durputni ... ... | 5,647 |
| Mehals held khas ... ... ... ... | 296 |
| Jotes ... ... ... ... ... | 89 |
| Rent-free tenures ... ... ... ... | 57 |
| Total ... | 6,189 |

97. *IV. Estate of Bhubaneshwari Dasia.*—This ward is 74 years of age, and owing to her infirmity and consequent inability to manage her affairs, her estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, on the application of the reversionary heir, Radhamohan Ghose. The order of the Commissioner is dated 12th July 1870.

98. The estate is said to cover an area of about 15 square miles, and comprises 20 mehals in Moorshedabad, nine in Beerbhoom, and one in Bogra. Of these 23 are held direct from Government, paying a revenue of Rs. 22,411, five are held under zemindars on perpetual leases, and two are rent-free holdings. The rent payable to the zemindars for the five under-tenures is Rs. 426.

The manager of this estate is Baboo Ishan Chandra Rai. He receives a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 50, and is allowed an establishment costing Rs. 199 per annum. The total debt of the estate, including additions by interest and loans taken for relief purposes, amounted to Rs. 61,516. A portion has been paid from the surplus collections of the estate, and the Collector expects that the balance (Rs. 27,415) will be liquidated in four or five years.

99. The largest portion of the estate is managed khas. The total rent demand from mehals under khas management is Rs. 32,891, from holders of perpetual leases under the estate Rs. 3,434, from holders of temporary leases Rs. 1,112, and from jotes and rent-free holdings Rs. 825—total Rs. 38,289. Of the balance of Rs. 34,424 due to the estate, Rs. 31,860 are reported good, but the collections are undoubtedly backward.

100. In this estate also, owing to its encumbered condition, no sums could be devoted to improvements. During the first half of the year under report, however, assistance was given to the tenants in the re-digging of a few tanks and the construction of two bunds, &c. The estate is said to have failed in producing the average outturn of crop during the past three years, and during the year preceding the year under report the failure of the winter rice crop was

considerable. The harvest, however, reaped last cold weather was a good average one. The silk "bunds," on which many of the tenants depend, have not been of late favourable, and many have been affected by the depression caused thereby.

101. The proprietress receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 25, which is considered sufficient for her maintenance. Although nearly 75 years old, she is reported to be physically strong and to enjoy good health for her age.

102. *V. Nihalia.*—Udit Narain Singh of Nihalia died, leaving a widow, Phulkumari Bibi, who adopted a minor son, Chandra Narain Singh, and as the estate was heavily in debt, applied for the protection of the Court of Wards with a view to guard the interests of the minor. The estate was accordingly taken under the management of the Court of Wards under Regulation X of 1793 by order of the Commissioner dated 13th September 1870. Phulkumari died in January 1874. The exact age of the minor is said to be uncertain. According to information given in the year 1871 by his natural father, he would have attained his 16th year just after the close of the year under report; but a horoscope, said to be his, has lately been produced shewing that he would have been 18 years old on or about the 11th April last. As Act IX of 1875 did not come into force until June 1875, it is under consideration whether he has attained his majority or not.

103. The estate is situated in the districts of Moorshedabad, Burdwan, and Purneah. In the last-mentioned district there are also two indigo factories. The area of the estate in Moorshedabad is said to be approximately 29 square miles. Of the two factories in the Purneah district, the one at Kasbachak has suffered much injury by the action of the river Kusi, and remission of rent has been given to the farmer for the present season. The lease of the farmer expires on 31st December 1875. The other indigo factory at Kadantolla is at work. In the district of Moorshedabad there are 18 mehals, besides seven rent-free holdings—two are held direct from Government under permanent leases and pay a revenue of Rs. 4,450, five are held under perpetual or putni leases from zemindars, and pay a rent of Rs. 17,023, and eleven are jotes paying a rent of Rs. 809. The mehals on the margin are situated in Purneah and Burdwan. There are altogether 24 mehals paying a total revenue and rent of Rs. 30,448, besides seven rent-free holdings. This estate is (like No. I) managed by Mr. Clarke, who receives a monthly salary of Rs. 100, and is allowed an establishment costing Rs. 81 per mensem.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| *Purneah.* | |
| 1 mehal held direct from Government under a permanent lease; revenue payable to Government ... ... ... ... | 4,789 |
| 1 mehal under a perpetual lease from zemindars; rent payable to Government ... ... ... ... ... ... | 2,231 |
| *Burdwan.* | |
| 2 mehals held direct from Government under a permanent lease; revenue payable to Government ... ... ... | 80 |
| 1 mehal held under zemindar under a perpetual lease; rent payable to zemindars ... ... ... ... | 152 |

104. The total ordinary collections of the estate are shewn on the margin, but there was a large unrealised balance at the close of the year, which the Collector must look after. Most of it is classed as good. The estate was burdened with a debt of Rs. 94,736 when it was taken under the management of the Court of Wards. This has now been reduced to Rs. 12,061. The Collector expects to pay off the balance in three years. The estate was unable to do anything in the way of improvements, as it has not yet got over the pressure caused by the heavy debt under which it lay.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Mehals let out in perpetual lease or putni and durputni ... | 25,174 |
| Do. let out in temporary lease (ijara) .. ... | 13,072 |
| Do. managed khas ... ... ... ... ... | 1,421 |
| Total ... | 39,667 |

105. The minor, Chandra Narain Singh, was formerly under the guardianship of his adoptive mother: since her death his private tutor looks after his household affairs. The boy is healthy and strong, and the Principal of the Berhampore College, where he is studying, reports favourably of his general conduct and habits of industry.

106. *VI. Estate of Madhu Sundari Barmani.*—Kedar Nath Mahata died leaving a young widow, having executed a will before his death expressing a wish that his estate should be managed by the Court of Wards. The estate was accordingly taken over under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, and the arrangement was sanctioned by the Commissioner on the 4th October 1871. The widow, Madhu Sundari Barmani, is 26 years of age, and has not yet availed herself of the authority conferred upon her by the will of her husband to adopt a son.

107. The mehals belonging to the estate are situated in the district of Moorshedabad, with the exception of one, which, though on the rent-roll of that district, lies within the criminal jurisdiction of Beerbhoom. The estate also owns a silk filature (which has been let out on lease to one of the English firms of the district) and a large number of houses within the Berhampore municipality. The approximate area of the estate is said to be 7¾ square miles. The nature of the estates and tenures comprising the property is given on the margin. The estate was under the management of Mr. J. Macdonald up to 2nd July 1874. Since his resignation and appointment as manager of the Sitlai estates in Rajshahye the estate has been placed under the management of Mr. S. G. Clarke, manager of the Nushepore estates. The manager receives a fixed salary of Rs. 40, and is allowed an establishment costing Rs. 127 per month.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 14 mehals held direct from Government on permanent leases; revenue payable to Government ... ... | 5,944 |
| 4 perpetual leases held under zemindars ... ... | 4,781 |
| 30 jotes (liable to enhancement) ... ... ... ... | 476 |
| Total ... | 11,201 |

108. The late proprietor, though possessing landed property, was rather a banker and money-lender than a zemindar. The Collector states that during his lifetime he was reported to be exceedingly wealthy, but after his death the closest search failed to bring to light the wealth he was generally credited with. The banking and money-lending business was of course discontinued

MOORSHEDABAD.

when the estate came under the Court of Wards. The realizable outstanding debts are being recovered. On this subject the Collector remarks as follows:—

"There were heavy outstanding debts due to the estate at the time when it came under the Court of Wards, but the amount of these debts is being gradually reduced under the management of the court. The realizations of the year were, it is true, not considerable, the total amount recovered being only Rs. 1,992, but in some cases the institution of suits for recovery and realization of sums decreed were undesirable, owing to the circumstances of the year. The deceased had dealings with all classes, rich and poor alike, and while it was undesirable to press the latter for payment, the estate was unfortunate in the issue of a suit against men who could afford to pay, whereby a sum of Rs. 7,850 was lost. Had Kadar Nath Mahata been alive to depose to the nature of certain entries in his books the result would probably have been different, for I fully believe that the money was justly due. The realization of debts due to the estate will be pressed on now that the district has recovered from the distress of the past year."

109. The estimated collections of the estate from landed property and rent of houses are shewn on the margin, but the actual collections were not what they should have been. Nearly all the balance, however, is reported to be good. The financial condition of the estate is prosperous. A sum of Rs. 66,460 is invested in Government securities. Two primary schools have been established within the estate, and are maintained partly at its expense. A subscription of Rs. 3 per month is also paid to the Berhampore charitable dispensary. The estate owns property in the town and can well afford to pay the subscription.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 8 mehals let out in perpetual lease or putni ... ... | 5,803 |
| 2 mehals let out in temporary lease ... ... | 900 |
| 11 mehals managed khas ... ... ... ... | 13,933 |
| Rent of houses ... ... ... ... ... | 2,173 |
| Total ... | 22,809 |

110. The widow of the deceased, who is the present proprietress, receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 370-6-8 for her maintenance and for the performance of certain religious ceremonies. The allowance was fixed by the deceased testator by his will.

111. *VII. Bashpore.*—This estate has been taken charge of during the year under the orders of the Commissioner dated 18th August 1874, passed under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, on the ground of the minority of the adopted son of the deceased proprietor. The boy, Janakinath Singh, is between 11 and 12 years of age.

112. This is a small estate situated wholly in Moorshedabad, and consisting of two mehals held direct from Government under permanent leases paying a revenue of Rs. 1,388, one mehal held under zemindars under perpetual lease paying a rent of Rs. 9, some garden ground, and one lakhiraj holding. The gross collections are Rs. 4,984, of which Rs. 4,309 are realized under khas management, Rs. 590 are collected from holders of perpetual or putni leases, and Rs. 85 from jotes. Baboo Ishan Chandra Rai, manager, receives a fixed salary of Rs. 25 per month and has an establishment costing Rs. 11 per month, besides a collecting agency costing Rs. 125. The balance due to the estate is heavy, but is all recoverable. The estate had a debt of Rs. 464 when it was placed under the control of the Court of Wards. Of this, Rs. 341 have been paid, and the balance, Rs. 123, could not be paid on account of the non-appearance of the creditors. The estate may therefore be said to be virtually free from debt.

The minor is under the guardianship of his father. He is being educated in the Khagra Mission School, conducted by the Revd. Mr. Hill, and is favourably reported on as regards behaviour and diligence. A sum of Rs. 48 is allowed per month for his maintenance and education.

113. *VIII. Choa.*—This estate was placed in the hands of the Collector by order of the Judge of Moorshedabad dated 20th April 1870, under Act XL of 1858, on the ground of the minority of the ward, Hari Prasad Chowdhry. He is now between 14 and 15 years of age.

114. The estate is entirely situated in the district of Moorshedabad, and is scattered over the pergunnahs of Nanseka, Futteypore, and Kulberia. The area is estimated to be 1,482 acres, or nearly 2½ square miles. The mehals are all situated on the east of the Bhagiruthee. There are 13 mehals paying revenue and rent of Rs. 1,549, as on the margin. This estate is also managed by Baboo Ishan Chandra Rai. He receives a percentage of Rs. 5 on the collections. The collecting agency employed under him costs Rs. 39-11 per month. The estate has no debt and the balances due to it are good. Nearly the whole is managed khas, with the exception of one mehal of Rs. 213 let out in ijara. The gross collections come to Rs. 3,470. No improvements were made during the year, nor was anything done towards the encouragement of education, &c., as the net income is not more than sufficient for the maintenance and education of the minor and for the management of the estate.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 9 mehals paying revenue to Government and held direct under permanent leases ... ... ... ... | 1,291 |
| 3 durputni jotes and ijara tenures paying rent to zemindars of ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 258 |
| 1 rent-free holding ... ... .. ... ... ... | 0 |
| 1 garden ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 16 |
| Total ... | 1,565 |

115. The report with regard to the minor's attention to his studies and general behaviour is not favourable. The Collector intends to remove him from the Anglo-Vernacular school at Choa, where his home is, to the Berhampore College, and to place him under a male guardian.

DINAGEPORE.

116. *I. Estate of Jagat Chandra Chaudhari and Swarnamayi Dasia.*—On the death of Gokul Chandra Chaudhari in 1865, this estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards under Regulation X of 1793, on the ground of the minority of his grandsons Brindaban and Jagat Chandra, who were his heirs. Brindaban attained his majority in 1867, when an order was obtained from the Judge, under section 14 of Act XL of 1858, that the Court of Wards should retain charge of his share also until his younger brother should attain his majority. Since then Brindaban has died, and his share has been inherited by his widow, Swarnamayi, and as she was also a minor, the Commissioner directed the Collector, on the 11th January 1871, to retain charge of the whole estate under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870. Jagat Chandra was 16 years of age on his last birthday. The age of Swarnamayi is also 16 years.

117. The estate comprises an area of 11,865 acres. Five mehals are held direct from Government under permanent leases, as shewn on the margin.* The estate also owns five acres of rent-free lands, producing Rs. 14, in pergunnah Bijoynugger. The table given on the margin† shews the cultivated area in the lots mentioned above.

| | Govt. revenue. Rs. | Assets. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| * Lot Poorushtumpore ... ... | 524 | 1,335 |
| „ Purbutteepore ... ... | 1,693 | 4,229 |
| „ Azair ... ... ... | 494 | 798 |
| „ Gungapersad ... ... | 5,932 | 11,031 |
| „ Bhugwanpore ... ... | 21 | 81 |
| Total ... | 8,664 | 17,424 |

| | Cultivated. Acres. | Jungle. Acres. | Waste. Acres. |
|---|---|---|---|
| † Poorushtumpore... ... | 550 | 50 | 155 |
| Purbutteepore ... ... | 2,000 | 200 | 500 |
| Azair ... ... | 400 | 100 | 200 |
| Gungarampore ... ... | 5,900 | 600 | 1,198 |

118. The Northern Bengal State Railway passes through lot Purbutteepore. A sum of Rs. 22,768-13-6 has been received as compensation for lands taken for the railway.

The debts of the estate amounted to Rs. 6,124 when it was taken over by the court, and a further debt of Rs. 21,140 was subsequently contracted. The whole amount has now been repaid. The estate is managed by Mr. T. W. Tweedie, who receives a monthly salary of Rs. 100. The collection charges ordinarily amount to Rs. 2,217 per annum. There are no putnis in the estate, and with the exception of 105 acres let out in istumraree jotes, the whole estate is managed khas. The rate of rent payable by the tenants has remained unchanged from the time of the permanent settlement. Land being more plentiful than ryots in this neighbourhood competition among the zemindars keeps rent low. The tenants are comfortable and give no trouble. Rents are collected by putwarees, who receive a commission of 2½ to 3 per cent., and are paid direct to the manager. The balances outstanding are larger than they should be, but they are nearly all good.

The minor is being educated in the Wards' Institution at Calcutta.

119. *II. Estate of Gris Chandra Singh.*—The ward is a lunatic. His estate was placed under the Collector's management by order of the Judge dated 31st August 1872, under section 11, Act XXXV of 1850.

120. The property consists of five estates, of which two are situated in Dinagepore, one in Rungpore, and one in Bogra. The area, rental, and Government revenue of the two estates in Dinagepore are shewn on the margin.

| | Acreage. | Rental. Rs. | Govt. reve. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lot Chandhura ... ... | 7,957 | 5,114 | 4,123 |
| „ Bidhegram ... ... | 887 | 675 | 451 |

In the last-mentioned estate the ward owns a share only: he gets Rs. 200 from the ryots and pays Government Rs. 134. The area of the estates in Rungpore and Bogra is not known. The ward is eight annas shareholder in the estate in Rungpore. The total rental of this estate is Rs. 1,892 and the Government revenue is Rs. 1,050. Similarly, in the estate situated in Bogra the ward owns a four annas share. The rental of this estate is Rs. 1,604 and the revenue payable to Government Rs. 1,008. There are also two istumraree jotes and lakhiraj tenures yielding Rs. 169. The rent payable for the two jotes is Rs. 75. The estate is managed khas by a manager, who is a co-sharer and relative of the ward. He receives a monthly salary of Rs. 15. No part of the estate is leased permanently.

121. The debts due to the estate when it was taken in charge amounted to Rs. 2,818. No debts were due by the estate, but a debt of Rs. 7,498 has since been incurred by order of the Judge, viz. Rs. 2,000 for helping famine-stricken ryots and Rs. 5,498 for necessary expenditure. Of this debt Rs. 1,949 have since been paid. There being no competition for land, and the estate being thinly populated, the rates of rent are low and the ryots content.

122. The lunatic is under the guardianship of his wife, who receives Rs. 325 for the maintenance of herself and of her husband.

123. *III. Estate of Srinath Sandyal, lunatic.*—This estate was placed under the management of the Collector on the 2nd August 1873 by an order of the Judge of Burdwan, under section 11, Act XXXV of 1858. The lunatic is 57 years of age, and is reported to be of weak constitution and of solitary habits. He is under the guardianship of his wife, Mooktakeshi Debya.

124. The estate consists of shares in two principal pergunnahs, viz. lot Shunkurpore and lot Jahangurpore, in southern Dinagepore, and three small estates paying revenue to Government, and some jotes and rent-free holdings. The total rental of lot Shunkurpore is Rs. 47,636, and the Government revenue is Rs. 40,332. It contains about 93,080 acres of land. The lunatic owns an eight-anna share of this estate. There was a dispute between him and Rai Dhunput Sing, the other shareholder, regarding the extent of their respective shares. The matter has now been decided by arbitration. A portion of the estate is covered with dense jungle, containing the brick remains of the traditional residences of the Pal kings. The other estate, lot Jahangurpore, covers an area of 76,415 acres. The rental is Rs. 24,095, and the Government revenue Rs. 16,831. The lunatic has a 10*as.* 13*g.* 1*k.* 1*c.* or two-thirds share of the whole estate. The debts due to the estate amount to Rs. 1,08,589, but, with the exception of Rs. 1,444, the whole amount is irrecoverable, the debtors having no property. Of the rent balance due, Rs. 80,838, Rs. 69,982 are reported good.

125. The estate is managed by a manager who receives a salary of Rs. 250. No part of the estate has been leased out on temporary or permanent leases. There is no fixed rate of rent; the ryots generally pay very low rates for want of competition for land. The rich ryots are said to hold from 10 to 20 per cent. more land than they are recorded as holding. The tenantry are extremely comfortable. Many rich ryots have large holdings which they sub-let. They are wealthy men, some keeping elephants and most lending money. They are said to have behaved extremely well and helped their poorer neighbours during the famine. The rent is collected by putwaries who receive a percentage. Some slight progress has been made in bringing waste lands into cultivation, but no improvement in the way of opening dispensaries or schools has been made.

DINAGEPORE.

126. *IV. Estate of Bidhu Mukhi Gupta.*—This is a small estate belonging to a female minor. It was placed under the management of the Collector under section 12, Act XL of 1858, by order of the Judge dated 3rd August 1871.

127. The estate is situated in Dinagepore and Mymensingh. In Dinagepore the ward owns shares in two estates held direct from Government and 10 jotes and some farms. The principal estate, lot Hazarutpore, contains 2,963 acres; the ward's share (eight annas) has hitherto been let in farm, but the lease expired in 1874. A further lease has since been sanctioned. The collections of this estate amount to Rs. 1,348, and the Government revenue is Rs. 1,178. There are six revenue-paying estates in the Mymensingh district, the total annual rental of which is Rs. 227 and the Government revenue Rs. 68. The debts due by the estate when it came under the management of the court amounted to Rs. 2,286, of which Rs. 1,421 have been paid. Except lot Hazarutpore, which has hitherto been let in farm, the remainder is managed by the Collector direct, the nazir collecting the rents and receiving a commission of 10 per cent. on the collections. The Mymensingh portion was managed during the year under review by Mr. W. B. Manson. There are no permanent leases.

The minor is a widow and is in charge of her mother.

128. *V. Trailakhya Nath Baral's Estate.*—This estate was taken charge of originally in 1860 by the order of the Judge under section 11 of Act XXXV of 1858, on the ground that the proprietor, Prasanna Kumar Baral, was of unsound mind. After his death, in 1870, the estate was retained in the hands of the Collector under Act IV. (B.C.) of 1870 by order of the Commissioner dated 31st August 1870, on account of the minority of his two sons, Jadu Nath and Trailakhya Nath. Jadu Nath attained his majority in 1873 and received his half share from the court. The other half share has been retained under the management of the Collector by order of the Judge dated 3rd July 1873. The minor was nine years on his last birthday.

129. The ward owns a half share in two estates paying revenue to Government and held under permanent lease, besides some talooks, rent-free tenures, and jotes yielding Rs. 460 leased out in farm to Sukumari Dassee, his sister. The estate in Dinagepore, toke Sumbulpore, contains 730 acres, paying a revenue of Rs. 659 and yielding Rs. 1,100. This estate has been farmed out. The other estate, situated in the district of Maldah, paying a Government revenue of Rs. 2,559, has been farmed out at a rent of Rs. 4,500. The estate is managed by Govind Persaud Chuckerbutty, who receives a fixed salary of Rs. 10 per month. The Collector intends, on the expiry of the farms, to keep the estate under khas management, giving the manager a commission of 15 per cent. on the collections instead of a fixed salary.

130. The minor is being educated in the Dinagepore school under the guardianship of the manager. He is reported to have made tolerable progress with his studies.

MALDAH.

131. *I. Chanchal.*—This large estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards by order of the Commissioner dated 8th June 1871, under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, owing to the incompetency of the two widows of the late proprietor to manage it. The elder widow, Sideshwari, is 43 years of age, and has lately obtained permission to adopt under the authority given to her by her husband. The exact age of the younger widow is uncertain, but is between 25 and 27 years. She is the mother of an infant daughter. Parts of the property are claimed by the widows as their *stridhan*, and separate accounts have to be kept for each until this matter is settled.

132. The estate consists of three pergunnahs bearing a Government revenue of Rs. 68,491. The rental and Government revenue of each are given in the margin.

| | Govt. reve. Rs. | Rental. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Hattendah ... ... ... ... ... | 42,746 | 1,01,114 |
| Gourbund ... ... ... ... ... | 9,210 | 21,665 |
| Rokunpore ... ... ... ... ... | 16,553 | 22,097 |
| Total ... | 68,491 | 1,61,411 |

Pergunnah Hattendah is a low-lying tract of country bordering for the most part on the Ganges. It is almost entirely submerged during the rains. The principal product is rice.

Gourbund is contiguous to Hattendah, and is in many respects its counterpart. There is, however, one novel feature in this pergunnah. It has a long ridge of high land about three miles in breadth running throughout the whole length of the pergunnah. It is believed that this ridge was once thickly populated. Rokunpore enjoys a higher situation than the other two; it is therefore comparatively free from inundation.

133. The chief property consists of mehals held direct from Government, viz. the three pergunnahs mentioned above. There are also some temporary leases paying a rent of Rs. 1,382. These have been taken in connection with some indigo factories which have been leased out to one Mr. Cumming. Rent is collected from the tenants by tehsildars employed under the manager. The manager, Mr. H. R. Reily, is remunerated by a fixed salary of Rs. 450, and has a large collecting establishment.

134. With the exception of three farms, the whole of the two pergunnahs of Hattendah and Gourbund are leased out in tenures called "hal hashila," that is to say, the tenants pay rent for only such lands as they may cultivate each year. There are only three permanent tenures, two of which were created before the estate was purchased by the present holders. No other tenant has any permanent right or claim to a fixed rental. In Rokunpore there are a number of tenants who claim and who have hitherto enjoyed a right to hold at fixed rates, but the manager thinks that the tenures are liable to enhancement of rent. There are also three permanent tenures in this estate. The estate came into the hands of the Court of Wards free from debt. A sum of Rs. 3,43,695 is invested in Government securities. A general survey of the estate was sanctioned, but it was postponed owing to the late scarcity. A portion of the estate was measured, the rental of which has increased from Rs. 11,550 to 15,087. Out of a total rent demand of Rs. 2,85,203, Rs. 1,65,060 were realized during the year. Most of the balance is good and in process of recovery.

135. The estate contributes a sum of Rs. 2-8 per month towards the support of a middle-class vernacular school, and a similar sum to each of the 17 pathsalas established within the estate. A 3rd class 2nd grade dispensary has also been established at Chanchal.

The drainage reclamation works of 1872-73 enabled the manager to lease out 2,629 beeghas of land at a yearly rent of Rs. 1,422. This year the water from the lands having been drawn off earlier, 5,000 beeghas, yielding a rental of Rs. 1,875, have been leased out to the tenants. One hundred and four miles of new road have also been made in the estate, and 16 tanks have been dug during the famine. An experimental farm of 38 acres was established under Government order No. 8, dated 16th March 1872. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was sanctioned under this head last year, but the expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,160. The sale proceeds of the farm amounted to Rs. 718, and there is over Rs. 525 worth of produce still unsold. The manager is of opinion that if any real result is to be looked for, a larger amount should be expended. MALDAH.

136. The high ridge of land in pergunnah Gourbund has been partially cleared. During the year 1873-74, 40 families of Sonthals were settled on it on very easy terms, so as to induce them to clear and cultivate the lands. At the end of the year under report over 150 Sonthal families had been settled, and more than 4,000 beeghas of land had been cleared. The large profits obtained by the settlers from mustard have also induced the ryots of the surrounding villages to clear and cultivate some portion for themselves. It is expected that in a few years the entire ridge will have been brought under cultivation. The conditions on which these waste lands are settled are these—for the 1st year the land is held rent-free; in the 2nd year the rent is four annas per beegha; in the 3rd year six annas per beegha, which will continue for another seven years, after which the rental may be enhanced.

137. The condition of the ryots is said to be good, and no opposition has been made by them to the payment of rent. No attempt has, however, been yet made to raise the rates of rent generally, but when a new settlement is made after the survey, the manager expects to meet with some opposition from the tenants of pergunnah Rokunpore.

138. *I. Govindpore.*—This estate was taken charge of under Regulation X of 1793 by order of the Commissioner dated 25th August 1868, owing to the minority of the ward, Mahesh Chandra Mani. He is 12 years of age. RAJSHAHYE.

139. The estate is wholly situated in Rajshahye. It consists of one mehal held direct from Government, the collections of which are Rs. 5,538, besides four kaimi jotes and rent-free holdings, which yield Rs. 224 and Rs. 47 respectively. It is managed khas by the same manager as Tahirpore and Nowpara, who receives from this estate a monthly salary of Rs. 80. The estate had a debt of Rs. 6,218 when it was first taken charge of; Rs. 6,160 have since been repaid. The debt now amounts to Rs. 2,635 with interest, which it is hoped will be soon paid. The income of the estate, after paying all expenditure, is Rs. 1,723. Most of the balance of Rs. 3,095 due to it is good. The ward is being educated in the Beauleah high school and has a private teacher appointed to look after his studies at home. The financial condition of his estate would not admit of his being sent to Calcutta for education.

140. *II. Surkutea*—The Court of Wards assumed charge of this estate on the 11th July 1871 under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870. The ward, Govind Prasad, *alias* Gya Prasad Sukal, is 16 years of age.

141. The estate is situated in four districts, viz. Rajshahye, Bogra, Pubna, and Dinagepore. About one-third is covered with jungle. The lands are mostly low, as in the Tahirpore estate.

The total gross rental of this estate is Rs. 37,183, as shewn on margin. Baboo Joges Chandra Bagchi is the manager of this estate. He is favourably reported on by the Collector. He receives a fixed monthly salary of Rs. 130 and has an establishment for making collections. The estate is for the most part under khas management. The rent collections from mehals leased out under temporary and permanent leases are Rs. 3,401 and Rs. 3,440 respectively. Of Rs. 47,417 rent outstandings, Rs. 36,690 are reported recoverable.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 19 estates held direct from Government ... ... | 33,198 |
| 8 putnis ... ... ... ... ... | 3,015 |
| 3 kaimi jotes ... ... ... ... | 699 |
| 4 rent-free holdings ... ... ... | 270 |
| Total ... | 37,183 |

142. A sum of Rs. 18,000 out of a debt of Rs. 42,327 has been paid during the court's management of the property. The net profits of the estate, after paying the Government revenue, expenses of management, and maintenance of the proprietor, amount to little above Rs. 6,000. No improvement deserving of special notice appears to have been made in the estate, with the exception of the establishment of a few pathsalas. The encumbered condition of the estate does not enable it to spend any money on making improvements.

143. The ward is in the Wards' Institution at Benares. He is reported to be the most intelligent of all the minors under the Court of Wards in this district.

144. *III. Putea.*—Gopalendra Narain Rai, the ward, is aged 9 years. His father died in 1872, and executed a will directing that his estate should be managed by the Court of Wards during the minority of his son. The estate was accordingly taken charge of under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 by order of the Commissioner dated 27th September 1872.

145. The mehals are situated in the districts of Rajshahye, Moorshedabad, and Nuddea The portion in Rajshahye is inundated in the rainy season and produces chiefly rice and mulberry. It consists of 17 mehals, with a gross rental of Rs. 40,105, as shewn on the margin. The manager, Raj Kristo Banerjea (who was also manager of the Bansilla estate, No. V), has been found quite incompetent and has been dismissed since the close of the year. As an *ad interim* arrangement, the Tahirpore manager has been placed in charge of the estate.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 11 estates held direct from Government ... ... ... | 34,979 |
| 1 putni held under permanent lease ... ... ... | 1,864 |
| 1 durputni ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 681 |
| 1 kaimi jote ... ... ... ... ... ... | 278 |
| 3 rent-free holdings ... ... ... ... ... | 2,303 |
| Total ... | 40,105 |

RAJSHAHYE.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Estates let out in temporary leases ... ... ... ... | 10,812 |
| Ditto ditto in permanent leases ... ... ... ... | 648 |
| Estates managed khas ... ... ... ... ... ... | 28,645 |
| Total ... | 40,105 |

The general features of the management are shewn in the margin. Rs. 28,049 of the rent balance due (Rs. 36,522) are reckoned good.

146. Out of a debt of Rs. 16,000 a sum of Rs. 8,177 has been paid. The amount of revenue and rent payable is Rs. 14,579, and the annual sanctioned expenditure is Rs. 16,727. This estate has also suffered a great deal from the fall in the price of silk.

There is nothing worthy of remark on the subject of improvements, except that some pathsalas have been opened at the expense of the estate, and some tanks were excavated for the supply of good drinking water and for the purposes of irrigation.

147. The ward is said to be intelligent. He attends the Putea aided English school, and has a private teacher to attend to him at his home. The Collector lately recommended that he should be removed to the Wards' Institution at Calcutta; but as his constitution is a weak one, and the Civil Surgeon of Rajshahye certified that his removal to Calcutta would be prejudicial to his health, he has been allowed to remain in Rajshahye for another year.

148. *IV. Sitlai.*—This estate was taken charge of during the year of report under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, owing to the incompetency of the present proprietress, Ganada Sundari Debya. She is said to be 22 years of age. The order of the Court of Wards directing the assumption of charge of the estate is dated 12th May 1874.

149. The mehals comprising the estate are situated in the districts of Rajshahye, Pubna, Bogra, and Dinagepore; some parts of it are covered with dense jungle; it is traversed by the rivers Goomani, Bhadrobuttee, &c., which inundate the low lands during the rains. The total collections are expected to be Rs. 87,108 in 50 mehals, as shewn on the margin. The manager, Mr. J. Macdonald, receives a salary of Rs. 200 per month. A small collecting establishment has lately been sanctioned.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 18 mehals held direct from Government under permanent leases ... ... ... ... ... | 14,013 |
| 15 putni tenures held under zemindars ... ... | 66,120 |
| 5 durputni tenures ... ... ... ... | 4,370 |
| 5 kaimi jotes held under zemindars ... ... | 956 |
| 1 rent-free holding ... ... ... ... | 178 |

Nearly the whole of the estate is under khas management. The collections from the mehals leased out permanently come to Rs. 4,244. A small estate yielding Rs. 112 has also been let in farm. Of Rs. 88,881 due to the estate only about Rs. 63,000 are considered good.

150. This estate is also heavily encumbered. The debt amounts still to Rs. 41,791. Mr. Morey, an indigo planter of Rajshahye, has consented to lend Rs. 30,000 to the estate. This amount, if advanced, will satisfy the pressing claims of the creditors, and it is expected that the estate will be free from debt in five years. The estate has an income of nearly Rs. 40,000, after paying the Government revenue and the rent due to the zemindars, and the net savings, after deducting the expenses of management and maintenance of the family, &c., are expected to be Rs. 12,000 a year.

151. The estate maintains an Anglo-Vernacular school in the town of Beauleah at an annual cost of Rs. 1,430. It was established by Lokenath Moetra, the ancestor of the ward's husband. It also pays subscriptions to some pathsalas.

152. There exists a spirit of disaffection among the ryots of this estate in Rajshahye. The late proprietor enhanced the rent against their will and without recourse to law. The Collector has, however, directed the manager to realize only what is legally claimable. The ryots of some mehals in the district of Bogra have also combined not to pay rent to the manager or to his subordinates. The Collector has issued perwannahs directing them to pay what is legally due, and it is expected that the spirit of opposition displayed by them will disappear as soon as they understand that the Court of Wards will not demand anything above the legal rent from them.

153. The ward lives with the step-mother of her husband. Her mother was appointed her guardian, but as long as the ward lives with her step mother-in-law no guardian is necessary. Mrs. Stansbury, mistress of the Beauleah Female Normal School, attends to the education of the ward. She is reported to be intelligent and eager to learn.

154. *V. Bansilla.*—The proprietress, Swarnamayi Debya, petitioned the Collector, stating that she was not competent to manage her affairs, and requested that the management might be assumed by the Collector. The estate was accordingly taken charge of under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 under the orders of the late Commissioner dated 10th January 1871. The ward is 34 years of age.

155. The mehals of the estate are situated in Rajshahye. Some outlying portions of it are also situated in the districts of Bogra and Pubna. Almost the whole of the estate is inundated every rainy season. There are 14 mehals held direct from Government, seven mehals held under permanent lease from zemindars, one kaimi jote, and one rent-free holding. The gross collections are Rs. 22,865. With the exception of Rs. 277 paid by holders of perpetual leases, the entire amount is collected under khas arrangement.

156. The estate was deeply in debt when it was first taken over by the court. The greater portion was cleared off by the sale of an eight-anna share of a shikmi tenure (Showail), and of a house in Bhowanipore, in Calcutta. Of Rs. 24,315 due to the estate, Rs. 10,400 are good and recoverable. The estate was lately threatened with sale on account of debts due to the Raja of Dighaputtee, and on account of rent due to a Mrs. Stevenson. The Commissioner has advanced Rs. 12,000 from the funds of the Cooch Behar state to enable the Collector to satisfy the pressing creditors, and it is hoped that the estate will be cleared of all liabilities in four years.

157. *VI. Nowpara.*—This estate originally belonged to two minors, Jagendra Narain and Gokulendra Narain, and was placed under the Collector's management by order of the Judge, dated 17th January 1869, passed under section 12 of Act XL of 1858. After the assumption of charge of the estate by the Court of Wards Gokulendra Narain died, and his share was inherited by his mother. This lady was anxious that her share should continue to be managed by the court,

and the late Commissioner sanctioned the arrangement in his No. 91Ct., dated 25th September 1869. The minor Jagendra Narain is 16 years of age. RAJSHAHYE.

158. Except a small portion which is situated in the district of Bogra, the whole of this estate lies in Rajshahye. The estate consists of 11 mehals with a gross rental of Rs. 9,612; two of these are held direct from Government, five are kaimi jotes, and two are rent-free tenures. The collections of the two latter are Rs. 411 and Rs. 102 respectively. The estate is managed khas by the same manager as Tahirpore on a fixed salary of Rs. 25. The liabilities of the estate when it was first taken charge of amounted to Rs. 3,080, of which Rs. 964 have been paid.

159. This minor is being educated in the Beauleah high school. He has also a private teacher appointed to look after him at home. His mother and grandmother have been appointed guardians of his person.

160. *VII. Tahirpore Senior Branch.*—This estate, consisting of an eight-anna share in the property of that name, was placed under the management of the Collector on the 16th October 1866 by order of the Judge, under section 12, Act XL of 1858, owing to the minority of the owner, Sasi Sikhareshwar Rai. The will of the late proprietor provided that the estate should be managed by the Court of Wards during the minority of his son. The ward is now 15 years of age.

*VIII. Tahirpore Junior Branch.*—The other eight-annas share of the estate belonging to the junior branch of the family was also placed under the management of the Collector by order of the Judge, dated 12th May 1869, under section 12 of Act XL of 1858. The late proprietor, Maheshwar Rai, conveyed his rights and interests in the property to his sons, and petitioned the Judge to place the estate in the hands of the Collector along with the share belonging to the senior branch. Of the four sons of the proprietor to whom the property was conveyed, the eldest, Jagadishwar Rai, was a major. His share was, with his consent, also placed under the Collector's management along with that of his minor brothers. Jagadishwar died in 1872 leaving a widow. She has applied to the Judge asking for the management of her husband's share. The matter is now pending. The second son, Tarakeshwar Roy, attained his majority, and his share was released to him on the 1st September 1874. The other two sons, Bisheshwar and Kasheshwar, are still minors. They are aged 13 and 11 years respectively.

161. The Tahirpore estate is situated in Rajshahye, Maldah, Dinagepore, Bogra, and Moorshedabad. The principal mehal, kismut pergunnah Tahirpore, is in Rajshahye, and contains an area of 1,89,793 beeghas, scattered over different thanas. The Rajshahye portion is traversed by a number of rivers; the lands are mostly low and are inundated every year; the portion lying in the undulating tract known as Burhind produces chiefly rice, while in the low tract the principal products are rice, wheat, barley, mulberry, millet, pulses, tobacco, jute, &c. The mehals in Maldah are mostly covered with jungle, but are well watered and fertile. The Bogra and Dinagepore mehals are also partially covered with jungle. A good deal of the jungle in all the three districts has, however, been cleared. The lands of the Moorshedabad mehals are open and almost entirely under cultivation. Cotton is grown to a small extent in Rajshahye and Bogra, and in Dinagepore and Maldah there are some plantations of sâl trees.

162. The memorandum given below is taken from the manager's report, and shews the nature of the estates and tenures making up the property (the figures differ very slightly from those in the Return XXXI for the year):—

| Name of Estate. | Estates held direct from Government. | | Putni Tenures. | | Kaimi Jotes. | | Rent-free Estates. | | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number. | Collections. | Number. | Collections. | Number. | Collections. | Number. | Collections. | Number. | Collections. |
| | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Senior branch ... | 41 | 79,816 | 2 | 908 | 5 | 801 | 4 | 829 | 52 | 82,356 |
| Junior ditto ... | 42 | 60,177 | 12 | 5,070 | 4 | 573 | 5 | 554 | 63 | 66,374 |

163. The estate is managed by Baboo Hurgovind Bose, who receives a fixed salary of Rs. 300 from this estate. He is reported to be the most efficient of all the managers employed in the several wards' estates in this district, and is said to be generally trusted by the natives. He is also manager of estates Nos. III and IV in this district. With the exception of a few mehals let out in putni, the whole estate is under khas management. Rs. 63,390 is collected by tehsil contractors, who are mostly headmen of villages, and are paid by commission. In the remaining portion collections are made by salaried tehsildars appointed by the manager. The tehsil contractors are mere collectors of rent; they are not authorized to revise settlements or to make assessments of their own accord. Most of the balances are good.

164. Both the shares of the estate were taken over heavily encumbered with debt, but this has all now been cleared off. A sum of Rs. 19,571 has been invested in Government securities on account of the senior branch. The annual income of this share, minus Government revenue, rent payable to zemindars, and the cost of management, and of the maintenance and education of the ward, &c., is estimated at Rs. 24,338, but during the last two years the collections have not been good, and there is a large amount of arrears. The ryots of the estate suffered very much by the fall in the price of silk and the consequent decrease in the value of cocoons.

165. No investment could be made on account of the junior branch. All its savings up to lately had to be applied to the liquidation of debts, and considerable sums had been expended on

RAJSHAHYE. marriage and other ceremonies. After defraying all expenditure this share is also likely eventually to have a saving of Rs. 19,019 to its credit at the end of each year.

166. The estate contributes towards the support of a grant-in-aid school, besides 16 pathsalas. A moiety of the cost of the last-mentioned institutions is paid by the estate. A Sanskrit school on the model of the old *chotoospattee* is also maintained at the cost of the estate. There is a third class charitable dispensary established at Tahirpore. The estate also maintains two alms-houses—one at Rampore Beauleah and the other at Tahirpore—at a considerable expense.

167. The tenants are mostly occupancy ryots. Very few of them are well off; the majority are poor and in debt. As before stated, the failure of the silk bund has affected them. There are no disputes now between the ryots and the manager. The Collector states that since the intervention of the Court of Wards cultivation has increased in all wards' estates.

168. The ward Sasi Sikhareshwar of the senior branch, and Bisheshwar and Kasheshwar of the junior branch, are being educated in the Wards' Institution at Calcutta.

RUNGPORE. 169. *Panga.*—This is the only wards' estate in the district of Rungpore, and belongs to Ananda Maiy Rajkumari. She succeeded to the property on the death of her husband, Jogendra Narain Kumar, and owing to her minority, it was taken under the management of the Court of Wards on the 26th February 1870, under Regulation X of 1793. She was 15 years old on her last birthday.

170. The area of the estate is estimated to be 43,743 acres. It is wholly situated in Rungpore, and consists of two pergunnahs, namely Panga and lot Hara Narain, which lie contiguously to each other. The two estates are held direct from Government under permanent leases. There are besides no less than 70 temporary jotes created by the late proprietors in the names of the members of the family and dependents. They are really the property of the ward, and are therefore not separately shewn in the papers. There are also 13 *upanchowkis* (a species of permanent lease), the profits of which are devoted to the worship of idols.

171. On the death of the former manager, which took place in 1873, a saving to the extent of his salary, Rs. 200 per month, was effected, and the estate was placed under the management of a Deputy Collector. Since the beginning of the last year it has been managed by the Dewan of the Cooch Behar state, who has taken a farming lease of the estate. The collections are made by putwarees, who receive a commission at the rate of 10 per cent. The net jumma realizable is Rs. 40,214, of which Rs. 24,000 are collected direct from the cultivating ryots, Rs. 3,214 from farmers, Rs. 11,500 from temporary lease-holders, and Rs. 1,500 from *upanchowki* holders.

172. The affairs of the estate are still in an embarrassed state. The debt at the close of the year was Rs. 54,434, of which Rs. 10,000 have since been paid. A loan of Rs. 9,000 was taken from the Government at the time of the famine to assist the ryots. The involved state of affairs of the estate did not permit of any improvements being attempted. The condition of the ryots is good, but their relations with the landlord are far from satisfactory. Most of the ryots are in possession of more lands than they pay rent for, and in suits brought for enhancement of rent, they produce false receipts of payment of rent at reduced rates; all the ryots being in league, they find little difficulty in procuring witnesses to swear to the genuineness of the receipts. The Collector states that a general survey will considerably increase the jumma of the estate.

173. The ward is the sister of the young Raja of Cooch Behar, and lives in the Rajbaree there. She has been until lately under the tuition of a European mistress, on a salary of Rs. 150; this sum and her maintenance allowance of Rs. 200 per month, were paid out of a monthly allowance of Rs. 500 settled on her on her marriage by her father, the late Raja of Cooch Behar.

BOGRA. 174. *I. Estate of Harkishor Guha.*—This small estate was taken under the management of the Court of Wards on the 15th April 1863, under the provisions of Regulation X of 1793, on the ground of the minority of the ward Harkishor Guha. He was 16 years old at the close of the year.

175. The mehals are situated in the south-east of Bogra, in thana Sherepore. An outlying portion is situated in thana Raigunge, in Pubna. The area is 2,921 acres. The soil is alluvial and fertile. There are 19 mehals, which have been farmed out at an annual jumma of Rs. 3,720. There is no manager.

176. There was a very heavy debt against the estate at the time when it was taken under the management of the Court of Wards. The major portion of the estate was sold in execution of decrees obtained by the creditors. At the close of the year the debt amounted to Rs. 3,714, of which Rs. 2,014 have since been paid. The condition of the ryots is satisfactory; they are on good terms with the farmer, who has much improved the estate by cutting jungle and extending cultivation. The minor lives with his guardian and is studying in the Bogra English school. He is very favourably reported of, as being intelligent and of good moral character.

177. *II. Estate of Gopendra Nath Rai.*—This estate was taken charge of on the 23rd September 1873 under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, as on the death of the late proprietor it was found on enquiry that there was no proper person to manage it, the ward who inherited it being one year and nine months old. It was subsequently released on the mother of the ward obtaining a letter of administration from the Judge of Dinagepore. The minor's age was two years and nine months when the estate was released. The estate having been only a short time under the management of the Court of Wards, no details with respect to the nature of the mehals and their assets, &c., are necessary. Owing to the pressure felt by the ryots in consequence of the recent scarcity, a large balance was outstanding when it was released. No improvement of any kind could be made within the time it was under the court's management.

COOCH BEHAR. 178. By the orders of the late Lieutenant-Governor, the zemindaries belonging to the minor Raja of Cooch Behar were in December 1872, so far as they lie within British territory, placed under the management of the Court of Wards. Up to that time they had been administered as an integral part of the Cooch Behar state. Mr. Bradbury, C.S., was manager during 1874-75, and submitted a very full report for the year, from which the following information has been gathered.

179. The Raja's estates, situated in British territory, are as follow:—

1. Chakla Boda.
2. Ditto Patgram.
3. Ditto Purbabhag.
4. Lot Dhamur.
5. Do. Manbhasha.
6. Kunju Goraghat.
7. Kismut Jagir Pairabund.
8. Ditto Maranadi.
9. Shubhahsujan.
10. Five jotes in Chakla Boda.
11. Bhojanpore.
12. Jote Radhabullub.
13. Pirpal lakhiraj land.
14. Keshobawond Karji.
15. Chandrakhana.
16. Chukani land in station Julpigoree.
17. Darchukani land in station Julpigoree.
18. Sabait mehals in Chakla Boda.
19. Ditto in Patgram.
20. Jote Kharikatupara in talook Kharija, pergunnah Bykuntpore.

180. The natural feature and products of these estates are briefly as follows:—

Chakla Boda is situated in the Julpigoree district: its area is 435 square miles. It is estimated that about three-fourths of its area are under cultivation. Of the remaining one-fourth the greater part is dry, sandy waste land, which is not capable of cultivation. Along the eastern border of the pergunnah there is a broad tract of high land through which the Teesta used formerly to flow, when it ran into the Ganges, instead of as now into the Brahmapootra. This tract consists for the most part of grassy plains in which nothing but ginger and *kuchchus* will grow, and much of it is consequently uncultivated. The principal crop of the pergunnah is rice, and the ryots cultivate only sufficient for their own consumption. Both *amun* and *aous* paddy are cultivated, but the former is the chief crop. Jute, sugarcane, mustard-seed, and tobacco are also largely grown. Barley, wheat, *kaon*, potato, *kollye*, *khesari*, *rahar*, and *til* are cultivated, but not to any large extent. The cultivation of jute is being largely extended in this pergunnah, and the ryots make a considerable profit thereby. With the exception of paddy, a large proportion of the agricultural produce is exported to other parts of the country. Jute (both raw and manufactured into coarse bags), *goor*, tobacco, and oil-seeds are the chief exports. The number of jotes or tenures, the holders of which pay rent to the zemindar, was during the year under report 5,268, of which 5,252 were *serasari*, nine *mokurrari*, and seven *upanchowki* tenures. In addition to these, there were five *jagirs*, two *julkur mehals*, and certain *hâts*. It is not known how much rent-free land there is in the pergunnah, but it is believed that a great deal of land which the occupiers claim to hold as lakhiraj, and for which they pay no rent to the zemindar, will be found on investigation to be liable to rent. A considerable portion of the land formerly held in the khas possession of the zemindar has been encroached upon and included within their tenures by neighbouring jotedars and lakhirajdars, but until a detailed survey of the estate is made, there is no prospect of obtaining satisfactory evidence on this point. The population of the pergunnah is estimated at 150,000.

181. *Chakla Patgram* is also situated in the Julpigoree district. The area of this pergunnah is 95 square miles. The proportion under cultivation is unknown. The natural features and products of this estate are similar to those of Boda, but tobacco is a much more important crop in Chakla Patgram than in the latter pergunnah. Tobacco is largely exported from Patgram, and it is said that many of the ryots manage to pay the whole of their crops out of the money they obtain by the sale of this crop alone. There are 851 *serasari* and five *istumrari* tenures in this pergunnah. The extent of lakhiraj land in it is very large, but its exact quantity is unknown. The number of the population is unknown.

182. *Chakla Purbabhag*, area 46·50 square miles, or 29,760 acres. Estimated population 40,000. The principal crops are paddy (*aús* and *amun*) and jute. Wheat, *kollye*, *cheena*, *kaon*, *sarsya*, and sugarcane are also grown to some extent. *Pan* is cultivated in places. There are in this zemindary 1,390 jotes, of which 1,330 are, according to the tehsildar, *serasari*, 43 *sairat*, and 17 *mokurrari* tenures. The area under cultivation and the quantity of rent-free land in this estate are unknown.

183. *Lot Dhamur* consists of 51 scattered villages or *dehas*, in various parts of the Rungpore district. In some of the villages other zemindars own shares, but the Maharaja's share has, under the *butwara* law, been separated from the shares of his co-proprietors, and is entered in the Rungpore towjee as a distinct estate. The area of the Raja's share is put down at 4,721 acres, or 3·37 square miles, and the population is estimated to be 7,000. There are in all 1,602 tenures in this estate, of which 1,585 are *serasari* and 17 *istumrari* or *upanchowki*. The rents payable by the majority of the tenants are very small. The chief crops are paddy (both *aús* and *hymunti*), *rahar dâl*, *kollye*, sugarcane, and indigo.

184. *Lot Manbhasha* is a part of the original mehal in which lot Dhamur also was formerly included, and consists of ten *dehas*, which, like those of lot Dhamur, are scattered about the Rungpore district. The Raja's ten villages were separated under the *butwara* law from the shares of his co-proprietors in the original zemindaree, and form a distinct estate, borne on the Rungpore towjee. The area of the ten *dehas* belonging to the Raja is said to be 1,396 acres, or 2·18 square miles, and the population is estimated at 3,200. The natural products of this estate resemble those of lot Dhamur.

185. *Kunju Ghoraghat* consists of 65 scattered *dehas* in the Rungpore, Bogra, and Dinagepore districts, lying within several different magisterial, police, and moonsifi jurisdictions. These 65 *dehas* originally formed a nine-anna share in a larger zemindaree, which was divided under the *butwara* law. The Raja's share of nine annas was separated into two estates, one of which is entered in the towjee of the Rungpore district (until lately it was borne on the towjee roll of Bogra), and the toer in that of the Dinagepore district. Of the 65 villages, 61, with an area of 6,664 acres, belong to the latter, and only four, within an area of 4,229 acres, to the former estate. The total area of the two estates is therefore slightly more than 17 square miles, and the population is estimated to be 2,700. At present the rents paid by the ryots to the zemindar in the estate which is borne on the Rungpore towjee amount to less than half the "sudder jumma" annually payable by

COOCH BEHAR. the zemindar on account of this same mehal to Government, and the Agent at Rungpore, who has been for many years in the service of the Cooch Behar state, gives as the explanation of this anomalous state of things, that the Raja was ousted after litigation from several of the *dehas* to the east of the Karatya river which were originally supposed to be included in the estate which is borne on the Rungpore towjee, and that the loss of the rents of the ryots of these villages, of which the Raja was dispossessed, greatly reduced the rent-roll of the mehal, while no corresponding reduction was made in the sudder jumma payable to Government. The exact number of tenures in Kunju Ghoraghat as well as in lot Manbhasha and Jagir Pairabund is unknown, as these estates have been for several years past held in farm by izardars.

186. *Kismut Jagir Pairabund*, area 5,343 acres, or about 8·34 square miles. Estimated population 6,800. There are thirty-two villages in the estate.

*Kismut Maranadi.*—Kismut Maranadi is a small permanently-settled estate which contains but one *deha* or village, and the area of which is 240 beeghas.

The estates 9, 10, 11, 18, and 19 are small properties situated in the Julpigoree district. They belong to various idols, of which the Raja is the "Sebait," or legal representative. Their extent is not large.

The estates 12, 13, 14, and 15 are small pieces of land in the Rungpore district, while Nos. 16 and 17 are small plots in the civil station of Julpigoree. Finally, No. 20 is a tenure in Julpigoree bought by the late Commissioner, Sir William Herschel, on behalf of the minor Raja for Rs. 8,600 in December 1874. This jote includes the whole of the civil station of Julpigoree. Government has, however, determined to buy the interest of the Raja in it, and will repay to him the purchase-money, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum from the date of purchase.

187. The arrangements which have prevailed during 1874-75 for the collection of rent in the Raja's estates are as follows:—

Jagir Pairabund, lot Manbhasha, Kismut Maranadi, Kunju Ghoraghat.

During the past year the estates mentioned in the margin were held in farm by izardars. The lease of the izardars of Kunju Ghoraghat expired at the close of the last Bengali year (1281), and it is proposed to collect the rents of the ryots of this mehal directly in the current year. The rents of lot Dhamur are collected by the State Agent at Rungpore through the local putwarees, who receive a percentage on their collections in lieu of fixed salaries. The scattered nature of this estate makes the proportion which the cost of collection bears to the total collections very high, and the same cause will increase the cost of collection in Kunju Ghoraghat, when the rents in that mehal come to be realized direct from the ryots. The rents of jote Radhabullub, the small piece of Pirpal lakhiraj land in the Rungpore district, and Keshobawonla Karji are also collected by the State Agent at Rungpore. The entertainment of a tehsildar, with a special collecting establishment at Purbabhag, was sanctioned during the year under report for the collection of the rents of that chakla and Chandrakhana; the lakhiraj land within Purbabhag is also under the same tehsildar. The whole of the Patgram pergunnah and also the *debuttur* land and jotes in that chakla belonging to the idols *Rudhabinod* and *Jagan Nath* are managed by a naib, whose head-quarters are at Patgram. The whole of the Boda Chakla is under a naib, whose head-quarters are at Boda. During the year under report the naib collected directly about half the rent of the whole pergunnah, while the remainder was collected by the tehsildars of the seven *toks* or sub-divisions noted in the margin, who are subordinate to the naib. There was also a mohurir at Titalya, who realized the rents of the nagar there, and acted under the orders of the tehsildar of Bhojanpore. The rents of the Subhashujan mehal and the five jotes belonging to the idols *Gobinda Roy* and *Mudun Mohun*, the mehal Bhojanpore, and the Sebait mehals in Chakla Boda are likewise collected by the naib of Boda. The jote Kharikatapara and the chukani and dar-chukani land in the station of Julpigoree are looked after by the manager himself.

| | |
|---|---|
| Satmara. | Mulkadoa. |
| Berubari. | Debiduba. |
| Bhojanpore. | Chilabati. |
| Sonabar. | |

188. None of the Raja's landed property is let in putni or in perpetual lease of any other kind. In the mehals, which are managed khas, the jotedars, *i.e.*, the tenants who pay their rent direct to the zemindar, have to pay their rent to the several tehsildars at the Raja's cutcherries in the mofussil, except in the case of lot Dhamur, where there are putwarees who collect the ryots' rent and remit their collections to the State Agent at Rungpore. No portion of the estates under khas management is leased out to farmers, with the exception of the julkur mehals, "hâts," and "nagars." These are leased out for short terms, and this is found to be the most convenient and profitable practice.

189. Several works of public utility were undertaken as famine relief works during the year under report in Boda, and some of them were completed. These works, of which a list is given in the margin, were carried out, not by the manager, but by the Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree, at the expense of the Cooch Behar state. The construction and repair of several roads in Boda was also commenced by the Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree at the cost of the Cooch Behar state, while the authorities of the Northern Bengal State Railway undertook the construction and repair of other roads in the same pergunnah.

Improvements made by the management.

| TANKS. | BUNDS. |
|---|---|
| Kaigila. | Tengun River. |
| Chengti. | Shelgazi. |
| Jagannath Hât. | Daras. |
| Boda. | Nijgird. |
| Chilabati. | Aminadunga. |
| | Sonabar. |

190. In the estates in the Rungpore and Dinagepore districts the officer of Government constructed the several works of public utility in order to give employment to those who were in distress and were willing to labour. During the year under report the Cooch Behar state continued to contribute to the support of the charitable dispensary at Julpigoree, and to bear a considerable share of the cost of maintaining the dispensaries at Boda and Titalya. By the order of the Commissioner the Cooch Behar state has relieved Government of the cost of the grants-in-aid to all the schools and pathsalas in the Boda and Patgram pergunnahs, and now pays itself these grants-in-aid, amounting

to Rs. 2,784 per annum. In addition to this, sums amounting to Rs. 1,644 yearly are paid by the Cooch Behar state as local subscription to ten schools in this district.

The condition of the tenantry and relations between landlord and tenants.

191. The ryots in the Cooch Behar estates in the Julpigoree and Rungpore districts are much better off than those in many other parts in Bengal. Their two rice crops supply them with sufficient food for the subsistence of themselves and their families, and generally leave something over and above this for sale. From the sale of their other crops, such as tobacco, jute, oil-seeds, sugarcane, &c., they can with ease pay their rent, and supply themselves with all necessaries, and in many cases with such articles as are to them luxuries. The Patgram ryots are better off as a rule than those in any other estate. Those tenants who pay their rent direct to the zemindar are in this part of the country called jotedars, and generally possess rights of occupancy. They are sometimes actual cultivators, and in other cases they cultivate themselves a portion of their lands, but frequently they sub-let the whole of their tenures, and in fact are only middlemen, who stand between the zemindar and the actual cultivators of the soil. Even those jotedars, however, who do not cultivate any portion of their lands are considered to have rights of occupancy. The under-tenants who hold their lands direct from the jotedars are called chukanidars, and they again not unfrequently sub-let their lands, or a part of them, to dar-chukanidars.

192. The manager's work brings him in contact mostly with the jotedars, and, as a rule, he has no transactions with the under-tenants, between whom and their immediate landlords he has no power to interfere. The jotes and chukanis, and even the dar-chukanis in this part of the country are every day transferred by sale as well as by inheritance, and the consent of the landlord is never asked to such transfers. It is not known how far the transfer of a tenure by sale would be recognized by a court of law as conveying to the purchaser the vendor's rights of occupancy in the land, but there can be no doubt that the purchasers of land here are generally under the impression that they purchase with the land all the vendor's rights therein. The custom which sanctions the transfer of land by sale generally enhances the value of all tenures and under-tenures that are usually considered to be saleable, and to this extent, therefore, it is productive of benefit to the owners of landed property. It would appear desirable, however, that there should be some law compelling both the purchaser and vendor to inform the landlord of the sale, for at present the landlord is often at a loss to know to whom he is to look for his rent. The number of jotedars, who are only tenants-at-will, is not large in any of the estates, and at the other end of the scale, the mokurraridars, whose rent is not liable to enhancement, are so few according to the papers in the zemindar's sherishta that they might almost be counted on one's fingers.

193. The relations which exist between the zemindar and his tenants cannot be considered satisfactory in any of the estates. The jotedars for many years past have been in the habit of allowing their rents to fall into arrears, and the greatest difficulty has been experienced in endeavouring to compel them to pay their rents regularly as each instalment of it falls due. Mr. Bradbury's efforts to attain this object have been hitherto attended with but very small success, but some improvement under this head is certainly visible. There is no open feud between the zemindar and his tenantry, but the latter offer everywhere a strong resistance to the former if any attempt is made to enhance their rents. The jotedars' rents are generally very light, as they have not been enhanced as a rule for many years past. They have succeeded in greatly raising their under-tenants' rents, and have increased the extent of their tenures in many cases by encroaching on their zemindar's khas land, the quantity of which is rapidly diminishing in all the zemindaries. The jotedars have in fact succeeded in appropriating for themselves nearly the whole of the benefit resulting from the great rise in rents during many years past, and they objected to the zemindars claiming to share in this benefit as he is entitled to do. The rents of the jotedars in all the zemindaries ought certainly to be greatly increased, and even if they were considerably enhanced, the jotedars would not be called upon to pay more than in fairness could be expected of them. There seems to be no other way of obtaining a general enhancement of the jotedars' rents, except by institution of a large number of enhancement suits, which will involve costly and protracted litigation; and even this plan cannot be adopted until each estate has been surveyed in detail, and the area of each jotedar's tenure accurately ascertained by actual measurement. The independence of many of the jotedars is so great that they refuse to appear when summoned by the manager to settle their accounts, and ignore all the orders issued to them. Those in Patgram are the most difficult to deal with, but in some of the talooks in Boda they are nearly as bad.

Extension of cultivation, improvements of agriculture, &c.

194. No improvements in cultivation or the introduction of any new crops have been made in the Raja's estates during the year under report. In all the zemindaries, however, with the exception of that portion of Kunju Ghoraghat which is situated within the Dinagepore district, a much larger area than usual was cultivated during the year under report with *aoús* paddy, because this was the first harvest of rice that the ryots could obtain after the famine. The produce of this harvest was therefore much larger than in ordinary years, but this state of things is not likely to be permanent.

Hâts.

195. In Julpigoree and the adjoining districts "hâts" are held in many villages on stated days (generally twice) in the week. Some of the hâts belong to the zemindars, while others are the property of jotedars and other tenants. The levy of "tola" or cesses at these hâts is an invariable custom, and the usual recognized cesses are paid to the proprietors of the hâts by the persons frequenting them without any objection as a rule. It is very rare to hear of any complaints being made as to the payment of these cesses by the "*hâtuas*." The cesses vary in amount at different hâts. In the case of most articles they are paid in kind, the *hâtua* giving a handful or some other quantity of the goods brought by him for sale. In most hâts also there is a "*goâ-hâta*," and when this is the case, a small fixed fee (varying in amount, usually from 1 to 3 annas, according to the animal sold) is paid by the vendors of

COOCH BEHAR. all bullocks, cows, goats, and other animals sold to the proprietor of the hât, who, in return, registers the sale, and delivers to the purchaser a certificate which contains a description and the price of the animal sold and the names and residences of the vendor and purchaser and the witnesses who identified the latter. This custom of registering the sales of animals at hâts is one that ought to be encouraged, as it often leads to the detection of stolen property, and supplies evidence as to the parties by whom thefts are committed. In addition to the cesses paid to the proprietor of a hât, the "Hâris" or other persons who sweep the hât and keep it clean, levy a small cess on their own account. This cess is always paid voluntarily, and is only a fair recompense for the work done by those who take it. No profit is now derived by the Cooch Behar state from any of the hâts in its estates situated in the Rungpore and Dinagepore districts, but until lately the receipts from the hâts in Boda and Patgram noted in the margin amounted yearly to a large sum. All these belong to the Cooch Behar state, and used to be leased for short terms to farmers who either collected the tola themselves, or sublet the right of collecting it to others. It is very doubtful whether the levy of tola at hâts, which has been collected from time immemorial, is now illegal, as Regulation XXVII of 1793, which abolished the "sayer" duties, has been repealed by Act XXIX of 1871. Until, however, the question is finally settled by the civil courts, before which a case involving the principle is now pending, it has been thought advisable to discontinue the practice of leasing hâts in farm, though the change has resulted in a pecuniary loss to the Cooch Behar state, as it would be absurd to make over to the farmers the right to collect the tola if the rent which they bound themselves to pay could not be recovered. At present, therefore, (with the exception of the Bairagir Hât, in Patgram pergunnah, which is leased to a farmer at an annual rent of Rs. 700) all the hâts mentioned above are in the khas possession of the zemindar, and the levy of tola or cess of any kind at them has been prohibited.

| In Patgram. | | In Boda—(*Contd.*) | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bairagir | Hât | Bhojunpore | Hât. |
| Rajar | " | Bhaulagunge | " |
| Kawamari | " | Berubari | " |
| Kalir | " | Jagdal | " |
| Rasalgunge | " | Nagarkuari | " |
| In Boda. | | Titalya | " |
| | | Balaramgunge | " |
| | | Dewangunge | " |
| Debigunge | Hât | Rajnagur | " |
| Chengti | " | | |

Famine.

196. In every one of the Maharaja's zemindaries the rice crops, both *aoús* and *amun*, failed in the year 1873, and the ryots, who relied for their subsistence principally on these crops, were in consequence reduced to the greatest distress. The scarcity caused by failure of these crops began to be felt in the autumn of 1873, but it did not reach its greatest height until the following hot weather. In all the zemindaries noted in the margin relief on a large scale was afforded by the Cooch Behar state at its own expense to the tenants, under-tenants, and even to the general population of its estates. In Boda the construction of works of public utility, in order to give employment to the able-bodied, and the distribution of charitable relief to those who were unable to work, was carried on under the superintendence of the Deputy Commissionor of Julpigoree, while the grant of loans of grain both for food and seed to the tenants and under-tenants was carried on under the manager. In Ghoraghat, Pairabund, Manbhasha, and Dhamur the making of loans of food and seed-grain to the ryots and the distribution of charitable relief was also conducted under his superintendence; but no works of public utility were undertaken at the cost of the Cooch Behar state in any of these estates, because adequate employment for all able-bodied men and women, and even for those children who were capable of labouring, was obtainable at the works which were carried on by the Magistrates of Rungpore and Dinagepore. All the measures for alleviating the distress in Chukla Purbabhag, so far as they were carried out at the expense and by the officers in the employ of the Cooch Behar state, were superintended by the Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar. Patgram was the only one of the zemindaries in which it was not found absolutely necessary to give relief to the people; but even there the distress was very severe, and the poorer classes found the greatest difficulty in obtaining a sufficient supply of food. Prices during the early months of last year rose to an alarming height in consequence of the very small stocks that were brought to the hâts for sale, and when the distress was greatest in some of the hâts in Boda, not more than five seers of coarse rice was sometimes to be bought for a rupee. Fortunately, however, the people had in their houses larger stocks of food than had been anticipated in the autumn of 1873, and notwithstanding the large quantities of rice and paddy exported (sometimes seemingly the greatest recklessness) these unknown supplies enabled them to tide over the period of distress. The Cooch Behar state imported from Eastern Bengal considerable stocks of rice for the relief of distress in Boda and the Rungpore and Dinagepore estates, and these supplies, which were partly given away in charity or in loans to the ryots, and were partly sold to the labourers and also to the general public, helped materially to lessen the severity of the distress. Though the difficulty in obtaining food of any kind whatever was extreme and the sufferings of many of the people must have been intense, there was no loss of life owing to the famine, for not a single authenticated case of death by starvation came to notice.

| | |
|---|---|
| Boda. | Jagir Pairabund. |
| Purbabhag. | Lot Dhamur. |
| Kunju Ghoraghat. | Lot Manbhasha. |

197. Mr. Bradbury attributes the smallness of the collections and the large amount of arrears that have remained outstanding during the past year partly to the famine and the consequent poverty of the people, and partly to the fact that he and his subordinates were for many months in the year engaged in alleviating the distress, and had therefore little leisure to attend to the collection of rent. He further makes the following remarks on this subject :—" The ryots in this part of the country are very well off and litigiously inclined. They are therefore both in a position and ready to compel the zemindar to resort to a court of law for the settlement of any differences that he may have with them. As the ryots will very rarely agree to compromises and consent to settle reasonably any points at dispute between them and the zemindar, I have been compelled, much against my will, to institute a very large number of suits against them, and as considerable delay occurs in many cases before a decision is given, the point of dispute has to remain unsettled for a long time. In other cases even when decrees have been given in my favour, my difficulties may be said to have really

commenced only after the decisions have been given in my favour. The execution of a decree is a much more difficult matter than the successful conduct of the preliminary suit. As no proper detailed survey of any of the zemindaries has ever been made, and no reliable information as to the area or boundaries of a jote can consequently, with a few rare exceptions, be obtained from the papers and records in my office: in every case in which it is necessary to bring to sale a tenure under a decree for arrears, or to obtain possession of jote under an ejectment decree for arrears, or to obtain possession of a jote under an ejectment decree, the mofussil zemindari amlahs have to make a local inquiry in order to discover the boundaries of the tenure. The local officers, even after making their inquiries, are sometimes unsuccessful in obtaining the necessary information, because the owners of the tenure and their neighbours combine to withhold all help in the inquiry, and refuse to point out the lands included in the jote. As these tenures not unfrequently consist of plots of land scattered in various places, the zemindari officials are unable to obtain the necessary information, if they are not assisted by the residents in the neighbourhood, and consequently the decree remains unexecuted. In more than one case I have been informed that a ryot for whose ejectment from his jote I had obtained a decree, has laughed at and twitted the amlah who went to discover, by local inquiry, the boundaries of his tenure, telling him that he would not succeed in finding out the boundaries, and that therefore the ejectment decree could never be executed. The ryots in this part of the country prefer lending their money out at a high rate of interest to paying up the arrears of rent which they themselves admit that they owe to the zemindar, and that this is the case is corroborated by the fact that in the great majority of the suits instituted by me the case decreed are given in my favour *ex parte*, as the defendants never put in an appearance. Some of the tehsildars have been told by jotedars whom they asked to pay up their undisputed arrears of rent that they did not intend to satisfy these arrears until they had been sued for them, as the delay which must necessarily elapse before decrees could be obtained against them would enable them to obtain a greater amount of profit by lending the sum which they owed as arrears of rent at interest than the amount they would have to pay on account of costs and interests (or damages) under the decree. Frequently when a decree comes to be executed, some third party appears as an intervenor, in collusion perhaps with the judgment-debtor, and the realization of the amount of the decree is delayed until it is decided whether the intervenor or the judgment-debtor is in possession of the tenure which the decree-holder has attached and wishes to bring to sale, though the intervenor has never applied to the zemindar to have his name registered as the owner of the tenure. Some time after my taking charge of the office of manager I adopted a plan, which was very successful while it lasted, in compelling the jotedars to pay up their arrears speedily, and which would, I feel convinced, have had the effect of making them pay their rents regularly and punctually had I been able to persist in it. In all the suits for the recovery of arrears I applied also under section 78 of Act X of 1859, which is in force in this district, for the ejectment of the defaulter. For some time the courts granted me decrees for the arrears and ejectment of the defaulter as well at the same time, and the result was that, after I had obtained a few of these decrees, the ryots felt at once that if they defaulted they ran a severe risk of losing their tenures, and consequently they began to have a wholesome dread of allowing their rents to fall into arrears. The rents began to be collected with more regularity, and another advantage the adoption of this plan gave me, was that in the majority of the suits in which I obtained decrees under section 78, the amount of the decree was paid into court within fifteen days from the date of the decree. It was in order to obtain a speedy realization of the amounts of the decrees given in my favour that I adopted the plan of instituting suits under section 78, for I had no wish really to eject any ryot as long as he paid his rent with regularity; and the jotedars, knowing that they would lose their tenures, which are generally very valuable in this district, unless they paid up the amount of the decrees obtained against them within fifteen days from the date of decree, in most cases paid up the amounts decreed within fifteen days in order to save their jotes, as I had anticipated they would do. In very few instances was the amount decreed not paid up within the fifteen days, and consequently few jotedars had to be ejected. The Deputy Commissioner of Julpigoree, however, considered that a jotedar was not liable to ejectment, as his tenure was a transferable one, and removed all suits in which ejectment was applied for from the file of the Deputy Collector, who tried most of the Act X cases, and who was in the habit of giving decrees under section 78 therein. The result of the Deputy Commissioner's action has been that I have been unable for several months past to obtain any decrees for ejectment, and consequently have been obliged to resort to instituting simple suits for recovery of arrears of rent under clause 4 of section 23. The jotedars have lost all the wholesome fear which the decrees under section 78 had instilled into them, and have again begun to allow their rents to fall into arrears as much as they ever did, and the realization of the amounts of the decrees is again delayed as it used to be. The ryots refuse to appear before the manager or his subordinates to settle their accounts even when they dispute the correctness of the entries in the zemindari papers, and, as frequently in their absence it is impossible to settle the matters in dispute, great delay occurs in clearing up their accounts. Formerly interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per mensem was charged on all sums paid on account of rent after the date on which the instalment paid became due, and some jotedars were induced to pay their rents punctually as each instalment became due, in order to avoid the penalty of having to pay interest. Thinking, however, that the power to levy interest would enable the tehsildars to oppress those of the ryots who were obnoxious to them, I prohibited, in September last, the realization of any interest without my special orders, and hoped that the jotedars would be thereby induced to pay up all the arrears due from them when they were not called upon to pay anything more than the bare principal of the debts. I have unfortunately found, however, that the abolition of the powers of the tehsildars to levy interest has failed to produce any good result, while it has emboldened those ryots, who were formerly led by the fear of having to pay interest to pay their rents with regularity, to allow their rents now to

COOCH BEHAR. fall into arrears. I have therefore determined to cancel the order I passed in September last, and to authorize the tehsildars to again levy interest on all arrears."

198. Mr. Bradbury states the result of his administration of the Cooch Behar zemindaries to be as follows :—

"Correct rent-rolls have been prepared for the three estates, viz., Boda, Patgram, and Purbabhag, but some disputes as to rent still exist, and will have to be settled either amicably or by appeal to a court of law. The towjis and other accounts and papers in these three estates are also now kept in a proper and uniform method, and monthly returns are submitted regularly by the naibs and tehsildars. In all the estates, except lot Dhamur, all outstanding arrears for years previous to 1278 B.S., have been written off, as the recovery of these by suits is now barred by the law of limitation. Some arrears for the period before 1278 B.S. still appear as outstanding in the accounts of lot Dhamur, because there is some hope of realizing a small portion of these arrears under a decree which was obtained against the former farmer of this estate, and which is now being executed in the courts of the independent state of Cooch Behar. The only arrears that now appear in the accounts of any estate except lot Dhamur are those for the year under report, 1281 B.S., and those for the three previous years, 1278, 1279, and 1280 B.S. Execution of all decrees that have been already obtained is being taken out as rapidly as possible, and suits have already been, or are being now instituted for the recovery of the outstanding arrears of the past four years. The accounts of the izardars of all the farmed estates have been settled, and those of Kunju Ghoraghat and jagir Pairabund owe no arrears except the balances due on account of the year under report (1281 B.S.) The izardars of Maranadi now owe no arrears at all, but they still owe a small sum on account of 1280 B.S. for Purbabhag, which was leased to them until the commencement of the year under report. This sum they claim to be credited with as a set-off on account of money they allege they spent on behalf of the Cooch Behar state, and the realization of it is pending until their claim is decided. A stricter supervision is now exercised over the work of the tehsildars than was formerly the case, and no suit is now instituted until the manager has carefully examined all the papers and facts connected with it, and has approved of the draft plaint submitted to him. These are the principal results that have hitherto been obtained."

199. The state of things in lot Dhamur is not so satisfactory as could be wished, and not much improvement can be expected there until the present State Agent at Rungpore, who is old and incompetent, is relieved and an efficient successor to him is appointed. Great reforms are also needed in the management of the *debuttur* property belonging to various idols of which the Raja is *sebait*.

200. The financial results of the past year's administration are summed up as follows :—

The total current demand of the year was Rs. 2,56,112, and the arrear demand Rs. 5,15,954, making a total of Rs. 7,72,066. Of this demand Rs. 2,46,391 were remitted and written off, while the collections amounted to Rs. 2,71,540, of which Rs. 1,59,210 were current and Rs. 1,12,330 arrear collections. The total outstanding balances at the end of the year were Rs. 2,54,135, and were Rs. 2,61,819 less than the outstanding balances at the close of the previous year. This diminution in the outstanding balances was due partly to the collections in the year having exceeded the current demand by Rs. 15,428, but chiefly to the remissions, amounting to Rs. 2,46,391, mentioned above. The present manager, Baboo Poorna Chandra Ghose, gets Rs. 600 a month salary.

201. Throughout this division the collections are in a backward and unsatisfactory state, owing, no doubt, in some degree to the effects of the scarcity of 1874. The Member in charge has, however, looked into the balances, and is glad to find that a large percentage of these is good and recoverable.

# SECTION V.

## DACCA COURT OF WARDS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of District. | Name of Estate. | Name of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at close of year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to close of year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | WARDS ESTATES. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Backergunge | Estate of Nicholas Kallonas | The proprietor is dead. The estate has been released, and delivered to his son. | 1868 | 2,124 | 691 | 2,815 | 3,689 | 874 | 841 | 7,638 | 3,862 | 600 | 4,462 | 2,624 | 3,039 | 85 | 2·3 | 1,475 | 1,204 | ..... | 6,433 |
| | Estate of Jagat Narain Ray. | Jagat Narain Rai ... ... | 1863 | 5,662 | 1,998 | 7,660 | 14,808 | 7,148 | 2,311 | 31,545 | 11,132 | 602 | 11,734 | 4,194 | 20,413 | 1,692 | 7·3 | 3,249 | 1,193 | ..... | 2,350 |
| | Estate of Prasanna Kumar Datta. | Prasanna Kumar Datta ... | 1871 | ..... | 49 | 49 | 205 | 156 | 58 | 615 | 114 | ... | 114 | 211 | 466 | 2 | 0·9 | 91 | 27 | ..... | 58 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Hari Charan Chakravarti. | Hari Charan Chakravarti ... | 1868 | 1,349 | 1,473 | 2,822 | 4,340 | 1,518 | 1,514 | 9,148 | 4,852 | 350 | 5,202 | 1,267 | 4,305 | 285 | 6·5 | 3,340 | 510 | ..... | 1,923 |
| | Estate of Bipin Bihari Das | Bipin Bihari Das ... ... | 1872 | 4 | 944 | 948 | 1,991 | 1,043 | 764 | 5,312 | 1,409 | 150 | 1,559 | 2,135 | 4,811 | 81 | 4·0 | 1,266 | 368 | ..... | ..... |
| | Estate of Naokauri Lal Chakravarti. | Naokauri Lal Chakravarti<br>Jagadishwari Debya | 1872 | 8,558 | 5,862 | 14,400 | 22,167 | 7,767 | 467 | 35,516 | 18,671 | 7,627 | 26,298 | 5,101 | 17,775 | 1,470 | 6·6 | 9,350 | 1,354 | ..... | 8,124 |
| | Estate of Basanta Kumar Chakravarti. | Basanta Kumar Chakravarti<br>Tarak Kumar Chakravarti.<br>Lalit Kumar Chakravarti. | 1872 | 196 | 61 | 257 | 568 | 311 | 10 | 1,524 | 361 | 2 | 363 | 433 | 1,103 | 36 | 6·3 | 188 | 28 | ..... | 54 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mymensingh | Estate of Syama Sundari Chowdharani. | Syama Sundari Chowdharani | 1868 | 4,372 | 546 | 4,918 | 30,895 | 25,977 | 63,790 | 44,519 | 30,508 | 11,481 | 41,989 | 89 | 14,824 | 4,591 | 14·8 | 10,217 | 86,066 | ..... | ..... |
| | Estate of J. R. Hollow, and his brothers. | J. R. Hollow ... ... ...<br>F. A. Hollow.<br>R. W. Hollow. | 1874 | 1,201 | ..... | 1,201 | 3,001 | 1,800 | ..... | 3,202 | 3,202 | ... | 3,202 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 586 | 1,415 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Hara Govind Lashkar. | Hara Gobind Lashkar ... | 1870 | 39 | 226 | 265 | 2,208 | 1,943 | 146 | 2,860 | 2,041 | 232 | 2,273 | 189 | 1,015 | 245 | 11·0 | 1,290 | 710 | ..... | 1,076 |
| | | Total ... | ..... | 23,485 | 11,850 | 35,335 | 83,872 | 48,537 | 69,881 | 1,41,879 | 76,152 | 21,044 | 97,196 | 16,243 | 67,751 | 7,887 | ..... | 31,252 | 92,875 | ..... | 20,018 |
| | ATTACHED ESTATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Class B.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Furreedpore | Rupapat ... ... ... | Gobind Chandra Rai ...<br>Ramrangini Rai. | 1872 | 10,031 | ..... | 10,031 | 29,837 | 19,806 | 10,073 | 38,077 | 22,395 | 932 | 23,327 | ..... | 15,650 | 4,697 | 15·7 | 2,076 | 16,597 | ..... | ..... |
| | Estate of Krishna Ram Ray. | 45 Proprietors ... ... ... | 1831 | 326 | ..... | 326 | 800 | 474 | 1,518 | 800 | 800 | ... | 800 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 5·0 | 422 | 1,529 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class F.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Aliabad ... ... ... | Names of real proprietors are not known. | 1853 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 36 | 4 | 4 | ... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | ..... | ..... |
| | Boilta ... ... ... | Ditto ditto ... | 1851 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... |
| | Kamalapore ... ... ... | Ditto ditto ... | 1853 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | 61 | 12 | 8 | ... | 8 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 25·0 | ..... | 68 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class B.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Backergunge | Estate of Nabadurga Debya and others. | 7 Proprietors ... ... ... | 1848 | 7,283 | ..... | 7,283 | 14,563 | 7,280 | 8,113 | 28,579 | 17,835 | 1,772 | 19,607 | 7 | 10,611 | 1,809 | 12·4 | 12,297 | 6,337 | ..... | ..... |
| | Estate of Kasi Nath Basu | 9 Ditto ... ... .. | 1845 | 410 | ..... | 410 | 1,000 | 590 | 818 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 5·0 | 638 | 720 | ..... | ..... |
| | Estate of Baikanta Chandra Chatterjee. | 14 Ditto ... ... ... | 1847 | 3,285 | ..... | 3,285 | 5,198 | 1,913 | 1,044 | 9,070 | 4,289 | 36 | 4,325 | ..... | 4,271 | 126 | 2·4 | 1,583 | 376 | ..... | 303 |
| | *Class F.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mymensingh | Bhil Kunki ... ... ... | Brijaram Chakladar and others. | 1849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 31 | 473 | 31 | 16 | ... | 16 | ..... | 15 | 5 | 16·1 | 1 | 482 | ..... | ..... |
| | | Total ... | ..... | 21,335 | ..... | 21,335 | 51,436 | 30,101 | 22,145 | 77,574 | 46,348 | 2,740 | 49,088 | 7 | 30,551 | 6,728 | ..... | 17,017 | 26,158 | ..... | 303 |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | ..... | 44,820 | 11,850 | 56,670 | 1,35,308 | 78,638 | 92,026 | 2,19,453 | 1,22,500 | 23,784 | 1,46,284 | 16,250 | 98,302 | 14,615 | ..... | 48,269 | 1,19,033 | ..... | 20,321 |

## SECTION V.

### DACCA COURT OF WARDS.

FURREEDPORE.

202. *I. Attached estate of Rupapat.*—In consequence of serious disputes between the proprietors, Gauri Das Rai and his brother's widow, Ramrangini, the Judge of Furreedpore, under section 26, Regulation V of 1812, issued an order on the Collector of the district on the 16th November 1872 to take charge of this estate. At the time of the attachment the joint proprietors were aged 75 and 50 years respectively. During the year 1874-75 Gauri Das Rai died, and he has been succeeded by his son, Gobind Chandra Rai, aged 26 years.

203. The estate lies in the southern part of the district of Furreedpore, the greater portion being in the jurisdiction of thanas Muksoodpore, Henpore, and Bhoosna; a small portion lies on the west bank of the river Barasia, and is within the jurisdiction of thana Lohagera, in the district of Jessore. The principal products of the estate are rice, sugarcane, jute, and several kinds of pulses. It is estimated that 2*a.* 6*g.* of the estate are under temporary leases, 12*a.* 6*g.* are held under ryoti leases for unlimited periods, and a little above one anna is under khas management. The area amounts to 33,000 beeghas of land, of which 32,000 are in Furreedpore and 1,000 are in Jessore. The quantity of lakhiraj lands contained in the estate amounts to 725 beeghas. The estate is managed by Baboo Ishan Chandra Rai, with an adequate establishment under him. The Baboo was a mohurir of the Furreedpore Magistrate's court for twenty-eight years, and is reported to be intelligent, honest, and quite competent to perform the duties he is entrusted with. He draws a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem.

204. There are no putnis or other description of talooks in the estate. There are about 300 jotedars and 6,300 cultivating ryots. The current demand amounts to Rs. 29,837, of which Rs. 15,969 are paid by jotedars and Rs. 13,868 by cultivating ryots. The revenue annually paid to the Government treasury is Rs. 10,031. The estate is not in debt. The demand of rents for 1874-75 amounted to Rs. 38,077, including arrears (Rs. 8,240.) Of this, Rs. 22,895 have been collected and Rs. 32 have been remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,650. Out of this, Rs. 4,500 have been realized since the close of the year, and the remainder is in course of realization, which has been much impeded by the spread of a rumour that the estate would be soon released in consequence of the demise of Baboo Gauri Das Rai.

205. No particular improvement in the way of cultivation or introduction of new crops has been made in the estate during the last two years; but the tenantry seem perfectly satisfied with the management, as they are not called upon to pay the unlawful cesses so commonly levied while it was under the management of the proprietors. The dispute still continues, and there is no prospect of the estate being soon released.

206. *II. Attached estate of Krishna Ram Rai.*—This estate was taken charge of in 1831 by the orders of the Judge of Backergunge under section 26, Regulation V of 1812. There are numerous proprietors whose names and ages are recorded. There is no immediate chance of the estate being released. It is situated in pergunnah Futtehjungpoor, within the sub-division of Madaripore, lately transferred from Backergunge to Furreedpore. It has been hitherto managed by Mr. Scott, manager-general of wards and attached estates in Backergunge, on a commission of 5 per cent. on the collections. The estate is a small one, with gross assets of Rs. 800, and the Government revenue amounting to Rs. 326. There was no outstanding balance at the close of the year 1874-75, nor is the estate involved in debt.

207. *III, IV, V. Attached estates.*—(1) *Aliabad,* (2) *Boilta,* (3) *Kamalapore.*—These petty tenures were attached under the orders of the District Magistrate under Act IV of 1840, and made over to the Collector for management, the first in 1851 and the last two in 1853. The names of the real proprietors are not known, nor is there any immediate chance of the attachment being withdrawn.

The assets of Boilta amount to 7 annas 4 pie, those of Kamalapore to Rs. 4, and of Aliabad to Rs. 2, making a total of Rs. 6-7-4, of which Rs. 2-7-4 have been realized, leaving Rs. 4 outstanding, for which a suit will be instituted against the defaulter.

The total area of the three tenures which are managed by Baboo Lokenath Ghose (paid by 12 per cent. on collections) amounts to 16*b.* 6*c.* 15*d.* of land. Boilta is situated in pergunnah Dhuldee, and contains 4 cottahs and 15 dhoors of land; Kamalapore is in pergunnah Sherdia and contains 14 beeghas, and Aliabad is in pergunnah Patparha and contains 2 beeghas and 2 cottahs of land.

BACKERGUNGE.

208. *I. Estate of lunatic Nicholas Kallonas,* was placed under the charge of the Collector by an order of the Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs dated the 25th November 1869. Mr. Kallonas was at that time an inmate of the Bhowanipore lunatic asylum, and he died there on the 24th June 1873. The object for which his estate was attached was to make provision for the lunatic's maintenance, as his family had neglected his support, &c., and to recover the arrears due to the asylum, which then amounted Rs. 4,500. There were debts to the extent of Rs. 17,838 due by the estate before the Collector assumed charge of it, and Rs. 10,119 were incurred after the assumption of the estate. Of these, Rs. 20,103 have been liquidated, leaving Rs. 6,433 unpaid. Under the Board's order one-half of the lunatic's zemindari was sold in 1870 in order to clear off the debts, and it fetched Rs. 14,500. As the lunatic is dead, his moveable and immoveable properties have been released during the past year, and delivered to his son, U. N. Kallonas, who is his heir.

209. *II. Estate of lunatic Jagatnarain Rai,* was taken charge of on the 21st August 1863 by order of the Judge of Backergunge under section 11, Act XXXV of 1858. The age of the lunatic is nearly 60 years. The estate is scattered in patches and under-tenures all over the district; a portion of it also lies in Jessore. There are numerous shareholders, who are all on terms of bitter enmity. The lunatic's son, Tara Prasanna Rai, has for some years past managed the estate, but his management is reported to have been inefficient, and measures are now under consideration to put things on a more satisfactory footing.

210. The rent demand of the estate, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 31,545, of which Rs. 11,132 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 20,413. Of this, Rs. 2,750 were not realizable until after the close of the year 1874-75; Rs. 3,655 are bad and irrecoverable; Rs. 3,007 are doubtful and disputed; Rs. 2,300 are doubtful, not disputed; Rs. 8,401 are good, and in process of recovery.

The fact that there are numerous shareholders in the estate, and that each endeavours to collect his own share and opposes the collection of the others, make the realization of the rents a matter of great difficulty, and the result is always a heavy balance at the end of the year. The estate was involved in debt, a very considerable portion of which has been liquidated, there being now only Rs. 2,350 to pay off. The cash balance to credit of the estate on the 31st March 1875 amounted to Rs. 1,192-11-11.

211. *III. Estate of lunatic Prasanna Kumar Datta*, brought under the charge of the Collector under section 11, Act XXXV of 1858, on the 10th April 1871. The lunatic is aged nearly 34 years; he is harmless, and lives with his wife in his father-in-law's house.

212. The estate consists of some small under-tenures yielding a little more than Rs. 200 a year. It is much involved in disputes and complications of all kinds. It is scattered in small patches over a considerable extent of country. Much of it is what is called of *bedakhali*, *i.e.*, the lunatic has not possession of it although it appears in his books. Of course no rent can be collected for those *bedakhali* lands, while the nominal rents for them appear in the balances due to the estate. The estate is now being managed by the canoongo of Perozepore. The demand of rents, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 615, of which Rs. 114 have been collected and Rs. 35 have been remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 466. Of this, Rs 378 are in the course of being realized, and the remainder are irrecoverable or doubtful of recovery. The cash balance to credit of the estate on the 31st March 1875 amounted to Rs. 27-3-5.

213. *IV. Estate of minor Harri Charan Chakravarti.*—This estate was brought under the Court of Wards on the 10th December 1868, under section 12, Act XL of 1858, in consequence of its proprietor having died, leaving a minor son to succeed to his property, which consists of joint estates and shikmi tenures, &c. The ward was aged 12 years in 1874-75. The estate lies partly within the sudder sub-division of Burrisaul and partly in the sub-division of Patuakhally.

214. The greater portion of the estate consists of shikmi tenures. It is managed, as are all the rest of the estates in Backergunge, by Mr. Scott, manager general of wards' estates in Backergunge, but has been let out in farm to the minor's co-sharer and cousin, Radhica Ranjan Chakravarti. Mr. Scott is paid by a percentage on collections, which in this estate is Rs. 40 per cent.

The gross assets of the estate, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 9,148, of which Rs. 4,852 have been collected and Rs. 21 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,275 in train of realization. The estate when brought under the Court of Wards was greatly involved in debt, a considerable portion of which has been since liquidated. The surplus of the estate, after paying the Government revenue, collection expenses, maintenance allowance, &c., has hitherto been spent in reducing the debts. The cash balance at the credit of the estate on the 1st April 1875 amounted to Rs. 509-13-10.

215. The condition of the tenantry is good, but some of the co-sharers of the ward are reported to be oppressive to the ryots now and then, and oppose the farmer in the collection of rents. The estate being held by numerous shareholders, no special measures could be taken on behalf of the ward for its improvement in the way of cultivation or introduction of new crops.

The ward is being educated in the Burrisaul Government school.

216. *V. Estate of Bipin Bihari Das.*—This estate was brought under the Court of Wards in May 1872, under section 12, Act XL of 1858. The ward was aged 4 years in 1874-75. The estate consists of several petty tenures and joint talooks, a small portion of which lies in the district of Jessore. The principal products are paddy, sugarcane, betel-nuts, betel-leaves, cocoanuts, and pulses of different sorts. It is managed by Mr. Scott, the manager-general, but has been let out in farm. Mr. Scott gets 5 per cent. on the collections. The demand of the estate on account of rents, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 5,312, of which Rs. 1,409 have been collected and Rs. 407 have been remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,496. Of this amount, Rs. 2,288 are in train of realization, and the rest are irrecoverable or doubtful of recovery. The estate is not involved in debt. It has Rs. 500 in the savings bank at Burrisaul, and Rs. 368-11-6 current cash balance to its credit. The ward is yet too young to be put to school.

217. *VI. Estate of Naokauri Lall Chakravarti and Jagadeshwari Debga, Backergunge*, brought under the Court of Wards, under section 12, Act XL of 1858, on the 31st August 1872. It was the property of Gopi Chandra Chakravarti, deceased, and consisted of five annas share of a joint property. He died, leaving his grandson to succeed to his estate, two annas of which, however, he willed to his wife, Jagadeshwari, for enjoyment during her life only. The lands of the estate are scattered over all the sub-divisions of the district of Backergunge. The greater portion of the estate consists of kursha and ryoti tenures, the remainder being shikmi, lakhiraj, bheel, and jungle lands. A small portion of the estate has been farmed, and the remainder is managed by Mr. Scott, manager-general, who draws 10 per cent. on the collections. The demand of the estate on account of rents, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 35,516, of which Rs. 18,671 have been collected and Rs. 2,369 have been remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 14,476. Of this amount, a little more than Rs. 8,000 are in train of realization, and the rest are of doubtful recovery, or irrecoverable from various causes. The estate was much involved in debt when it was taken charge of. It has still a debt of Rs. 8,124 to liquidate, against Rs. 3,299 due to it. The cash balance to credit of the estate on the 31st March 1875 amounted to Rs. 1,353-14-9. The minor, aged 16 years in 1874-75, does not now attend any school, but learns zemindari work at home.

218. *VII. The estate of the minors Basanta Kumar Chakravarti and others.*—In May 1872 the Judge of Backergunge directed the Collector, under section 12, Act XL of 1858, to take charge of this estate. Accordingly it was taken charge of and placed under the management of Mr. Scott, manager-general, who gets 10 per cent. on the collections. The estate consists of several shikmi

BACKERGUNGE. tenures and joint talooks with many shareholders. It is situated within the sub-divisions of Burrisaul and Patuakhally. The products are the same as described in the cases of the preceding estates. The mofussil rental of the estate amounts to only Rs. 568, which barely suffices to pay the Government revenue, collection expenses, and maintenance allowance. The estate is still slightly in debt. The cash balance at credit of the estate on the 1st April 1875 amounted to Rs. 28-3-6. The wards Basanta Kumar, aged 15, and Tarak Kumar, aged 8 years, are being educated in village schools. Lalit Kumar is yet too young for school.

219. *VIII. Seven annas share of pergunnah Aurungpore, estate of Naba Durga Debya and others*, was attached on the 17th November 1848, under section 26, Regulation V of 1812, owing to disputes amongst the proprietors, seven in number.

The greater portion of the estate is situated in the sub-division of Patuakhally. It is now under partition, and may be released when this is completed. The estate bears the Government revenue of Rs. 7,283, with a mofussil rental of Rs. 14,563. The outstanding balance of the year 1874-75 amounted to Rs. 10,611, of which Rs. 8,801 are in the process of recovery, and the rest are irrecoverable or doubtful of recovery. The estate is managed by the manager-general, Mr. Scott, who draws 10 per cent. on the collections. There are no debts, and the cash balance to credit of the estate on the 31st March 1875 amounted to Rs. 6,337-15-8, of which the Collector has been requested to invest Rs. 5,000 in Government securities.

220. *IX. Talook Kasinath Basu* was attached on the 29th May 1845, under section 26, Regulation V of 1812, owing to disputes amongst the shareholders, nine in number. The estate is scattered all over the district. The rental amounts to Rs. 1,000, bearing the Government revenue of Rs. 410. It has been farmed for ten years from 1873, but Mr. Scott gets 5 per cent. on the collections. There is no balance outstanding, and the cash balance to credit of the estate on the 31st March amounted to Rs. 719-15-3. There is no immediate prospect of the estate being released.

221. *X. Estate of Baikanta Chandra Chatterji.*—Ten and a quarter gundas share of pergunnah Selimabad was attached on the 8th September 1847, under section 26, Regulation V of 1812, owing to disputes amongst the proprietors, fourteen in number.

A part of the estate lies in the district of Jessore and the rest in Backergunge. The greater portion of the estate consists of shikmi tenures, the rest being kursha and lakhiraj lands. The demand of the estate on account of rents, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 9,070, of which Rs. 4,289 have been collected and Rs. 510 have been remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,271. Of this amount Rs. 3,874 are in train of realization, and the rest are irrecoverable or doubtful of recovery. The estate has a trifling debt of Rs. 303 to be liquidated. The cash balance to credit of the estate on the 31st March 1875 amounted to Rs. 376-3-4. It is being managed by Mr. Scott, manager general, who gets 10 per cent. on the collections.

MYMENSINGH. 222. *I. Estate of Syama Sundari Chaudhrani.*—Krishna Chandra Chaudhari of Sherepore died, leaving his widow, Ananda Mayi, to succeed to his property. The latter adopted a son and died in 1868, and the son, named Jai Chandra, having been then a minor, the estate to which he succeeded was taken charge of under Regulation X of 1793, and is now administered under Act IV of 1870. He has since died, and his widow, Syama Sundari, is the present ward. She is now about 17 years old.

223. The whole estate lies in pergunnah Sherepore, in the jurisdiction of the sub-division of Jamalpore, in Mymensingh. This pergunnah adjoins the Garrow Hills, and forms the north-western boundary of the district. It is larger in area, but more thinly populated and less cultivated than other pergunnahs of the district. The land is generally flat, but intersected by several rivers and hill streams flowing from the Garrow Hills. Rice and mustard are the principal crops, and cotton is cultivated to a considerable extent in the neighbourhood of hills. The area by survey was found to be 238,964 beeghas, a portion of which has been taken up by Government as included in the boundary of the Garrow Hills. The estate consists of a $2\frac{3}{4}$ annas share of the zemindari of pergunnah Sherepore, 5*a*. 17*g*. 1*c*. 1*k*. share of the resumed estate chur Sonakanda, and 21 shikmi talooks. For the first two estates Rs. 4,372 are paid as Government revenue, and for the shikmi talooks Rs. 546 are paid as rents to superior landlords, the assets being above Rs. 30,000. The total demand of rents, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 44,519, of which Rs. 30,508 have been collected and Rs. 1,661 have been remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 12,350. Of this amount, Rs. 7,864 are in train of realization, and the rest is irrecoverable or doubtful of recovery.

224. The estate has been managed by Mr. W. B. Manson, manager general of wards' estates in Mymensingh, who received 10 per cent. on the amount collected, but some portion of the estate is let out in farm. Mr. Manson has lately died. The question of the appointment of his successor is under consideration.

225. The estate has no debts. The tenantry appear satisfied, there being no complaints against the management of the Court of Wards. The cash balance to the credit of the estate amounts to Rs. 86,066-8-5, but arrangements have been made to invest Rs. 75,000 in Government securities. Some provision for primary education has been made from the funds of the estate, in the shape of a contribution of Rs. 15 a month to five pathsalas in the estate. Rs. 5 a month are also paid to the Sherepore dispensary. The ward resides at Sherepore at her family dwelling-house under the guardianship of her father. She is intelligent, and can read and write Bengali pretty well.

226. *II. Estate of John Richard Hollow and brothers, East Indians*, was brought under the Court of Wards on the 18th January 1875 under Act IV of 1870, when the minors were aged as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| John Richard Hollow ... | ... | ... | 17 years. |
| Frank Alexander Hollow | ... | ... | 12 „ |
| Robert William Hollow | ... | ... | 7 „ |

227. The estate consists of one talook named Amtollee, the area of which is reported to be 2,886 acres, bearing a Government revenue of Rs. 1,201, with the present mofussil assets amounting to Rs. 3,001. This sum represents the rent which the holders of a putni granted by the father of the minors, who had, under the terms of the will of the original proprietor, only a life interest. Measures are being taken for instituting a suit for the cancellation of the putni, and also for a compromise. The Collector has indeed intimated the acceptance by the putnidars of the terms of compromise proposed. The estate is managed by the Collector. No manager has yet been appointed. There is no balance of rents outstanding. The cash balance at the credit of the estate on the 31st March 1875 amounted to Rs. 1,415-3-0.

The minors are being educated in the Eurasian school at Dacca.

228. *III. Estate of Haragobind Lashkar*, was taken under the Court of Wards by order of the Judge of Mymensingh under section 12, Act XL of 1858, on the 6th September 1870. The minor was aged 11 years in 1874-75. The estate comprises some talooks and other tenures in Mymensingh, as well as a *pucca* house and a garden in the city of Moorshedabad. The great part of the landed estate is situated in pergunnah Sherepore, in the sub-division of Jamalpore, and its natural features and products do not therefore differ from those of the estate of Syama Sundari. It has hitherto been managed by Mr. W. B. Manson, manager general, who received a commission of 10 per cent. on the amount collected. The total demand on account of rents amounted to Rs. 2,860, of which Rs. 2,041 have been collected and Rs. 103 have been remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 716. Of this, Rs. 317 are in train of realization and Rs. 399 are irrecoverable. The debts of the estate amount to Rs. 876, against Rs. 299 due to the estate. The cash balance at credit of the estate on the 31st March 1875 amounted to Rs. 710-1-9.

The minor is being educated in the Mymensingh Government school, and is favourably spoken of by his master. He is said to be sickly and constitutionally delicate.

229. *IV. Attached Estate Bhil Kunki.*—Attached under Act IV of 1840 in 1849. It consists of fifteen beeghas of rice land yielding a rent of Rs. 31, which amount has hitherto been collected by the manager general, Mr. W. B. Manson. The cash balance at credit of the estate on the 31st March 1875 amounted to Rs. 482-11-8. There is no immediate chance of the estate being released.

# SECTION VI.

## CHITTAGONG COURT OF WARDS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of District. | Name of Estate. | Name of Proprietor. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts other than rent. | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at close of year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to close of year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chittagong | Estate of Raj Krishna Banerji. | Brahma Mayi Debya, Raj Lakshmi Debya. | 1837 | 48,638 | ..... | 48,638 | 57,490 | 8,852 | 42 | 87,265 | 56,298 | 1,979 | 58,277 | 322 | 30,934 | 2,041 | 3·5 | 5,221 | 369 | 6,570 | ..... |
| | Estate of Fazl Ahmed ... | Fazl Ahmed, Bazl Ahmed ... | 1863 | 4,430 | 300 | 4,730 | 7,131 | 2,401 | 149 | 15,955 | 6,635 | 500 | 7,135 | 2,523 | 9,320 | 611 | 8·5 | 1,639 | 138 | ..... | 4,139 |
| | Estate of Nayan Tara Chaudhrani. | Sirmoti Nayan Tara Chaudhrani. | 1873 | 12,678 | 940 | 13,618 | 27,174 | 13,556 | 3,786 | 64,165 | 25,009 | 1,831 | 26,840 | 283 | 53,056 | 2,781 | 10·2 | 8,877 | 5,135 | ..... | 291 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Hidayet Ali Chaudhuri. | Hidayet Ali Chaudhari ... | 1873 | 3,768 | 1,159 | 4,867 | 8,296 | 3,429 | 707 | 12,390 | 7,286 | 144 | 7,430 | 1,583 | 6,028 | 681 | 8·2 | 2,233 | 155 | ..... | 6,478 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Abdur Rauf ... | Barimun Nisa, Bulfut Nisa, Wasisun Nisa, Makasunia, Maimuna, Begam Bibi, Izharul Hukk, Kubid-ul-Alim, Saiyid-ul-Alim. | 1863 | 168 | 189 | 357 | 659 | 302 | 373 | 9,948 | 713 | 277 | 990 | 2,832 | 9,281 | 284 | 43·0 | 797 | 29 | ..... | 1,716 |
| | Estate of Amirun Nisa ... | Amirun Nisa ... ... ... | 1870 | 72 | 140 | 212 | 407 | 195 | 318 | 878 | 350 | ..... | 350 | 173 | 528 | 35 | 8·6 | 161 | 152 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Noakholly | Estate of Miss M. D. I. Courjon. | Miss M. D. I. Courjon ... ... | 1874 | 21,369 | 73 | 21,442 | 31,384 | 9,942 | 4,266 | 88,615 | 41,442 | 5,645 | 47,087 | 6,100 | 59,550 | 2,785 | 8·8 | 18,394 | 4,554 | ..... | 76,477 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Ganga Gobind Sen. | Durga Prasad Sen, Hara Gobind Sen. | 1872 | 3,115 | 17,568 | 20,683 | 40,677 | 19,994 | 10,484 | 86,585 | 46,608 | 28,633 | 75,241 | 787 | 1,18,024 | 5,245 | 12·8 | 32,530 | 27,546 | 36,294 | 2,173 |
| | Estate of Har Kumar Ray | Har Kumar Ray ... ... | 1860 | 1,278 | 81 | 1,359 | 4,886 | 3,527 | 7,560 | 5,111 | 1,662 | 11 | 1,673 | 19 | 3,449 | 141 | 2·8 | 1,507 | 6,247 | ..... | 81 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tipperah | Estate of Saiyid Basharat Ali Chaudhuri. | Saiyid Basharat Ali Chaudhari | 1867 | 19,136 | 6,820 | 25,956 | 58,712 | 32,756 | 27,723 | 79,078 | 57,991 | 7,231 | 65,222 | ..... | 33,579 | 6,745 | 11·4 | 45,855 | 14,316 | 1,00,946 | 163 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Mahamed Wajid | Manik Bibi, Moti Jan, Mahamed Wajid. | 1868 | 194 | 101 | 295 | 697 | 402 | 1,002 | 1,150 | 943 | 142 | 1,085 | ..... | 821 | 133 | 19·0 | 187 | 1,471 | ..... | ..... |
| | | Total ... | ... | 1,14,786 | 27,371 | 1,42,157 | 2,37,513 | 95,356 | 56,410 | 4,51,140 | 2,44,937 | 46,393 | 2,91,330 | 14,622 | 3,24,570 | 21,482 | ..... | 1,17,401 | 60,112 | 1,48,810 | 91,498 |

## SECTION VI.

### CHITTAGONG COURT OF WARDS.

CHITTAGONG.

229. *I Estate of Rajkrishna Banerji.*—This estate is administered under Act IV (B C), 1870, and, like most other estates in the district of Chittagong, is widely scattered, comprising lands in 7 thanas and 123 mouzahs or villages. It lies here and there in small patches, but the total area of 28,524 acres is considerable. This estate is managed directly by the Collector through a manager, all leases being granted by the former. All the estates in the district of Chittagong which are under the Court of Wards are under the same manager, Baboo Kailash Chandra Das, and are managed on the same principles. From this estate he draws Rs. 50 monthly. Most of the lands in this instance were let on perpetual lease by the late proprietor, and only about 2 per cent. is let on temporary lease. None of the estate is managed khas.

230. This estate is the largest in area in the district of Chittagong, and pays the heaviest revenue. It has a rental of Rs. 57,490, and pays a Government revenue of Rs. 48,638. The unusually heavy proportion which the latter bears to the former is striking. There is no other estate in this district which is so heavily assessed. Of the current demand, Rs. 57,490, and arrear, Rs. 29,775, 32,304, and 23,994, respectively, were collected during the year under report. There was a heavy balance due to the estate of Rs. 30,934 at the close of the year, of which Rs. 1,340 have since been collected. There is no debt due by the estate. No improvements have yet been effected by the management for want of surplus funds. The estate has just emerged from a heavy load of debt with which it was saddled during the time of the late proprietor and the first few years of Government management.

231. *II. Estate of Fazl Ahmed.*—This estate was brought under the management of the Court of Wards, under Regulation X of 1793, on account of the minority of the ward, Fazl Ahmed. It affords an illustration of how estates are sometimes thrust upon the Court of Wards for management. It originally belonged to Fazl Ahmed's mother, Amirunnisa. The estate was much involved, so in order to make it capable of being brought under the Court of Wards, Amirunnisa, by *Dattaknama*, or grant, made it over to her son. It was then taken under the management of the court. Shortly after this, Amirunnisa gave birth to another son, named Bazl-us-samad, and as there was a reservation in her *Dattaknama* in favour of any future issue, this son was also recognized as a ward. The age of Fazl Ahmed is 12 years, and that of his brother 9.

232. The lands of the estate, though yielding a rental of not much more than Rs. 7,000, are scattered over 9 thanas and 108 mouzahs. Of the demand of Rs. 7,131 current and Rs. 8,824 arrears, Rs. 3,178 and Rs. 3,457, respectively, aggregating Rs. 6,635, were collected during the year under report. Of the balance, Rs. 1,479 are believed to be irrecoverable, and the remaining Rs. 7,841 are mostly due from petty tenure-holders, who will not pay up without being put into court. The manager gets Rs. 15 monthly.

No improvements have been effected by the management, as no funds were available for the purpose. An annual allowance of Rs. 782 was sanctioned for the maintenance of the wards and their family.

233. *III. Estate of Nayantara Chaudhrani.*—On the death of the late Baboo Grish Chandra Rai, one of the richest zemindars in the district of Chittagong, his estate devolved, by a will, upon his wife, Srimati Nayantara. Shortly after her succession to the property, the Collector, having learnt that the people about her were mismanaging the estate and taking advantage of her incompetency, deputed a Deputy Collector to inquire into the matter and report. The Deputy Collector reported her to be incompetent to manage her property; it was therefore first attached early in April 1873, and was subsequently brought under the court's management under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870. The ward is 27 years old.

234. The lands of the estate are scattered in patches over 7 thanas and 277 mouzahs. The area of the estate is 13,522 acres. It comprises 231 holdings in all, and includes tarafs, noabad, lakhiraj lands, and some under-tenures. Of these, 63 permanent tarafs and talooks and 13 temporarily settled noabad talooks are held direct from Government. The under-tenures are 133 in number, and are held from different zemindars: 76 of them are temporary and 57 perpetual. In addition to the above, there are 22 rent-free holdings. About three-fourths of the estate is let out on perpetual and one-fourth on terminable leases.

235. Out of the current demand, Rs. 27,174, and arrear, Rs. 36,991, 14,486 and 10,523, respectively, were realized, leaving a heavy balance of Rs. 39,156. This includes Rs. 10,383 arrears of the late proprietor's time, now barred by limitation. A further sum of about Rs. 7,000 will probably have to be remitted on account of diluvion, relinquishment, cancellation of tenures, &c. Even after deducting these amounts, the remaining balance, Rs. 22,000, appears very large, and the manager's attention has been directed to the matter by the Collector. Rs. 13,900 on account of bonded and decretal debts are due to the estate, of which about Rs. 8,203 will probably be irrecoverable, as the debtors have no property. The manager draws Rs. 50 monthly from this estate.

236. During the year under report a sum of Rs. 1,537 was laid out on improvements. The year under report has closed leaving Rs. 5,000 at credit, and proposals for laying out this money to the best advantage are now under consideration.

237. The ward being a grown up lady, no guardian has been appointed for her. Under the sanction given by her husband's will she has, during the year under report, with the Lieutenant-Governor's sanction, adopted a son named Satis Chandra Rai. An annual allowance of Rs. 2,129 has been granted to the ward. In addition to this, Rs. 588 are allowed for the education, &c., of her son, and Rs. 1,000 for the maintenance of the ward's mother-in-law.

238. *IV.—Estate of Hidayat Ali Chaudhuri.*—This estate, comprising an area of 2,466 acres, lies scattered in patches over 5 thanas and 70 villages. It was brought under management by order

CHITTAGONG. of the civil court under Act XXXV of 1858, its proprietor being a lunatic. The manager gets Rs. 10 a month, and his establishment costs Rs. 576 yearly.

239. Out of the current demand, Rs. 8,296, and arrear, Rs. 4,094, Rs. 7,286 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,104. The estate is heavily in debt. It was brought under management with bonded and decretal debts due from it amounting to Rs. 6,859, and Rs. 52 have been added this year: since then Rs. 797 have accrued as interest. Only Rs. 853 could be paid in clearance of the above debt. A proposition for selling a portion of the estate has been submitted by the Collector, and been sanctioned. The manager draws Rs. 10 monthly for this estate.

The ward, Hidayat Ali, is at present in charge of his friends. He is not a violent lunatic. Monthly allowances of Rs. 632 to the ward and his family, and Rs. 96 to the guardians have been granted.

240. *V.—Estate of Abdur Rauf (released).*—On the death of the late proprietor, Abdur Rauf, his wife, Jalfatunnisa, applied to the Collector to take her husband's estate under the Court of Wards, as among the heirs of the deceased there was then only one adult male. This young man was then attending the Chittagong Government school, and was 20 years of age; the others (all minors and females) were incompetent to manage the estate. The Collector applied to the District Judge to make over the estate to his management under Act XL of 1858. The Judge accorded his sanction on the 19th June 1863. The rental of the estate was Rs. 11,020. It subsequently fell off to Rs. 1,318, chiefly by the cancelment of a large farm, the farmer having fallen into arrears, and by sale of a large portion of the remainder for liquidation of debts. The rental having been found insufficient for the maintenance of the wards, who were eight in number, after defraying the cost of management, and as there were still heavy debts due by the estate, the District Judge was asked, on the application of the wards, to release it from the Collector's management, as such a step would at least save the wards the cost of management. Accordingly the estate was released under civil court orders of the 23rd September. At the time of release the current demand was Rs. 659 and arrear Rs. 9,289, of which Rs. 713 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,235. Of this, about Rs. 6,000 were in process of recovery. When the estate was taken under the management of the Collector, it was indebted to the amount of Rs. 4,895, and Rs. 295 were ascertained afterwards. During the management this debt increased to Rs. 9,654 by accumulation of interest and law charges. Of this sum, Rs. 7,111 were liquidated while under management, and Rs. 827 were written off by amicable settlement, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,716 still due. Besides the above bonded and decretal debts, there was a heavy balance of Government revenue and rent, amounting to Rs. 6,071, due from the estate in 1863, when it came under the Collector's management. Of this, Rs. 2,832 were still due at the time of release. Rs. 504 per annum was fixed for the maintenance of the wards, but during the year under report the available funds allowed of their getting only Rs. 30 in all. No education could be given to the minors for want of funds.

241. *VI.—Estate of Amirunnissa.*—This is a very petty estate, yielding a rental of Rs. 72 as Government revenue and Rs. 140 as rent to superior landlords. It was made over to the Collector's management by the District Judge's order, dated 3rd August 1870, under the provisions of Act XL of 1858, on account of the minority of Amirunnissa, and the mismanagement of the certificate executor appointed on her behalf by the civil court. The age of Amirunnissa is not known. About $\frac{15}{16}$ths of the property is let on perpetual, and about $\frac{1}{16}$th on temporary leases; none is managed khas. There is a current demand of Rs. 407 and arrear Rs. 471, of which Rs. 350 have been realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 528. This comparatively large arrear is not creditable to the management, which in this case, however, is paid by 10 per cent. on the collections. The ward is blind, but otherwise she seems to enjoy good health. She is under the guardianship of her mother, and is in receipt of a trifling allowance of Rs. 6 per mensem.

242. The Commissioner makes the following general remarks on the wards' estates of Chittagong:—

"The above-mentioned estates in the Chittagong district aggregate an area of 40,975 acres, and are situated on every conceivable part of the district in scattered patches. They shew a total rental of Rs. 1,00,498, and pay Rs. 79,526 Government revenue and Rs. 2,539 rents to superior landlords. They are managed by a general manager* and several tehsildars and peons under him. The manager is paid by a percentage in the case of one estate and by a fixed monthly allowance in the case of others. His consolidated monthly allowance comes up to Rs. 125. The cost of the entire managing agency is Rs. 5,901, or 5·8 per cent. on the rental, which, considering the scattered nature of the estates, and the difficulty of collection in a litigious district like Chittagong, cannot be considered excessive. The Collector states that the present manager, Baboo Koylash Chunder Das, is an officer of ability, though not sufficiently active in going over the estates under his charge,—a course of action which would doubtless dispense with much of the present litigation and result in much lighter arrears. The Collector has taken steps to ensure his going about more frequently, and coming into personal contact with the tenantry.

* Baboo Koylash Chunder Das.

"The statement submitted herewith will show at a glance the unsatisfactory state of the collections during the year under report. Of the total actual demand, Rs. 1,80,653, only Rs. 95,578 have been realized, leaving a heavy balance of Rs. 85,042; in other words, 47 per cent. of the total demand, current and arrear, remains unrealized. In the estates of Fazl Ahmed, Amirunnisa, and Nyantara, the balance exceeds the collection by more than 50 per cent. After making due deductions for sums which will have to be recommended for remission, on account of diluvion, &c., the result is not creditable to the management. With regard to the above, the Collector states that this is mainly attributable to the litigious tendency of the tenants, who, unless driven to the last extremity in the courts of law, refuse to pay. It was for this reason that his predecessor represented the necessity of having the provisions of Act VII of 1868 (B.C.) extended to these estates. This representation has met with success, and the proposition for taking some of the estates under the direct management of the Collector, so as to render their arrears realizable under the provisions of Act VII of 1868 (B.C.), has been approved. It is hoped that by the opportunity so offered a very great portion of these arrears will be wiped off.

"Like the tenantry in general in the rest of the division, the tenants of the Court of Wards' estates are a set of well-to-do people. The generality of them, the Collector states, have a stock of rice sufficient to carry them safely through the year, and are in every respect better off than their brethren in other parts of Bengal. Mass education is in a fairly forward state, and among the cultivators of this district there are many who can sign their names, spell through a written document, and do a little arithmetic. The villagers are everywhere singularly independent, and in the estates under the Court of Wards they are especially so, from the freedom they enjoy from any attempt at tyranny. They are in no dread of fraudulent cases in the law courts, and have nothing to pay in the shape of marriage and other customary contributions, while all labour is paid for. In the district of Chittagong the tenantry are, as a rule, much more independent and litigious than in the other districts of Lower Bengal. Nearly every man is well off, and has his land, while there are but few resident zemindars of sufficient importance to exercise influence over their tenantry. As a consequence, the people will not submit to be imposed on by illegal cesses and other unauthorized demands, and the same spirit prompts them to pay their rents only when convenient to themselves."

243. *I.—Courjon Estate.*—The proprietor of this estate, Mary Domitillah Isoline Courjon, is the only daughter and heiress of Farge Achille Courjon, Esq. The estate was brought under the Court of Wards' management, under Act IV of 1870 (B.C.), on the 2nd October 1874. The age of the minor on the 31st March 1875 was four years two months and 12 days. On the death of Mr. Courjon, in January 1873, the estate came under the management of Mr. W. Cockburn, an agent appointed by the executors of the estate; but the tenants being of a turbulent disposition, they all revolted, owing to the mismanagement of the agent, and withheld payment of their rents. The estate in consequence of that and certain other misfortunes became insolvent, and was made over to the Court of Wards. Had it not been for the intervention of the authorities, the property would have been by this time ruined and lost. NOAKHOLLY.

244. The estate consists of five mehals* held direct from Government and paying an annual revenue of Rs. 35,235, also of one shikmi tenure on an annual rent of Rs. 73, held from a zemindar, and some house property. The total area, according to the survey papers, amounts to 64,591 acres, of which 59,984 acres are held jointly with other shareholders. The estate, which was acquired at different times in comparatively recent years, is a vast alluvial plain, covered in some parts with dense jungle, and extends into the islands of Sundeep and Hatya across the Megna. A little more than two annas (or about $\frac{2}{32}$) of the estate had been let out in putni; about three annas (or $\frac{3}{32}$) are under khas management, the land being let out to jotedars; a little less than two annas (or about $\frac{2}{32}$) had been promised by the zemindar to be let in putni; and the remainder, about nine annas (or $\frac{9}{32}$), had been left in the hands of the tenants without any settlement or agreement executed in writing.

| | |
|---|---|
| * Chur Siddhi ... ... ... | 1 |
| Barakhery my Roghunathpore ... | 1 |
| * Nij Sundeep ... ... ... | 1 |
| Chackla Hatya ... ... ... | 1 |
| Baunni ... ... ... | 1 |
| | 5 |

245. Though the estate was taken charge of by the Collector through the Deputy Collector, Baboo Golok Chunder Roy, on the 2nd October 1874, the actual work did not commence till the 1st December 1874, when Baboo Srinath Ghose, the present manager of the estate, was appointed. On taking charge, the total demand of rents, including current and arrear, according to the rent-roll, was found to be Rs 88,615. Out of this amount, during the four months, Rs. 41,442 have been realized. Of the balance Rs. 11,242 are irrecoverable on account of diluvion, desertion of tenants, and other default; Rs. 1,148 remain pending the decision of the civil court; Rs 3,051 are objected to by the tenants; and the rest is in course of realization either amicably or by law-suits and execution of decrees already obtained.

246. The affairs of the estate when taken over by the Court of Wards were in great confusion. The tenants, as above stated, had revolted, and in one place had given a severe beating to the naib and mohurir. Even the talookdars, with whom permanent putni settlements had been made, withheld payment of their rents while the estate records were not in good order; and there is not a single register by which the records can be checked. After taking charge the manager personally visited all the mehals, and effected much towards putting down the rebellious spirit of the tenantry. Almost all the tenants have now been gained over, and have begun to pay their rents amicably. The tenantry are in general very well off, but they are very turbulent, and are very apt to be misled by the advice of any one who may come forward and establish himself as their ringleader.

247. The estate is heavily indebted: its total liabilities amounted to Rs. 99,684. Out of this, Rs. 23,207 had been liquidated by the 31st March. Of the balance, Rs. 35,435 have been admitted as claims against the estate, which will be paid off by degrees at the convenience of the estate, and claims for Rs. 41,042 have been left under consideration and placed in abeyance pending the recovery of the estate. Of Rs. 59,550 due to the estate, Rs. 35,560 are considered good and realisable.

248. The necessity for constant vigor and vigilance in dealing with the known and suspected frauds and collusive arrangements which further endangered the estate, the apparent criminal breach of trust of the late establishment, the combinations for fraud and withholding of rents which increased during the transition from its former management to that of wards,—all these greatly exercised the officials charged with the work of reconstruction. Every effort has been made to place matters on a sound footing, and credit is due both to the Collector and manager for the manner in which serious difficulties have been met and overcome; the latter especially, by the way in which he has succeeded in gaining over the disaffected tenantry, has justified his selection. The managing agency of the estate consists of a manager on Rs. 250 a month, with an establishment of Rs. 134 per month. Besides, there are five naibs in five mofussil cutcherries situated in five mehals under the management of the Court of Wards, with a total monthly establishment of Rs. 417. The mofussil establishment at first sight would seem to be too high in comparison with the rental of Rs. 55,641, but it will not appear so on taking into consideration the number of tenures (3,508 in number) in the estate and the unsettled and confused state of each of the mehals. On the completion of the settlements, the establishment will be reduced.

249. The estate having been only for a short time under the management of the Court of Wards no improvements could be made during the year except the construction of a small embankment now in progress in chur Siddhi. Extensive works of improvement will be taken in hand during 1875-76. A monthly subscription of Rs. 2-8 has been continued, as before, to the charitable dispensary of the Sudder station, and Rs. 8 a month have been sanctioned in aid of schools. There are 22 schools in existence in the estate; all these are under inspection and aided by Government, and obtain the usual private local support.

250. The minor is only four years of age. Accordingly, no special arrangements have yet been settled regarding education; that is at present attended to by her mother. In a year or two hence a governess should be engaged for her, when it will be necessary to make an addition to the Rs. 100 a month now allowed for her support.

251. *I. Estate of the late Ganga Gobind Sen.*—The estate came under the Court of Wards on the 2nd July 1872, under the provisions of section 30, Act IV of 1870. The two adopted heirs being minors, the estate must have come under the court, but the late proprietor, Baboo Ganga TIPPERAH.

TIPPERAH.

Gobind Sen, in his will recommended the property to the care of the Court of Wards. The minor heirs are Durgaprasad Sen, aged 18 years, and Hargobind Sen, aged 12 years.

The property was left by will in the following proportions, viz., a six-anna share to the elder minor and a ten-anna share to the younger. Besides the landed property, a large banking business was left by the late proprietor, the outstandings of which have to be realised as they fall due.

252. The properties lie rather scattered, consisting of the following estates, tenures, &c., or parts of estates:—

Nine estates paying Rs. 3,114-15-6 as revenue direct to Government, and bearing a rental of Rs. 12,897-11-9; eighteen rent-free tenures, the rental derived from which is Rs. 501-11; eight large and 54 petty properties on perpetual leases, the rental paid being Rs. 2,498-7-11-4, and rental received Rs. 5,654-9-9; seven large farms on temporary leases, under which the rent received is Rs. 21,482-10-3, and rent paid Rs. 15,070-8-11.

253. With regard to the managing agency, the Collector states that the manager, Udai Chandra Sen, had to be dismissed as inefficient. He was succeeded by the present manager, Baboo Nobin Chunder Sen, who has been working hard to clear off arrears, but (the Collector writes) "the work is enormous and hardly compensated for at Rs. 150 per mensem. Not only is the banking business very heavy, with its accounts and numerous suits, but the business connected with the landed properties is very onerous. Direct dealings with some 15,000 tenants, when these tenants are peaceable and contented, is not a very easy task; but when those tenants are, as in this district, bitten with what I may call the rent dispute mania, which has spread and infected estate after estate in this district, and each man, with reason or without reason, doggedly refuses to pay his proper rent, the work is decidedly too heavy for one man." The question of appointing a separate manager for the banking business will be considered. The receipts this year, including balance, amounted to Rs. 85,725, and expenditure to Rs. 58,179. There was a cash balance in hand at the close of Rs. 27,546, besides Rs. 36,727 invested in securities and bonds. Of Rs. 1,18,024 due to the estate Rs. 1,02,644 are believed to be good.

254. No marked improvements have been effected, the manager having been too fully employed to look after such work. The estate subscribes to six schools and also to the charitable dispensary at Daudkandy. The repairs to the road to Shachar market were completed this year.

Har Gobind Sen, the younger of the minors, was this year sent to the Wards' Institution at Calcutta. The elder, Doorga Prosad, is still attending the Commillah Government school; has also a private tutor; he is quiet and well behaved, but not very clever, and does not make much progress in his studies.

255. This year Rs. 17,970-3-6 have been realized of the outstandings of the banking business. One hundred and twenty-six suits had to be instituted during the year for recovery of loans on bonds, the debtors having declined payment and rejected all overtures for settlement. There are of course many loans yet out, the periods for the payment of which have not yet expired. The account may be stated to stand briefly thus—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Balance last year ... ... ... ... | 68,672 | 0 | 0 |
| Realized in 1874-75 ... ... ... ... | 17,970 | 3 | 6 |
| Balance ... ... | 50,701 | 12 | 6 |

For those sums the time of payment of which has expired suits have been instituted; the rest is not yet due.

256. *II. Estate of Har Kumar Roy.*—This estate went from under the court's protection on 14th October 1874. The lease of the estate by the ward's mother having expired on 21st March 1874, she was appointed manager; she had the managership till 14th October 1874, during which she increased the rental from Rs. 8,669 per annum to Rs. 9,772 this year. We could not have had a better manager. The estate was heavily in debt when it came under the court in 1860; the father of the minor left debts amounting to Rs. 32,938. This has all been cleared off, and there was to the credit of the estate a sum of Rs. 6,247 when it was made over to the owner; thus nearly Rs. 40,000 were saved in the course of 14 years. During the part of the year the estate was under the Court of Wards the total receipts, including the cash balance from last year, was Rs. 9,234, and disbursements Rs. 2,986, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,247 to the credit of the estate. The estate had till quite lately been too heavily hampered with debt for any improvements to be effected.

The ward was still attending the Government zillah school at Commillah when he came of age; he had made only tolerable progress in his studies, though he had a private tutor.

257. *III. Basharat Ali's Estate.*—Of the four estates under the Court of Wards in the district of Tipperah the largest is that of the imbecile ward Basharat Ali. This estate was brought under the protection of the court on the 26th September 1867 under the provisions of Act XXXV of 1858. The ward is 40 years of age, of weak and unsound mind, and quite incapable of managing his estate: he has a son and heir 9 years of age, a fine intelligent boy.

258. The ward's chief estates are situated in pergunnah Homnabad in the south of the district, the family residence being at Pochimgaon, about 18 miles south of the sudder station of Commillah and connected with it by a good road. The estates lie scattered over an area which extends for some 20 miles from north to south and 15 miles from east to west. Within this area the ward's share of 2 as. 7 gds. is not in a compact form, but is scattered over the whole area—villages here, villages there.

259. The exact area of the estate is not known, as there has never been a regular measurement and survey, but it is estimated to be about 43,000 acres. Of this amount the ward holds 17,000 acres in his sole possession and 25,000 acres in joint proprietorship with about 20 other shareholders. The estate is traversed from north to south by a natural canal, which is navigable for small

boats throughout the year; this gives ample water communication. The new road from Comillah to Noakhally will pass through the estate; a good cart road connects the estate with pergunnah Dullye on the west; it is also connected with the sudder station by a good bridged road passable at all times of the year.

260. The estate comprises estates paying revenue direct to Government, shikmi tenures, ryotwari tenures, and lakhiraj tenures. The main property is 2 as. 7 gds. share in pergunnah Homnabad, the market value of which may be estimated at close upon five lakhs of rupees. This property is a permanently-settled one, paying revenue direct to Government, and it is from it that the main income of the wards is derived. The next most valuable properties are the shikmi talooks held from various superior landlords permanently and at fixed rates of rent; the rest are small plots of land held in other pergunnahs.

261. Mr. E. Delanney is the manager of the estate, on Rs. 300 a month; and his management, though not characterized by any progressive ideas, is perhaps well suited to the people and state of the country. The Collector had at first occasion to remark on the want of activity displayed by the manager, but it would appear he has been more active this year.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1 tehsildar ... ... ... | 80 |
| 1 mohurir ... ... ... | 15 |
| 2 ameens, at Rs. 12 each ... | 24 |
| 2 chainmen, at Rs. 4 each ... | 8 |
| 2 peons, at Rs. 4 each ... ... | 8 |
| Total ... | 135 |

The establishment noted on the margin was appointed for the purposes of the survey.

262. The financial position of the estate is satisfactory. It has a good surplus, no liabilities, and is perfectly solvent.

The following is a statement of balances due and collections made:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Collections, 1873-74 ... ... ... ... | 56,287 |
| Balances due on 31st March 1874 ... ... ... | 18,231 |
| Collections of 1874-75 ... ... ... ... | 57,991 |
| Balances due ... ... ... ... | 19,234 |

The collections made during the year have been larger than those made in the preceding year, notwithstanding the fact that great difficulties were experienced in carrying out the execution of the decrees obtained, owing to the evasions of the debtors and the difficulties raised by them before the civil courts. Out of the balance due, no less than Rs. 8,311 are under litigation in one rent suit which has been long pending; of the remainder, Rs. 4,396 will be recoverable shortly, and the rest has been sued for and decreed, or suits are pending in regard to it or will be shortly instituted. The Collector reports that out of Rs. 14,096 decreed, he has, though using his utmost exertions, been able to realize only Rs. 8,920-5-5. Of the total balance (Rs. 33,579) of rent and debt due to the estate Rs. 19,394 only are considered good.

263. The estate is portioned out in the following manner:—

| | | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miras talooks ... | 188, | paying a rent of ... | 5,387 |
| Farms ... ... | 248 | " ... | 51,417 |
| Ryotwari tenures and khas mehals ... ... | 7 | " ... | 746 |
| Total ... | 443 | " ... | 57,550 |

The miras talooks of course pay a fixed annual rent in perpetuity, and as long as the rent is paid punctually we cannot interfere with the tenures in any way. As to the farms, of which there are a large number, the Collector is of opinion that the farms should, as soon as we can obtain correct jummabundees, be farmed out for periods of seven or ten years to good trustworthy men, allowing them a fair margin for profits, so that they may have no excuse for squeezing the tenantry. The present system of giving out the farms year by year for the period of one year only is open to objection, because the ryots, knowing that the leases are for one year only, evade payment or refuse to pay, thinking that the farmer may possibly lose the farm after the year has expired.

264. Owing to the fact that the lands of the estate are held in joint coparcenary with a large number of other proprietors, many of whom are opposed to innovations and improvements of any kind, it has been found impossible to do much for the improvement of the estate. Notwithstanding these difficulties, however, some small local improvements have been effected.

There is very little to say on the subject of education. The ward subscribes to keep up nine primary schools an annual sum of Rs. 270. The Collector reports that the people in this part of the district are very backward and conservative, and that the chief fear appears to be that the children, if educated, will disdain to follow the business of their fathers as cultivators of the soil. The Commissioner does not understand why this should be so; a large proportion of the villagers in Chittagong can read and write, and yet it is not found that they in consequence despise agriculture: if the other shareholders are, as they have been described to be, ignorant and unwilling to contribute towards improvements, there is all the more reason why the Collector, on the part of the minor, should set a good example.

The dispensary to be established at Laksham in the ward's property is still *in posse*. The Court of Wards has offered to subscribe Rs. 40 per mensem towards its establishment.

265. The Board of Revenue sanctioned khasrah survey of that portion of the ward's property of which he is the sole proprietor, the work being done chiefly with a view to testing the correctness of the "jummabundees" in each village; 26 villages, in which there were doubts as to the correctness of the "jummabundees" were surveyed, but the work did not progress fast owing to the frequent illness

TIPPERAH.

of the survey party. The Collector is of opinion that unless a fairly large sum is allowed and a professional surveyor engaged, and the lands scientifically and properly surveyed, not much practical benefit will accrue to the estate.

266. The tenantry, like most of the cultivating class in Eastern Bengal, are very well off, indeed almost wealthy for their status; the relations between landlords and tenants, except in one small mehal to be noticed hereafter, have been very satisfactory, if we consider the state of things subsisting in many other parts of the district. There have been very few complaints against the many farmers, and all such complaints that have been made can be traced to intrigues set on foot by those who wished to oust the existing farmer and take his place. There has been no extension of cultivation of improvement in agriculture. The country is too backward and the people far too conservative to effect any changes in their old modes of cultivation. Any attempt to effect a change would be looked on with suspicion and alarm.

267. The ward resides in Commillah, the sudder station; this is necessary, as he has to be frequently visited by the civil medical officer. His son has now been entered at the Government zillah school, and also has a private tutor. He is a clear-headed and intelligent lad, and is very quick at learning.

268. During the past year the Collector reports that a suit was instituted against the ward's uncle for certain ancestral property out of which he had apparently cheated the ward before the latter came under the court's protection. Two other suits are also pending affecting small portions of the property. A long-standing claim of our ward's mother-in-law, Selimanisa, to one-sixth share of the property in pergunnah Homnabad was brought during the past year to the notice of the Board of Revenue. The Board approved of some amicable arrangement being, if possible, come to with her, and the manager was directed to get some respectable native gentlemen to act as arbitrators. The matter is still pending.

269. *IV. Estate of minor Mahamed Wajid and others.*—This estate came under the court's protection in 1868, under section 12, Act XL of 1858. There are two minors, now aged—Motijan 15 years, and Mahamed Wajid 13 years. Manik Bibi, the widow of the late proprietor, aged 20 years and 11 months, is also a shareholder in the estate.

270. The estate is managed by the Collector. There is an agent who collects rent. The current demand was Rs. 697, arrears of former years Rs. 453; of this sum, Rs. 943 have been realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 207. The cash balance in hand in this estate is now Rs. 1,471; the properties of the wards are three independent talooks, paying Rs. 194 as revenue direct to Government, and one shikmi tenure, the rent for which, Rs. 101, is paid to a superior landlord. The net rental, afterpaying the Government revenue and rent to superior landlord, is Rs. 384 only; on that the court has maintained three wards, paid all costs, managed the property, and saved nearly Rs 1,500.

271. The boy ward still attends the Commillah vernacular school; the two female wards reside at the family residence. The boy's guardian absconded in June 1873, having embezzled some of the funds entrusted to his care, and has not been heard of since.

# SECTION VII.

## PATNA COURT OF WARDS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of District. | Name of Estate. | Names of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts other than rent. | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at close of year. | Total investments (other than land) made on account of the estate up to close of year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | *Class III.* | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| PATNA. | Estate of Sirfiraz Husain Khan. | Sirfiraz Husain Khan... ... | 1865 | 2,261 | ..... | 2,261 | 7,824 | 5,563 | 493 | 11,623 | 8,874 | 1,685 | 10,559 | ..... | 2,749 | 148 | 1·8 | 4,498 | 3,796 | 22,911 | 7 |
| | Estate of Mussamut Sahadra Kunwar. | Mussamut Sahadra Kunwar ... | 1872 | 242 | ..... | 242 | 1,083 | 841 | 994 | 1,295 | 1,106 | 549 | 1,655 | ..... | 2,749 | 150 | 13·8 | 1,074 | 1,183 | 2,072 | ..... |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GYA. | Estate of Nirbhai Prasad. | Nirbhai Prasad ... ... ... | 1873 | 1,197 | 1,002 | 2,199 | 5,798 | 3,599 | ..... | 9,436 | 4,815 | 719 | 5,534 | 1,518 | 8,696 | 791 | 13·6 | 1,718 | 727 | ..... | 812 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SHAHABAD. | Estate of Hit Narain Singh. | Hit Narain Singh ... ... | 1874 | 11,960 | ..... | 11,960 | 34,600 | 22,540 | 175 | 94,581 | 28,919 | 1,223 | 30,142 | 1,439 | 68,102 | ..... | ... | 16,171 | 649 | ..... | 1,16,917 |
| | Estate of Raghunandan Prasad Singh. | Raghunandan Prasad Singh ... | 1874 | 9,431 | 4 | 9,435 | 21,536 | 12,101 | 29 | 28,908 | 9,309 | 1,234 | 10,543 | 5,628 | 26,475 | 126 | 0·5 | 1,392 | 4,272 | ..... | 4,709 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Kesho Prasad Singh. | Kesho Prasad Singh ... ... | 1870 | 2,194 | ..... | 2,194 | 7,159 | 4,965 | 528 | 17,543 | 7,877 | 4,279 | 12,156 | ..... | 10,449 | 951 | 13·2 | 6,133 | 3,406 | ..... | 20,501 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Despati Singh. | Despati Singh ... ... ... | 1872 | 7,409 | 41 | 7,450 | 26,640 | 19,190 | 8,034 | 63,492 | 28,845 | 2,644 | 31,489 | 41 | 37,190 | 3,671 | 13·7 | 16,707 | 11,655 | ..... | 218 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TIRHOOT. | Durbhunga: Purneah ... ... | Maharaja Lachmeswar Singh, Rameswar Singh ... ... | | 1,95,013 | 26 | 1,95,039 | 2,32,403 | 37,364 | 3,720 | 3,78,046 | 1,94,610 | 22,038 | 2,16,654 | 1,15,939 | 1,70,309 | 23,572 | 10·1 | 36,688 | 2,540 | 70,180 | ..... |
| | Durbhunga: Monghyr ... Bhagulpore ... Tirhoot ... ... | | 1860 | 13,102 | ..... | 13,102 | 50,056 | 36,954 | 1,85,259 | 79,132 | 66,344 | 2,06,165 | 2,72,509 | 308 | 12,682 | 7,973 | 15·9 | 2,93,204 | 1,40,717 | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | 29,515 | ..... | 29,515 | 2,79,892 | 2,50,377 | 72,795 | 4,59,293 | 2,71,810 | 28,506 | 3,00,316 | ..... | 1,87,483 | 7,391 | 2·6 | 2,33,852 | 1,02,342 | ..... | ..... |
| | | | | 1,97,067 | 1,444 | 1,98,511 | 14,87,848 | 12,89,337 | 21,52,073 | 30,50,586 | 13,15,399 | 24,87,127 | 38,02,526 | 4,655 | 17,32,321 | 2,73,762 | 18·3 | 39,84,127 | 14,36,781 | 12,65,221 | 3,767 |
| | | Total ... | | 4,34,697 | 1,470 | 4,36,167 | 20,50,199 | 16,14,032 | 24,13,847 | 39,67,057 | 18,48,169 | 27,43,836 | 45,92,005 | 1,20,902 | 21,02,795 | 3,12,698 | 15·2 | 45,47,871 | 16,82,380 | 13,35,401 | 3,767 |
| | Estate Kanhauli ... | Jamna Prasad Sukul ... ... Moti Prasad Sukul ... ... Kunta Prasad Sukul ... ... Shionandan Prasad Sukul ... | 1869 | 24,108 | 643 | 24,751 | 79,591 | 54,840 | 8,669 | 1,91,875 | 58,406 | 22,539 | 80,945 | 15,521 | 1,41,760 | 14,412 | 18·1 | 41,983 | 15,949 | 8,000 | 1,57,696 |
| | Estate Alinagar ... | Shaikh Abdul Ali ... ... | 1870 | 1,219 | ..... | 1,219 | 5,872 | 4,653 | 1,940 | 11,567 | 3,507 | ..... | 3,507 | 8 | 9,257 | 730 | 12·5 | 1,983 | 1,136 | ..... | 1,530 |

# PATNA COURT OF WARDS.—(*Continued.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of District. | Name of Estate. | Names of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at beginning of year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts. | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| SARUN.—(*Contd.*) | *Class I.*—(Contd.) | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. |
| | Estate Hathua ... | Maharaj Kumar Kishan Pratap Singh. | 1871 | 92,875 | 593 | 93,468 | 5,37,962 | 4,44,494 | 68,404 | 7,39,973 | 5,39,919 | 3,66,914 | 9,06,833 | 363 | 5,53,823 | 27,956 | 5·1 | 8,31,772 | 42,047 | 1,53,588 | 10,514 |
| | Estate of Lachmi Prasad Singh. | Lachmi Prasad Singh ... ... | 1869 | 1,483 | ..... | 1,483 | 3,919 | 2,436 | 10 | 6,921 | 2,865 | 5 | 2,870 | 1,043 | 4,056 | 231 | 5·8 | 2,403 | ..... | ..... | 48,676 |
| | Estate of Avadh Bihari Saran Misser. | Avadh Bihari Saran Misr ... | 1867 | 2,245 | ..... | 2,245 | 8,655 | 6,410 | 6,208 | 23,673 | 3,623 | 5,042 | 8,665 | ..... | 20,731 | 539 | 6·4 | 4,392 | 7,677 | 1,13,832 | 74 |
| | Estate of Narendra Prasad Tewari ... | Narendra Prasad Tewari ... / Ramendra Prasad Tewari ... / Ramanand Prasad Tewari | 1866 | 582 | 10 | 592 | 2,341 | 1,749 | 1,399 | 7,879 | 1,904 | 206 | 2,110 | 10 | 6,655 | 282 | 12·0 | 1,038 | 1,867 | 7,763 | 2,339 |
| | Estate of Sri Raj Chakar Saran Narain Singh. | Sri Raj Chakar Saran Narayan Singh | 1872 | 5,499 | ..... | 5,499 | 12,965 | 7,466 | 115 | 20,736 | 10,771 | 86,435 | 97,206 | 50 | 10,235 | 814 | 6·2 | 88,428 | 415 | ..... | 1,02,442 |
| | Estate of Maracho Kumar. | Maracho Kumar ... ... | 1872 | 485 | 7 | 492 | 2,533 | 2,041 | 1,753 | 9,712 | 2,002 | 81,858 | 83,860 | 12 | 9,232 | 358 | 14·1 | 81,462 | 3,302 | ..... | 68,128 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Abdur Rahman Khan. | Abdur Rahman Khan ... ... | 1870 | 335 | 135 | 470 | 1,099 | 629 | 1 | 2,037 | 661 | ..... | 661 | 580 | 1,379 | 182 | 16·5 | 374 | 9 | ..... | ..... |
| | Estate of Narsingh Narain Singh. | Narsingh Narayan Singh ... | 1872 | 413 | ..... | 413 | 843 | 430 | 2,465 | 1,669 | 405 | 140 | 545 | 252 | 1,445 | 48 | 5·6 | 2,784 | ..... | ..... | 7,157 |
| | Estate of Rai Bisheshwar Nath Sahai. | Rai Bisheshwar Nath Sahai ... | 1870 | 389 | ..... | 389 | 3,126 | 2,737 | 325 | 7,088 | 1,392 | 2 | 1,394 | 48 | 5,696 | 71 | 2·2 | 1,138 | 1 | ..... | 1,585 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Triguna-nand Upadhya. | Trigunanand Upadhya ... | 1864 | 4,150 | ..... | 4,150 | 18,369 | 14,219 | 8,302 | 24,201 | 13,124 | 1,190 | 14,314 | ..... | 11,120 | 1,516 | 8·2 | 6,668 | 10,283 | 25,963 | 5,339 |
| | Estate of Raghu Nandan Prasad. | Raghu Nandan Prasad ... | 1863 | 460 | 10 | 470 | 1,837 | 1,367 | 62 | 4,390 | 1,435 | 85 | 1,520 | 2 | 3,006 | 102 | 5·5 | 801 | 209 | 2,093 | 695 |
| | Estate of Muhammad Jan. | Muhammad Jan ... ... | 1866 | 85 | 91 | 176 | 1,069 | 893 | 404 | 1,852 | 766 | 568 | 1,334 | ..... | 1,086 | 68 | 6·3 | 1,040 | 454 | 12,062 | 1,564 |
| | Estate of Sheo Deo Narayan. | Sheo Deo Narayan ... ... | 1868 | 81 | 85 | 166 | 909 | 743 | 187 | 2,392 | 531 | 860 | 1,391 | 18 | 4,539 | 83 | 9·6 | 792 | 546 | 14,505 | 583 |
| | Estate of Sheo Sanker Prasad. | Sheo Sanker Prasad ... ... | 1868 | 615 | 23 | 638 | 3,313 | 2,675 | 16 | 4,070 | 2,306 | ..... | 2,306 | 371 | 1,776 | 173 | 5·3 | 1,868 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| | Estate of Lala Lachmi Prasad. | Lala Lachmi Prasad ... ... | 1869 | 295 | ..... | 295 | 1,217 | 922 | 4 | 1,611 | 1,093 | ..... | 1,093 | 47 | 997 | 133 | 10·9 | 694 | 22 | 271 | 2,739 |
| | Estate of Kalika Prasad. | Kalika Prasad ... ... ... | 1872 | 228 | 18 | 246 | 798 | 552 | 2 | 857 | 758 | ..... | 758 | 110 | 99 | 68 | 8·5 | 527 | 13 | ..... | 13,734 |
| | | Total ... | ... | 6,04,938 | 4,132 | 6,09,070 | 28,41,157 | 22,32,087 | 23,44,371 | 52,56,438 | 25,83,382 | 33,22,013 | 59,05,395 | 1,47,963 | 30,46,197 | 3,66,331 | ... | 56,65,704 | 17,93,799 | 16,90,551 | 3,44,[illegible] |

## SECTION VII.

### PATNA COURT OF WARDS.

PATNA.

272. There are no wards or trust estates under the Collector of Chumparun, and for the past year the districts of Mozufferpore and Durbhunga have been treated as one—Tirhoot. The effects of the scarcity are apparent on the collections in most of the districts of this division;—of a total demand of Rs. 52,56,488, only Rs. 25,83,382 being realised.

273. I. *Sirfiraz Husain Khan.*—This estate was put under the Collector by orders of the civil court under section 12, Act XL of 1858. With the exception of a few patches of land in Patna city, the property is situated in the districts of Sarun and Tirhoot, and the rents are payable to the Collectors of those districts. That portion which lies in Tirhoot is in farm to the Karnaul factory. The rents of the houses are under direct collection. The property is not large, but the current demand of rent from land and houses is Rs. 7,824, out of which Rs. 2,261 are paid to Government as revenue; the balances at the end of the year were Rs. 1,137 in cash and Rs. 22,911 in Government securities. The collections of the year were Rs. 8,874 out of a total rent demand of Rs. 11,623. The balance due is all good.

The ward is a boarder and student of the Wards' Institution at Benares. He bears a good character, and is stated to have made satisfactory progress in his studies.

274. II. *Sahadra Kunwar*—Is a young lady about 10 years old. She is married and lives under the care and guardianship of her mother-in-law. Her property was placed in charge of the Collector by the High Court under section 12, Act XL of 1848, and has been under his management since June 1872. It consists of shares in four villages to the extent of about 300 beeghas of land, and of one small piece of land with two ryots' houses, all in the Patna district. The minor's shares in the villages are let in farm under temporary leases. No ill-feeling appears to exist between the farmers and the ryots. The total rent demand of the year, including arrears, was Rs. 1,295; Rs. 1,106 were collected, leaving a balance of only Rs. 189.

275. The amount of debt due to the estate on bonds and the *kistpati* system at the end of March 1874 was Rs. 3,628. This was raised by Rs. 232 (ascertained during the year to be also due) to Rs. 3,860; Rs. 549 were realized, and Rs. 676 are irrecoverable. A balance of Rs. 2,635 will be recovered. The debts and rents are collected by a manager, who is paid a commission of 10 per cent. upon sums recovered by him. There are no debts due by the estate, but the net income being very small, no works of improvement, with the exception of a few wells, were carried out.

GYA.

276. I. *Nirbhai Prasad*—Is a boy about two and half years old, whose estate was placed under the management of the Collector by the District Judge in December 1873 at the request of the lad's mother. The estate is situated chiefly in the west part of the district of Gya, in pergunnah Arwal, and consists of shares in several mehals paying revenue to Government, and of leases of other villages. Some of the mehals are under khas management, others are let out to farmers. The minor also owns a half share in a number of houses in the town of Ghazeepore, and a house in Sahibgunge, in the Gya district. The family residence is at Niranjanpore, pergunnah Arwal. The gross collections last year amounted to Rs. 4,815, and the charges to Rs. 4,807. The gross rent of the minor's estate is Rs. 5,798. He pays Rs. 2,199 to Government and to superior landlords, and his gross profit is therefore Rs. 3,599. The sanctioned recurring expenditure is about 100 Rs. a month. In seven instances out of thirty-five the villages are held at a loss in consequence of lands lying waste or being imperfectly cultivated; but endeavours are being made to remedy this in future. The total yearly loss thus accruing to the estate amounts to Rs. 231-13. The liabilities of the estate at the time when it was first placed under the Collector's management amounted to Rs. 1,693; of this, Rs. 819 have been paid. The debts due to the estate were Rs. 4,510, or, adding Rs. 50 which subsequently became due, total Rs. 4,560; of this amount Rs. 486 were collected during the past year, and suits are being instituted with a view to the recovery of the balance. There is also a rent balance due of Rs. 4,621, of which Rs. 2,916 only are reported recoverable. There is a native manager on Rs. 20 per mensen.

SHAHABAD.

277. There is a general manager, Mahomed Abdool Hai, for all estates in Shahabad. The question of his salary has recently come under reconsideration. He was formerly paid Rs. 170 a month from the estate of Despati Sing (No. IV below), and 10 per cent. on collections made in the estate of Kesho Prasad (No. III). From the latter the manager met the expense of his own establishment for that particular estate.

278. I. *Hetnarain Singh's Estate.*—Chaudhari Chatursal Sing, zemindar of Jamira, died in May 1873. By a deed of date 10th May 1871 he had adopted a son, Hetnarain Sing. This son and two widows survived him. The widows applied to the Judge under Act XL of 1858 to appoint them guardians of the minor; but the Collector intervened, and on the 21st June the Officiating Judge directed the Collector to take charge of the property. The widows appealed to the High Court and the case was remanded for retrial. The Judge then directed that the estate should be made over to the widows, and that order was carried out. Subsequently, under instructions from the Commissioner as Court of Wards, under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, dated 6th January 1874, charge of the estate was resumed. The widows appealed, and ultimately the Board of Revenue on the 3rd March 1875 directed that the estate should be placed in charge of the widows on their entering into an agreement binding themselves to submit annually to the Collector certain statements shewing the receipts and disbursements of the estate during the year and the progress made in paying off the debts. The ladies executed and registered the necessary agreement, and after issue of due notice, the estate was removed from the superintendence of the Court of Wards on the 1st June 1875.

SHAHABAD.

279. The estate consisted of 32 mehals containing 59 villages in Shahabad and three mehals with nine villages in Tirhoot. But in 41 of these villages the minor held only a *share*. In fifty-three of the villages rents were collected direct from the ryots. Three villages were on simple, eight on verbal, and four on zur-i-peshgi leases. One village (Rajuali) was rent-free, but all the others paid revenue to Government, directly or indirectly, through superior landholders. The amount collected during the year was Rs. 33,691-7-8 in Shahabad and Rs. 2,111-14-6 in Tirhoot. The Government revenue payable by the estate was Rs. 12,627-3-8, of which Rs. 12,464-11-8 is paid by the minor and Rs. 162-8 by the zur-i-peshgidars. But the estate was heavily involved in debt. The total liabilities, as ascertained up to 31st December 1874, amounted to Rs. 1,29,937-15-10; of this, Rs. 3,437-14-11 was liquidated prior to the management by the Court of Wards, and during the management Rs. 1,289-9 was paid and Rs 192-12-8 remitted. The present guardians of the minor propose to assist the minor in paying off these debts from their own private funds.

280. II. *Raghunandan Prasad Singh's Estate.*—Baboo Ramyad Singh of Changain died on the 15th April 1874, leaving by will his property to his minor son, Raghunandan Prasad Singh, born on the 15th or 16th March 1868. The family comprises, in addition to the minor and his mother, Mussamut Nirunjan Kunwar (the second wife of the deceased), another widow (Rukmina Kunwar) of the late Ramyad Singh, the minor's grandmother, and the widow (Mussamut Piyari Kunwar) of Ramyad Singh's first son, who died before his father. For these ladies, with the exception of the grandmother, a monthly allowance was provided by the will, and Mussamut Nirunjan Kunwar was appointed manager for, and guardian of, her son.

281. On the 19th May 1874 Mussamut Nirunjan Kunwar applied to the Judge for authority to administer the estate. The Government pleader, under instructions, then intervened, and on the 11th July Mussamut Nirunjan Kunwar filed an application representing that she was a *purda nashin* lady, and therefore unable to manage the affairs of the estate well, and asking that the maintenance and education of the minor might be left in her hands, and that the management of the estate might be made over to the revenue authorities. By a notification of date the 14th September 1874, under section 30, Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, the property of the minor zemindar was declared subject to the jurisdiction and superintendence of the Court of Wards.

282. The property of the minor lies in the pergunnahs of Bhojpur, Chausa, Chainpur, Sasseram, Behiya, and Danwar, and is composed of ancestral estates and of certain other estates held *benami*. Of the former four entire estates and shares (chiefly small) in eleven other estates, yielding a rental of Rs. 4,876 (after defraying Rs. 2,495 Government revenue and rents payable to superior holders) were settled by the late Ramyad Singh for life on a lady (Mussamut Ram Prasadi Kunwar) widow of a brother of Ramyad Singh, who died before him. The estates will revert to the minor on the death of Mussamut Ram Prasadi Kunwar. The remaining ancestral estates comprise six entire mehals and shares in nine other mehals paying revenue to Government direct. One village out of 21 included in these 15 mehals was given out in lease, but in all the others rents are collected directly from the ryots. The *benami* estates comprise a *one-sixth share* in six entire, and a one-sixth share in certain shares in 15 other mehals. Two of the latter are revenue-free : the others pay revenue to Government. They are all small, and the villages comprising them are much scattered. Five were given out in farm by the late proprietor, and the rest were held khas. These *benami* estates were acquired by the late proprietor in payment for assistance rendered by him to their former proprietors in establishing claims to the property of which these estates formed a part. The total income to the minor from them is only Rs. 1,148, including patwaries' fees, at from 3 to 6 pie in the rupee. The late proprietor viewed these *benami* estates with disfavour as having belonged to a childless individual, and would never appropriate any portion of the income derived from them to the personal requirements of his family. The mother of the ward has suggested that they be sold with a view to the purchase of shares in Changain, where is the ward's home, and where he already owns some shares.

283. The gross rental of the estate last year was Rs. 21,536; the Government revenue due from the estate was Rs. 9,431, and 4 Rs. was rent payable to superior landlords.

The estate is free from liabilities ; but there is a claim against it for Rs. 4,709. The debts due to the estate are Rs. 6,876, but it is doubtful whether they are at all realizable. Of the rent balance due (Rs. 19,599) only Rs. 4,924 are reckoned good. The collections during the past year were made by tehsildars under the supervision of the general manager. The tehsildars were paid 10 per cent. on the sums remitted by them to the manager. This percentage covered pátwaris' fees and all other actual collection charges such as peons' pay, &c.

Arrangements for the education of the minor have been made during the current year; in the meantime a tutor on Rs. 50 a month has been appointed.

284. III. *Kesho Prasad Singh's Estate.*—On the 15th February 1870 the civil court found that, under section 9 of Act XXXV of 1858, the estate of the lunatic Kesho Prasad Singh should be subject to the superintendence of the Court of Wards. It does not appear, however, that the Court of Wards ever did assume jurisdiction. The *Collector* took charge as if the order had been passed under section 11, Act XXXV of 1858, and the estate would seem to have been managed accordingly. Kesho Prasad Singh is described as physically strong, but of weak intellect. His family consists of his mother, his wife, and two daughters.

285. The estate consists of shares in three mehals—Kiharpore, Gundi, and Kewantia. The share in Gundi is under butwara, but the lunatic's interests have been protected by the opening of separate accounts under Act XI of 1859. Gundi and Kiharpore are permanently settled, and in them the ryots have, as a rule, occupancy rights, and are well-to-do. Kewantia is temporarily settled. In all the villages save one on these estates rents are collected directly from the cultivators. Tulsipore, the exception, was permanently leased out by the late Chaudhari Kishan Dayal Singh, father of the lunatic, under date 11th December 1856, at Rs. 12 only, the mokurrurridars paying the Government revenue.

The gross rental of last year was Rs. 7,159 and the Government revenue Rs. 2,194. There was a debt of Rs. 20,501 on the estate, which has been since met by sale of a portion of the property.

The debts due to the estate are, good 334, bad 321, and doubtful Rs. 128—in all Rs. 783. The rental of the estate has been increased by Rs. 905, and some occupancy rights, trees and houses, have been bought in for the lunatic at civil court auctions at a total cost of Rs. 270-4. Of the rent balance due (Rs. 9,666) only Rs. 2,310 are realisable.

286. IV. *Despati Singh's Estate.*—Despati Singh is a minor (born 6th July 1866) whose exact status it has hitherto been difficult to determine. He is in possession of the estates as adopted son and heir of a former lunatic proprietor, Baboo Bindeswari Prasad Singh. On the 18th April 1865 the Judge found that though Baboo Bindeswari Prasad's state of mind was not perhaps such as to warrant the term of lunatic, yet that it was such as to render him quite incapable of managing his own affairs with any amount of intelligence or discretion. The Judge therefore held that he was acting for the best interests of the Baboo in "passing an order that his estate be placed under the management of the Court of Wards," and he added, "a *proceeding* will therefore be addressed to the Collector intimating the same, and all proper steps taken to render the transfer complete." The *proceeding* was in vernacular, and the Judge forwarded a copy of the English decision to the *Collector*, "that the provisions of Act XXXV of 1858 may be carried out through the said Collector." The order did not mention the section of the Act under which it was passed, and the *Collector* in reporting the fact to the Commissioner, said "the estate of Baboo Bindeswari Prasad has been made over to the Court of Wards for management under *section* 11, *Act XXXV* of 1858 by the civil court of this district." But under *section* 11, the *Collector* (not the Court of Wards) would receive charge. Power to the Court of Wards is given by *section* 9 of the Act. It does not appear that the Court of Wards, as such, ever did assert its jurisdiction. The estate was managed by the Collector under the orders of the Commissioner, without particular attention being drawn to the difference between the jurisdiction of the Collector as Collector, and of the Collector as local agent for the Court of Wards. Bindeswari Prasad, not being allowed to marry, expressed a wish to adopt a son, and on the 27th July 1871 he executed a deed adopting, as the deed recites, "with the sanction of the Collector, Commissioner, and the Members of the Board of Revenue, Despati Singh, a Laluji, the fourth son of Baboo Guman Bhanjan Singh, who from this time forward will be malik of all my estates; in fact, all that I am possessed of, both real and personal property, inclusive of cash, &c., 16 annas malik. The said child will live with me at Arrah, and be taught to read and write." And to this document Bindeswari's cousin, Baboo Rithbhanjan Singh, agreed and consented.

287. Bindeswari Prasad died on the 31st July 1871, and after some correspondence, His Honor the late Lieutenant-Governor refused to give his sanction under section 74, Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, to the adoption. In the meantime, however, the Collector had applied to the Judge for orders, and had been directed to retain charge of the estate until certificates of heirship should be granted. This was done. Applications for certificates were made by Baboo Rithbhanjan Singh, and by the mother and aunt of the minor Despati Singh; but on the 28th March 1872 the Judge ordered "the estate under section 12, Act XL of 1858, to be placed under the management of the Court of Wards." This was of course wrong, as any order under that section ought to have been addressed to the *Collector*, not to the Court of Wards. The Judge having thus (summarily it is true) decided that the adoption was valid, there was no longer any reason why the Court of Wards should not take charge of the property, save that the Judge had chosen to deal with it under section 12 of Act XL of 1858. When, therefore, the time for appeal against the order of the Judge had fully elapsed, an application was made (22nd July 1872) to the Judge to withdraw his order under section 12 of Act XL of 1858, so that the Court of Wards might assert its own jurisdiction under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870. The Judge did not see his way to passing the order asked, nor did he when the application was renewed in September 1872. The estate continued therefore to be managed under the irregular order of the 28th March 1873 by the Court of Wards.

288. The peculiar position in which the Court of Wards was thus placed with reference to the minor, rendered it difficult to deal satisfactorily with the cases instituted by the creditors of Rithbhanjan Singh (one of the next heirs to Bindeswari Prasad) with the view of making the estate liable for Rithbhanjan's debts, to the extent to which Rithbhanjan would have inherited had the estate not passed to Despati Singh. Since the close of the official year the deed of adoption has been proved as a *will*, and the prospects of the pending cases are thereby much improved; but these results belong to the administration of the present year.

289. When the estate was originally taken in charge there were heavy debts due from it. These were liquidated by the sale of some property inherited by Bindeswari Prasad from his younger and only brother Mahabir Prasad. There now remain in the possession of the minor seven entire mehals and four-anna shares in two other mehals. The only debt is a decree for Rs. 218; and the rent-roll has been raised, in spite of the sale of a portion of the estate, from Rs. 19,950 to above Rs. 26,000. Against this increase must be set off an outstanding balance of about Rs. 25,500, or rents disputed, doubtful, or irrecoverable.

290. The mehals include 35 villages. In 30 of these rents were collected directly from the cultivators, and five villages were let in farm. The gross rental of the former was Rs. 18,720-4 and of the latter Rs. 7,873-12. With the exception of 19 dhurs of house-site land in the town of Arrah, leased permanently at an annual rent of Rs. 1-4-6 in consideration of a cash payment of Rs. 33 (under sanction from the civil court, dated 26th February 1866), no portion of the property is sublet on a perpetual tenure. The minor owns some khudkhasht land in Belawar, and he has occupancy rights as a ryot in an orchard of 24*b* 1*k*. in Osain. For the latter the minor of course pays rent. Both these holdings are temporarily sublet. Collection in khas mehals are made through five tehsildars, who receive 10 per cent. on the sums sent in by them. The ryots are not punctual in payments, and a careful revision of the present system is now under consideration. Many ryots have occupancy or *guzashta* rights in the land at low rates, but they do not appear to endeavour to improve their land or to have means for doing so. In fact, population here presses so heavily upon the soil that until large numbers of persons can be induced to emigrate or to betake themselves to manufactures, it is hopeless to anticipate any amelioration in the general condition of the agricultural ryot.

SHAHABAD. There are, however, already symptoms of a tendency to emigrate—a tendency which it is desirable to stimulate. Some railway land sold in January last was purchased for the minor in his villages of Osain, Milic Osain, and Jogibir, pergunnah Behiya, at a cost of Rs. 1,958-8.

291. An attempt was made during the year to introduce Darjeeling potatoes; but the seed given to ryots did not return a good yield. This was probably due to want of care, as the manager was fairly successful with the potatoes planted under his own supervision.

292. The estate has not hitherto contributed to dispensaries or primary schools; but during the scarcity Rs. 1,019 were advanced to ryots to enable them to sink wells and to purchase bullocks, seed-grain, &c. In actual relief about Rs. 397 was spent. The minor, Despati, and brother, Jagatpati, live with their aunt and guardian Mussamut Prabhuraj Kunwar at Arrah, and attend the English Government school. Their progress has not been satisfactory, owing, it is believed, to a want of supervision of their studies out of school. A tutor has therefore lately been appointed, and it will be his duty to see that the lads really learn their lessons.

TIRHOOT. 293. I.—*Durbhunga.*—This estate was taken under the Court of Wards in 1860 on the death of the late Maharaja Maheswar Singh, Bahadoor, who left two minor sons, Maharaja Luchmeswar Singh, born on 25th September 1858, and Maharaj Kumar Baboo Rameswar Singh, born on 17th January 1860, and one daughter. The daughter died on the 12th August 1874, leaving issue one female child. The lads are taught under the supervision of a tutor (Mr. Alexander) who resides with them for this purpose. They are instructed in English, in Hindustani, in Hindi, in arithmetic, and in the elements of mathematics and of the physical sciences. They ride, play cricket, racquets, and other games, and they enjoy excellent health. The Maharaja and his brother accompanied by their tutor, made a trip last year to Fyzabad, Lucknow, Delhi, Lahore and Bombay. From this last city the Maharaja was recalled by the sad and sudden death of his young wife. The Maharanee died of virulent fever, after an illness of two days, on the 22nd February 1875.

294. The Durbhunga raj consists of about 2,466 square miles of landed property scattered over several districts, and it may be conveniently divided into four portions, viz.—

(A)—The Tirhoot portion, in the north-east of the Tirhoot district, managed from the head-quarters (Durbhunga) by Lieutenant-Colonel Burn, general manager, with the help of Mr. Llewhellin as assistant manager.

(B)—The Bhagulpore portion, including the large pergunnah of Naridigar, under the resident management of Mr. P. Duff, controlled by Mr. Llewhellin, with three mehals in pergunnah Chai.

(C)—The Monghyr portion, comprising the pergunnah of Haveli Khurruckpore, now under the resident charge of Mr. H. O. King.

(D)—The Purneah portion, comprising the whole of the Dharmpur pergunnah, which stretches from the Ganges to the frontier of Nepal. This large tract of country is under the resident managership of Mr. J. N. McQueen. Over all these portions extends the supervision of the general manager, Lieutenant-Colonel Burn.

The public works of the raj are very extensive and important; they are under a superintending Engineer with subordinate engineers and establishments. The system under which the engineering accounts have been hitherto audited has long been felt to be very deficient, but the proposals to improve it were placed in abeyance during the more pressing emergencies of the famine. The subject has, however, been again taken into consideration, and will, it is hoped, be placed upon a sound basis during the present year.

295. A. The following details of the financial management of the Tirhoot estates are taken from Colonel Burn's report, which is, however, Mr. Schalch regrets to find, in other respects by no means a very full one:—

"The total collections this year exhibit a better result than was anticipated. Since crops have been reaped and prospects brightened; we have resumed collections that were almost at a standstill, but have been careful not to over press the ryots for payment. My instructions to the assistant manager here were to collect the balance of 1281 on the last rice crop and 6 annas of 1282 on the rubbee crop that was gathered at the end of the official year under report, and besides to recover a certain proportion of money and grain advances, to be noticed under the heading so named.

"The current demand shewn in return XXXI for 1874-75 is generally composed of 5½ annas demand of 1281 and 10½ annas of 1282, and the said return exhibits a collection of nearly all or 5½ annas of 1281 besides *previous arrears*, and almost nothing for 1282; but it must be observed that nearly two-thirds of the rents collected in the year under review were credited to arrear balances, and only one-third to current demand of the year (*i.e.*, 5½ annas of 1281). On the whole the current collections, viz. Rs. 4,78,430, and arrear collections, Rs. 8,36,969, total Rs. 13,15,399, represent a good result for such an eventful year, 88 per cent. on the current demand of 1874-75, the balance, however, having accumulated to a considerable amount, viz. Rs. 17,30,589, of which Rs. 10,09,286 are current and Rs. 7,21,303 arrears. Of the latter about Rs. 4,56,000 are hopeless of recovery.

296. "The following comparative statement shews the demands, collections, and balances of the last three years:—

| | 1872-73. | 1873-74. | 1874-75. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Current demand ... ... | 14,10,368 | 14,88,919 | 14,87,848 |
| Arrear demand ... ... | 8,64,857 | 9,01,208 | 15,62,738 |
| Total ... ... ... | 22,75,225 | 23,90,127 | 30,50,586 |
| Collections ... ... ... | 13,35,086 | 8,17,381 | 13,15,399 |
| Remissions by authority ... ... | 64,289 | 11,413 | 4,598 |
| Balances ... ... ... | 8,75,850 | 15,61,333 | 17,30,589 |

297. "At the close of the previous year the balance of Government securities in hand amounted to Rs. 26,17,200, of which promissory notes for Rs. 13,74,300 were sold out during the past official

year to meet famine expenses, leaving a balance of Government securities for Rs. 12,42,900 at the close of 1874-75, besides Rs. 9,52,406 remitted during the latter part of the year under review, when collections began to come in. Since the close of the year promissory notes amounting to Rs. 3,00,000 were sold to meet Mr. Steven's, Purneah, and Government revenue demands, and the raj now holds securities for Rs. 18,42,700.

298. "At the close of the year under review there were 320 khas mehals distributed among sixteen naib tehsil circles, supervised by five tehsildars. The total gross demand (in khas villages) for 1281 and 1282F, including the arrears of 1280, amounts to Rs 19,26,629. Out of this amount Rs. 9,19,914, or a little less than one-half, was collected up to 31st March last, and of the latter sum Rs. 6,96,524 have been collected within the six months ending 31st March 1875. But as the proportion of rents that was to be collected on the rubbee crops of the current year (1282F.) was fixed to be six annas out of sixteen annas demand for that year, the actual demand up to the close of March last can be assumed as Rs. 13,63,807, in which case the said collection will represent a little above two-thirds of that demand, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,43,893. The said balance includes Rs. 41,129 as *oojree* on account of *fout*, *ferar*, &c., which is partly pending inquiry and settlement, and partly to be reported for remission. A large amount, however, has been collected since the close of the year under review. Of the entire collection of Rs. 9,19,914 only a small proportion, viz. Rs. 2,23,389, was collected in 1281F, mostly on the bhadoi crops, and the remaining Rs. 6,96,525 on the rice and rubbee crops of the year under review.

299. "During the year under review no jummabundees and mehals were tested in consequence of the tehsildars and putwaries having been very busy throughout the year with additional work connected with the famine. Only in those cases where the jummabundees appeared open to suspicion were new measurements ordered, and such are in progress.

300. "The putwaries as a body worked well during the famine. Some thirteen, however, were removed during the year for misconduct.

301. "In conformity with the orders of the higher authorities the jeyt ryots are now paid by a commission of 1 per cent. on the collections in lieu of the old *mauf* or *pugree* allowances, holding *kumshura* lands as before. The change has been gladly accepted. A *zailbundee* system has been lately introduced among them in each village by which a certain number of tenants have been allotted to each jeyt ryot, making him responsible for collection from that number. The system is working well.

302. "The famine works carried out by the Superintending Engineer were such as I considered most likely to relieve distress where most prevalent, and at the same time sure to prove of permanent benefit to the estate. The accounts of both Tirhoot and Bhagulpore were submitted through the Collector of Tirhoot, and all payments made from my Tirhoot assets. Hence the detailed list of such works now forwarded includes those of both districts, and amounts to Rs. 5,91,612,* for all of which bills have been duly submitted for audit.

303. "The items in the above-mentioned detailed list may be classified as follows:—

*Tirhoot Works and General Expenditure.*

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 48 Tanks | cost ... | 1,79,045 |
| 10 Roads | " ... | 68,587 |
| Bridges on five roads | " ... | 21,133 |
| Seven bunds and embankments | | 22,378 |
| Station petty works, sheds, &c. | | 9,377 |
| Establishment sheds, | ... | 54,852 |
| Contingent expenses | ... | 47,614 |
| Total | .... | 4,02,986 |

*Bhagulpore Works.*

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| 14 Tanks | cost ... | 1,26,794 |
| Two roads | " ... | 58,266 |
| Establishment | " ... | 2,843 |
| Contingent expenses | ... | 723 |
| Total | ... | 1,88,626 |
| Grand total | ... | 5,91,612 |

304. "I have lately submitted a detailed statement shewing total famine expenditure under all heads, amounting to Rs. 21,27,450-4-11,* of which a small portion is recoverable in repayment of advances and sale of surplus grain.

*Rs. 29,58,407 included Rs. 8,30,956-11-1 expended on transport of Government grain and *recovered* from Government.

305. "Besides the relief works executed by the Raj Superintending Engineer's department, several works were carried out through our tehsildars, European thikadars, and jeyt ryots. The tehsildar superintended the excavation of 68 tanks, the European thikadars of three tanks, and the jeyt ryots of a few wells, all costing Rs. 35,895. The tehsildars further constructed several dhoors and bunds as *relief works*, for which Rs. 11,421 were advanced; and some of our jeyt ryots at their own expense have dug 147 tanks of various dimensions on the raj lands, after duly obtaining permission from this office to do so.

306. "During the late famine Rs. 5,59,245 were advanced to the ryots of this estate in cash and grain, as shewn in the margin, of which Rs. 1,49,603 were realized up to 31st March last. Mr. Nicolay, Officiating Assistant Manager, reports that the result would have been better if the ryots had not had heavy arrears of rents to pay, including ex-farmers' outstanding balances taken over by the estate. Arrangements have been made with several thikadars for recovering the advances made by us in their villages on a commission of 5 per cent. on the collections, with the view to prevent interference with their collections."

| *In Cash.* | Rs. |
|---|---|
| For food ... ... ... | 61,103 |
| For purchase of seed ... ... | 35,600 |
| For excavation of tanks and wells ... ... ... | 3,260 |
| | 99,963 |
| In grain value ... ... | 4,59,282 |
| | 5,59,245 |

* The amount shewn in the manager's account as advanced to Mr. Stevens on account of *famine works* is Rs. 7,90,863, of which he has shewn Rs. 5,91,612 as expended in the detailed statement mentioned above; the balance has been partly carried to the accounts of the Khurrukpore irrigation works, which were considered as a relief work during the famine, and partly to the emigration road accounts, to which Mr Stevens has also credited large sums from other advances. The whole will be adjusted in Mr. Stevens' accounts in due course.

TIRHOOT.

307. The Member in charge is aware that the Government has now before it a very full and exhaustive report upon the condition of the Durbhunga properties in Tirhoot. He will therefore content himself here with observing that he fears any persistent effort on the part of the raj to realize the large balances now outstanding will only lead to wholesale desertion of the ryots. Symptoms of this have already shewn themselves, and are referred in the manager's report to the fact of the Government officers realizing Government advances, while the raj officers were demanding rent and raj advances. Mr. Schalch called for a report on this matter, which, however, he has not yet succeeded in procuring.

308. The rest of Colonel Burns' report is taken up with a detailed account of the law suits of the year, which are sufficiently noticed in the Legal Remembrancer's report. Full accounts are also given of the working of the schools and dispensaries established by the raj. As the report for 1872-73 contained details of this, the Member in charge has not recapitulated the facts on this occasion.

309. A classification of the raj works will be found in the following extract from the Engineers' report:—

"During the year the sum of Rs 4,43,986-14-3¼, has been expended, which I have classified as follows:—

| | | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| I. | Works executed for the public benefit ... ... ... ... | 19,195 | 0 | 3 |
| II. | Works undertaken for the good of the public and improvement of the estate ... | 1,63,782 | 9 | 8½ |
| III. | Works solely to improve the estate ... ... ... | 1,31,245 | 4 | 11 |
| IV. | Works for the convenience and comfort of the Maharaja and members of the family ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 8,267 | 7 | 8 |
| V. | Repairs, alterations, and renovations of existing buildings and works ... | 23,580 | 14 | 4 |
| VI. | Requisitions for petty works and repairs not included under head V ... ... | 49,129 | 11 | 10¼ |
| VII. | Purchase of stock ... ... ... ... ... ... | 9,728 | 9 | 11 |
| VIII. | Salaries of Superintending Engineer and establishment ... ... ... | 27,061 | 8 | 0 |
| | Contingencies on works ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,133 | 6 | 5 |
| | Ditto travelling and under miscellaneous heads ... ... ... | 4,862 | 5 | 4 |
| | Total ... | 4,43,986 | 14 | 5¼ |

"The charge for establishment amounts to Rs. 6-1-6 per cent. on gross expenditure, and contingencies to Rs. 2-11-2, a result that must be considered satisfactory."

310. B. The estates in the Bhagulpore district are situated in the Mudheypoora and Soopool subdivisions, and comprise on a rough estimate an area of 200 square miles, with a population of 79,000 inhabitants. Three small mehals in pergunnah Chai, with a rental of about Rs. 698, are attached fiscally to the Purneah management, but the main estate is pergunnah Naridigar. This is in the north of the district, with a small hill stream (the Dhimra) running through it. It is also watered on one side by the Tiljooga. These rivers do not as yet offer many facilities for irrigation, and the country, a flat table-land, depends for its crops to a great extent on the bunds and artificial reservoirs and water courses (*pains* or *dhars*) thrown up to retain the rain supply. During the past year the raj has expended Rs. 1,471 in completing a system of such minor works. In the dry season the sources of irrigation are wells, and these are insufficient for general purposes. The chief crop is therefore, as might be expected, dhan, both *aous* and *aghani*. The cold-weather crops are potatoes, chillies, turmeric, and ginger (the two last in small quantities).

311. The great majority of the ryots are tenants-at-will; a few have rights of occupancy, but none have, it is believed, rights to hold at fixed rates of rent. Some raj property in this district is in possession of an uncle of the Maharaja as maintenance land. With the management of this portion the Court of Wards cannot interfere, but the holder pays his Government revenue (Rs. 8,556) through the Durbhunga Raj manager.

312. Out of 33 mehals in this district, three, with an annual rental of Rs. 1,87,088, are let in farm, and 30, with a rental of Rs. 84,248, are held khas. Mr. Duff collects the rents of the three mehals in farm and of 27 of the others, receiving 10 per cent. on his collections. This percentage covers also the costs of Mr. Duff's collecting establishment. The current demand of last year was Rs. 2,79,892, and the Government revenue payable was Rs. 29,515, leaving a gross demand to the raj of Rs. 2,50,377. The arrear demand for the year was Rs. 1,79,401, which with the current demand above given, makes the total demand for the year Rs. 4,59,293. The collections amounted to Rs. 2,71,810, leaving—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Current balance ... ... ... ... | 1,49,953 |
| Arrear „ ... ... ... ... | 37,530 |
| Total ... | 1,87,483 |

313. The early bhadoi crop of the year suffered for want of rain when ripening in August, and the later crop was a little damaged by a high flood in September. The heavy rains and extraordinary rise in the rivers at the end of October considerably damaged the aghani dhan, though moisture was thus provided for the rubbee, but not to a compensating extent. These causes have combined to prevent the ryots from freely meeting the demand for rent. With the partial failure of the crops (so soon after the late famine) in view the ryots were not pressed to pay more than the balances of previous years and a six-anna kist of 1282 F. Notwithstanding this leniency many ryots absconded, and though others came in they were not equal in number to the runaways.

314. Last year *cheena* was introduced as a new crop. This millet requires irrigation, and as an example a well was dug at the cost of the raj in each village and tola, and the ryots whose fields adjoined were allowed to use the water. It is satisfactory to know that the cultivators were by this measure in a certain degree assisted to tide over their difficulties. The wells were also used to water paddy seedlings. The rubbee crops were satisfactory, but it was anticipated that some of the poorer tenantry would require advances to enable them to purchase seed-paddy for the present year.

315. C.—No notice is taken in the Commissioner's report of the Khurrukpore estate in Monghyr, but it may be stated that this property was purchased by Rudro Sinha, grandfather of the minor, in 1846 at a sale for arrears. It lies on a plateau 20 miles to the south-west of Monghyr, and has an area of about 190 square miles, of which 30,724 acres are under cultivation. The remainder consists of hills and forest. In January 1875 it was determined to survey the estate by plain table (excluding only the hill and forest tracts), especially with a view to marking off the lands likely to benefit by the extensive irrigation works undertaken by the estate. These works, estimated to cost Rs. 6,93,875, are to be completed during the current year. The survey was to be followed by a settlement, under which leases for seven years were to be given to those ryots who accepted amicably enhanced rates for irrigated lands. The work is still going on.

316. The Khurrukpore estate pays Rs. 11,821 as Government revenue, and its current demand of rent is Rs. 50,056. Last year of a total demand of Rs. 79,129, Rs. 66,344 were collected. Besides Khurrukpore, there is in Monghyr a small estate known as Russoolpore, which is at present almost wholly diluviated.

317. D.—The following is an account of the Dharmpur property in Purneah abstracted from a report by the Commissioner:—

"The Dharmpur estate is divided into three parts, called zillahs, viz. Birnuggur to the north-west, Bhavanipur to the south of Birnuggur, and Gondwara to the east. The whole of this tract of country has suffered at various times from the destructive inundations of the Kosi river, which many years ago, before the time when Buchanan wrote, used to flow to the east of Purneah through the present zillah of Gondwara, then described as a vast jungle, the haunt of wild animals of all kinds.

"During the present century the Kosi river has gradually been working its way to the west, and has destroyed the fairest lands of the Bhavanipur zillah.

"Some ten or twelve years ago the river began to attack Birnuggur, where some of the finest villages have recently been cut away.

"As an instance of the irresistible violence and destructive power of the stream, * an indigo factory, built some four years ago at Tripunea, in the Birnuggur zillah, is now covered with sand up to the very chimneys.

"Unlike the river Ganges, which spreads over the land a fertilizing deposit of mud, the river Kosi, sweeping down through the hills from the watershed of mount Everest, brings down vast volumes of sand, which it heaps over the surface of the country, destroying the productive power of the land, choking the wells, and driving the villagers from their homesteads. It takes half a century before this sand is fit for cultivation.

"The varying rates of rent and the different systems of collection which are prevalent in this portion of the Durbhunga property are attributable chiefly to the vagaries of the river Kosi, but in part also to the fact that the Durbhunga Rajas never visit this portion of their estates. They consider it unlucky to cross the Kosi river, and the collections have been left entirely in the hands of underlings, who have sought their own profit at the expense of the raj.

Thus * the rates prevalent in Gondwara when it was covered with jungle are still in many instances carried on, whereas the rates in Birnuggur and Bhavanipur are much higher.

"The Gondwara zillah has now had rest from the Kosi river for so many years that it has had time to recover, and is now the finest portion of the Dharmpur property. On the other hand, the collections of Birnuggur and Bhavanipur have year by year been decreasing, * * and if the Kosi continues as it is now doing, to encroach on Birnuggur, the collections of that zillah will, in the course of the next five years, fall to Rs. 30,000.

"Not more than twenty years ago, when Mr. Palmer was mustajir of these two zillahs, he collected Rs. 80,000 from Bhavanipur and not less than Rs. 1,25,000 from Birnuggur. This year not more than Rs. 80,000 will be collected from the two zillahs together. It is absolutely necessary to lower the rates of rent in those villages which have been destroyed by the Kosi, otherwise the ryots would throw up their lands and desert in a body; and it is also necessary to offer liberal terms to induce ryots to cultivate the waste lands and redeem them from jungle. These rates should of course be liable to adjustment after a certain term of years. A watchful and vigorous management is required. On the one hand too much harshness will drive away the ryots, while on the other, too much leniency in allowing the ryots to hold on at the low rates at which they first broke up the jungle lands, will result, as it has done in the Gondwara zillah, in great loss to the estate.

* * * * * * *

"The general system on which rents are collected is called the hâl hâsil, under which the rent is assessed on the crop which may happen to be grown on the land, and not on the quality of the soil.

"The origin of this system may doubtless be traced to the influences of the Kosi river. Land which one year was of first quality would next year be covered with sand and rendered quite unproductive; it was therefore thought better to assess rents on the crops than on the quality of the land. The rates, however, vary in almost every village, and even in different parts of the same village. This is probably due to the negligence or knavery of the old mustajirs, who would, on receiving a consideration, either allow the old rates to stand on the zemindari papers or fix new rates on easy terms.

* * * * * * *

"The next most prevalent system of collection in the pergunnah is called the jote jumma, under which the rent is collected at hâl hâsil rates, but the ryot selects whatever land he likes for cultivation, the extent and boundaries of his holding not being shewn in the zemindari papers. This is the system which now prevails in Bhavanipur and in some parts of Gondwara, but not in Birnuggur. The reason is not far to seek. The river Kosi, after covering vast tracts of land with sand, and rendering them uninhabitable and unculturable, goes off in some other direction, and in course of years this land again becomes fit for cultivation; the villagers return, they break up patches here and there, and their rent is assessed according to the nature and extent of their cultivation. It is necessary to assess low rates in order to attract cultivators. In course of time these disconnected patches become well defined jotes, and are entered in the village books against the names of the cultivators. As the land is reclaimed from jungle and cultivation advances the villages adopt the hâl hâsil system instead of the jote jumma. Such has been the case with Gondwara; but as soon as the villages are destroyed by the Kosi and relapse into jungle, the hâl hâsil system gives way to the jote jumma, as we find is the case in Bhavanipur, and will probably soon be the case in Birnuggur.

"There are one or two other systems of collection which are rare, and appertain either to single villages or individual cases. One is the harbira system, which is really a jote jumma held at the same rates for all lands brought under cultivation, irrespective of the kind of crop.

"These rates vary considerably, probably owing to the whims and caprices of the old mustajirs; for instance, in Kantonuggur, the harbira are thirteen annas, in Derakhawaspur, eleven annas, and in Jordaha Dulwabad, as low as two annas.

"Another system is called mushaksi, which is equivalent to an ordinary lease of a certain quantity of land at a fixed rental, payable whether all or any part of the land is cultivated or not.

"The bhaoli system, or payment of rent in kind, is to be found in some parts of Birnuggur and Bhavanipur, but not at all in Gondwara.

* * * * * * *

"Not only do different systems of collection exist side by side in the same village, but the rates also vary in an extraordinary degree, so that at present there cannot be said to be any standard of rent for the three zillahs, much less for the pergunnah. Speaking generally, the rates prevalent in Gondwara are less than those collected in Bhavanipur, the highest rates of all existing in Birnuggur. The reason of this appears to be that, although Gondwara has long ago recovered from the disastrous effects of the Kosi floods, yet the rates of rent have remained almost the same as they were many years ago. Whereas in regard to Bhavanipur and Birnuggur, which in Buchanan's time were the best cultivated and most lucrative portions of the estate, the former has been more than three-fourths and the latter nearly half destroyed by the Kosi floods, and in consequence, the aggregate rents have greatly decreased, although in many cases, especially in Birnuggur, the old rates are still prevalent."

318. Dharmpur was, during the time of scarcity, better situated than any other part of the district. As it generally suffers from inundations, the dry season was particularly favourable to the early dhan which the ryots sow on the low lands. Much of this low land is cultivated by *pahekasht* ryots

TIRHOOT.

from Bhagulpore and other districts. These men are called *dohatwars*. In the event of an early rise in the river, they abscond without waiting for the chance of reaping their crop or to pay their rents. But in 1873 the raj cultivators had bumper crops, and in the early part of 1874, when the ryots in other parts of the district were beginning to feel distress, these men had plenty. Tempted, however, by high prices, they in time sold their grain to traders and others, so that ultimately the poorer classes here also felt the pinch. Later in 1874 excess rain caused heavy losses in places. There was, however, a good wheat harvest throughout Dharmpur Indigo suffered; in fact the crop is reported to have been the worst on record in the district. Indigo is largely cultivated in the south and east of the district, and especially in Dharmpur. The planter buys the plant from the ryot, who consequently makes a good profit in a good season, and loses in a bad year. But as there is no difficulty in procuring land, the planters also extensively grow indigo for themselves.

219. The whole of Dharmpur was not equally fortunate. In Gondwara the Dhamaili bund, yearly repaired by the proprietors of the indigo factories at Sirsi and Sohara, gave way, and the Kosi, joining with the waters of the Lineri and Borhundi, rushed through and destroyed the rice on low lands in three or four villages. Nor did the water drain off in time to allow sowings of cold-weather crops. This was a special loss to the raj, as it caused several good ryots to resign their holdings. It would be well probably for the raj to unite with other zemindars interested in some well-considered scheme for repairing, strengthening, and enlarging embankments. In Birnuggur, where losses must be expected until the river Kosi has greatly changed its course, villages suffered severely. Debroghanui, that two years ago yielded in farm Rs. 2,400, will not now let for Rs. 800, and Sohariya has lost half its rental.

In zillah Bhavanipur, which, as a whole, had better crops than had been known for years, the river Kosi at one corner made a new scour, and ruined the villages of Akbarpur, Raipura, and Damramahabal. The collections in those villages have of course also suffered considerably.

320. The annual fair at Caragola generally introduces cholera into the district. In the year under report, however, there was, in consequence of the excellent sanitary arrangements enforced, a remarkable absence of sickness. During the past year the manager reports the health of the people was exceptionally good. Some villages in the south-east corner of the estate are particularly liable to cholera; the disease in fact sweeps over them so virulently as to lead to their partial depopulation. To this reason the manager ascribes in a great measure the large amount of uncultivated land in those villages.

321. The heavy rain at the end of October caused great sickness and mortality amongst cattle; many persons lost their whole herd; and in a number of cases the culture of the fields was greatly delayed, and in some few even abandoned, for want of plough-bullocks. The raj encourages education by supplying school-houses and half the pay of the teachers in any of its villages in which the Education Department think that a school is required.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| The total current demand in Dharmpur for 1874-75 was ... | | 2,32,403 |
| Ditto arrears ditto ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,45,643 |
| Total ... | | 3,78,046 |
| Total collections ... ... ... ... ... | | 1,94,616 |
| | | 1,83,430 |
| Remission ... ... ... ... ... ... | | 16,186 |
| Balance current ... ... ... | Rs. 1,05,702 | 1,67,244 |
| Balance arrear ... ... ... | „ 61,542 | |

During the year the collections were not sufficient to meet all charges, and it became necessary to remit money from Tirhoot on account of Government revenue.

322. II.—*Kanhauli.*—Charge of this estate was taken in 1869 under Regulation X of 1793, on the death of the proprietor. There are four wards. The eldest is over 17. He and two of his brothers are being educated at the Wards' Institution in Benares, and the Superintendent reports more favourably of their attention to studies and general good conduct than he previously did. The youngest minor is staying at home.

A considerable portion of the property known as the Pachokhar estate lies in the Gya district, and comprises 25 villages in the Aurungabad sub-division and two in the sudder division. The rest (with the exception of one village in the Patna district) is situated in Tirhoot.

The property is under a salaried European manager, Mr Stewart, who is assisted in Tirhoot by a tehsildar with the usual establishment. Twelve of the villages in Tirhoot are in temporary farm, and the remainder (52) are under khas management. The current demand for the past year in Tirhoot was Rs. 79,591, and the arrear demand was Rs. 1,12,284. Rs. 31,969 of the former and Rs. 26,437 of the latter were collected.

The heavy balances are chiefly due on the Berai Taluka, in regard to which an important law suit is pending. A suit was brought to set aside a bond and lease (together constituting a mortgage) of this taluka executed by the late proprietor's aunt. That suit failed: but during the past year, in accordance with the views expressed by the High Court in their decision, a fresh suit in another form, for accounts and for possession of the taluka on payment of any sum found due, was instituted. The latter suit has been decided since the close of the year against the minor, but an appeal against the decision will probably be preferred to the High Court.

With the exception of a debt of Rs. 57,000 to the Land Mortgage Bank, the estate is free from liabilities.

The position of the ryots on the estate is reported to be satisfactory. The greater portion of the property being situated in South Tirhoot escaped any severe scarcity; but some villages

near Durbhunga suffered much distress, which was met in the first instance by the purchase and distribution of grain at the expense of the estate, and afterwards came under the general relief machinery of the district. During the past year the crops, however, turned out well.

323. III.—*Alinagur.*—The management of the *Alinagur estate*, belonging to Abdul Ali, a boy born in October 1859, was assumed in 1870 by order of the Judge dated 23rd September under section 12 of Act XL of 1858. The property is comprised principally of small shares in 72 villages, 58 of which are scattered over the Durbhunga district, while three lie in the Mozufferpore and eleven in the Hajipore sub-divisions of Tirhoot. The larger number of these shares are let in farm, and the rents of the rest are collected directly from the ryots. This estate offers a fair example of the difficulties under which the owners of small shares in joint properties lie both in regard to the payment of revenue and to the collection of rents. Separate accounts for the minor's share of the revenue have been opened, yet it has been found expedient in instances to pay revenue due from other co-sharers, and in one case the minor has been sued, though wrongly, to contribute towards revenue paid by another co-sharer. The manager complains that it is difficult to collect rents directly in consequence of the conflicting interests of the numerous partners in nearly all the villages. The same cause affects the farmers, and they too fall into arrears.

During the past year also the almost total failure of the crops in the previous year has had a serious effect upon the collections. The demand for the year was Rs. 5,872, and for arrears of previous years Rs. 5,695, in all Rs. 11,567; Rs. 3,507 was realized, and decrees were obtained against two farmers for Rs. 2,000 more. There is thus a heavy balance left.

Abdul Ali has been attending the Government school at Mozufferpore, on the whole with more regularity than in the previous year.

The estate was during the past year under the management of Mr. Stewart, who was remunerated by a commission of 10 per cent. on the net collections.

324. Excluding Hathua there were 16 estates in the district of Sarun under the management of the revenue authorities during the last year. None of them are of great extent, the rent-roll of the largest being Rs. 18,439, while only five yield a gross income of more than Rs. 5,000 a year.

325.—I. *Hathua.*—During the year the Maharaja of *Hathua* attained his majority, and on the 6th October was invested with a khillut by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and received formal charge of his estate. The management of the Hathua raj was assumed by the Court of Wards under section 30, Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, in January 1872, in consequence of the minority of the proprietor, and Mr. G. J. S. Hodgkinson, C.S., was appointed guardian of the Maharaja and manager of the estates. The general results of Government management may be here briefly noted.

326. The property is situated in six districts—Sarun, Chumparun, Shahabad, Tirhoot, Goruckpore and Patna. The main portion of it forms a compact block at the north-west of Sarun. In October 1874 it comprised 1,365 villages with an area of about 243,759 acres and a population of 391,350 inhabitants. The gross rental was Rs. 8,82,625 and the Government revenue Rs. 1,93,521, leaving a gross income of Rs. 6,89,144. The leases given before the estate came under the management of the Court of Wards did not, save with a few exceptions, expire during the minority, and the general form of management was not therefore much changed. Twenty-seven villages had been granted rent-free and 60 others had been given as maintenance allowance to the cousin of the late Raja. Of the rest 958 with a rental of Rs. 6,02,080 were in temporary lease to so-called "thikadars," 116 with a rental of Rs. 1,10,616 were in lease to indigo factories, and 204 with a rental of Rs. 1,62,145 were held sir.

327. The native thikadars found on the estate were merely rent-collectors who undertook to pay, not the full collections, but a certain specified sum annually. They were accustomed to enhance their profits by the levy of illegal cesses, by the exaction of rents in excess of the nominal rent-rolls, and by ejecting ryots from choice pieces of land and themselves taking possession thereof. The remedies devised to meet these evils were threefold. *First*, the rent-rolls were revised and corrected; *secondly*, abstracts were prepared shewing the amount of land held and the rent payable by each ryot, and these abstracts were, as far as could be effected during the time, distributed among the ryots interested; *thirdly*, an endeavour was made to measure and to map each village. The last was of course the most thorough-going means of revising the rent-roll, but time did not admit of its being completely carried out in more than 275 villages. A thorough survey of large estates is also found to be very useful in checking illegal claims to rent-free holdings, biriths, and the like. Rents were actually collected from the thikadars and from putwaries in sir villages by tehshildars, eight in number, whose remuneration, formerly uncertain, was commuted to a percentage (1½ per cent.) on the amount actually remitted by them to the treasury.

328. In 1278 Fasli the late Maharaja enhanced his rents generally two annas in the rupee, and this, followed by a bad season, led to ryots absconding in several villages, and rendered reductions and remissions necessary. Yet under the management of the Court of Wards, by savings and by purchase, the net income was raised from Rs. 6,82,168 at the beginning of 1872-73 to Rs. 6,87,921 at the beginning of 1874-75.

329. The collections during the management may be shewn thus:—



| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Total demand (29th January 1872 to 17th October 1874)... | | 24,37,663 |
| Arrears outstanding on taking charge ... ... | | 2,97,057 |
| Total ... | | 27,34,720 |
| Collected ... ... ... ... | 24,86,659 | |
| Remitted ... ... ... ... | 54,481 | |
| | | 25,41,140 |
| Balance ... | | 1,93,580. |

SARUN. But as the six annas instalment of rent due in Assin has been set down as the demand for the first seventeen days of October the apparent magnitude of the balance is not a good criterion. The whole sum, with the exception of about Rs. 1,165, is good and recoverable.

330. The Government paper purchased for the estate amounted in 1873-74 to Rs. 4,34,000, yielding Rs. 19,280. But during the famine operations it was found necessary to sell out Rs. 2,90,000, leaving Rs. 1,44,000, affording an income of Rs. 6,480. The value of the Government securities sold will be recouped in a measure by the recovery of advances made to ryots.

331. The debts due to the estate at the time when charge was taken amounted to Rs. 83,944. These have been reduced to Rs. 67,710, of which Rs. 50,525 is secured. One sum of Rs. 15,900 has always been, and still is, a doubtful debt. The debts due by the estate aggregated Rs. 2,71,875; of this has been paid Rs. 2,61,361 during the management by the Court of Wards. The small balance of Rs. 10,514 was left unadjusted, chiefly because the parties to be paid had omitted to produce formal receipts. The cash balance when the estate was made over to the Maharaja was (exclusive of the guardian fund balance of Rs. 28,245 and of the indigo factory balance of Rs. 25,072), Rs. 87,047.

332. There are two indigo factories on the estate belonging to the Maharaja—one at Sripore, the other at Ambikapore. They have together an indigo cultivation of about 3,550 beeghas, of which 1,600 is zirâat (prepared immediately by the factory manager) and 1,950 beeghas is indigo grown by villagers (assamiwar). Considerable changes were made in the terms on which assamiwar indigo was grown; originally the cultivator received Rs. 8-8 per beegha, and that sum included the rent of the land, whatever that rent might be. It was, however, found that in many villages the rents of land suited for indigo were so high as to leave no margin for profit, and barely an adequate remuneration to the cultivator for the mere labour expended by him on the ground. It was determined then to separate the rent account and the labour account altogether, and to pay each cultivator Rs. 8 per beegha, exclusive of the rent of the land. The rent was to be in each case estimated by the factory managers. (The charge was equivalent to raising the average cost per beegha to Rs. 12-8 at Sripore and to Rs. 13-8 at Ambikapore.) The remuneration due to each ryot was not paid in cash, but was set off against the demand on the ryot for rent; thus giving the ryot the full value of the sum allowed him, with the assurance that no amlah would have an opportunity of intercepting a portion on its way. The drought of the famine year rendered futile a proposal tentatively to introduce the bundle system.

The estimated net profits of the factories were in—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1871-72 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 38,032 |
| 1872-73 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40,648 |
| 1873-74 ... ... ... ... ... ... | 19,562 |

For 1874-75 it was estimated that the loss would equal the net profits of the two preceding seasons.

333. The litigation of the estate was on the whole successfully conducted. Details of the cases do not seem to be necessary. Excluding rent suits, out of a total sum of Rs. 25,732 due to the estate under decrees of court Rs. 23,091 were realized. The rent suit decrees amounted to Rs. 4,288, and of this Rs. 2,067 were recovered.

334. In regard to the condition of the people on the estate the manager thus wrote:—

"It is a matter of great regret that circumstances entirely beyond our control have operated against any immediate amelioration of the condition of the peasantry on the estate. Three years of exceptionally heavy and destructive rains followed by two years of drought must tend inevitably to impoverish an almost exclusively agricultural population in so thickly inhabited an estate as Hutwah. There is, however, the satisfaction of knowing that every reasonable effort has been made to assist the tenantry who required assistance, and that measures have been taken in those parts of the estate subject to injury from inundation by drainage works, embankments, and sluices, to prevent to a great extent the mischief which yearly resulted from the state of neglect which the estate had been allowed to fall into; while something has been effected against a contrary calamity by the increased area which can now be irrigated from tanks and wells.

"The floods in the Bhorey and Dhoboul zillahs, which lie at the south-west of Kooaree pergunnah, had in 1872-73 brought about a state of things so deplorable that special measures had to be taken to retain the ryots in their villages and keep the lands under cultivation. Mr. W. K. Browne, the assistant at Ambicapore, the raj indigo factory, was deputed to make advances to indigent ryots, and to inquire into the amount of remission which it would be proper to make in each individual case. Advances amounting to Rs. 3,407 were made, the whole of which, with the exception of about Rs. 27, was recovered after the spring harvest. The remissions of rent amounted to Rs. 13,088-2-9. Mr. Browne also dug up and prepared some 300 beeghas of land which had fallen out of cultivation. The principal object of this was to place the village thikadar in a position to pay his rents by rendering the land, such as he could readily settle on favourable terms, instead of leaving the rent-roll of the village to recover itself by the gradual settlement of *purtee* lands at very low rates, and making it necessary either to grant the thikadars, who are not as a rule men of any substance, remissions extending over several years, or to submit to a loss exceeding in amount these remissions, by holding the villages *sir* in cases when no thikadar was willing to take them up. The preparation of these lands afforded the means of subsistence to numbers of indigent people for several weeks; it was, in short, a regular relief work. Plough bullocks were also distributed, and are still in the hands of the ryots.

"The two main objects of these measures have been generally obtained after they had been put in hand. Hardly any ryots absconded from the villages and many who had absconded returned, while the thikadars have been enabled to continue to hold their leases in almost every case at the former rental. The actual cost may be set down at Rs. 8,558-7-9.

"The year 1873-74 will be long known as the great famine year in the history of Bengal and Behar. The Hutwah estate did not escape the calamity; portions of it, like Bhorey and Dhoboul, which had suffered such heavy losses in the preceding year, as to place any accumulation of stores in the hands of the people out of the question, were among the most affected in Sarun. Not only did the rice crop fail entirely, but grave apprehensions were at one time entertained whether there would be any spring crop at all. Every effort was made by digging kutcha wells to increase the submergeable area on the estate, and a light rain which fell in February materially improved the yield of the crops sown. Still the yield was very indifferent, considerably less than half the average on the whole; and it is questionable whether the grain stored on the property and brought into it by private trade would have sufficed for the wants of the population if large importations had not been undertaken by the estate. It is certain that thousands would have perished had not timely succour been afforded the labouring population by employment on relief works and at relief centres."

These relief works were commenced in November 1873 and continued until September 1874. The actual cost to the estate of these famine operations is estimated at Rs. 2,46,172 after every allowance has been made for the amount recoverable on account of grain advanced to ryots, &c.

335. Drainage and irrigation works were carried out on a large scale during the management. On drains, embankments, and sluices Rs. 20,391 were spent, and 729 pucca wells were built, 3,783 kutcha wells were dug, 18 new tanks were excavated, 243 old tanks were deepened and repaired, at a total cost of Rs. 1,66,356. On four roads and on 35 bridges and culverts were expended Rs. 6,494, and this added to the sums already noted gives a total of Rs. 1,93,241 devoted to the improvement of the estate. In addition the Raja's residence and grounds at Hutwah have been much improved and beautified.

336. Four middle class and forty primary schools were established on the Maharaja's estates, at a cost to the Maharaja (including buildings at Rs. 4,822 and books, &c., Rs. 416) of Rs. 11,054.

Three dispensaries entirely supported by the estate were established, and proved most successful.

337. The minor Maharaja was taught under the supervision of a tutor, Mr. Hickson, English, arithmetic, Euclid, history and geography, elementary physical science, Persian and Urdu, and is reported to have made good progress. To make the Maharaja practically acquainted with the management of his estates the accounts were for some time towards the close of the management daily shewn to and signed by him. The minor has thoroughly repaid the labour which Mr. Hickson took in his education; both in the courtesy of his manner and in the display of good sense and business-like habits he is an example to the other native noblemen of Behar.

338. II.—The estate of *Baboo Luchmi Prosad Singh*, minor, was brought under the Court of Wards in August 1869. The gross rental has been increased from Rs. 6,160 to Rs. 6,364 under the Court of Wards' management; but as ten of the estates are more or less in the hands of mortgagees (zar-i-peshgidars) the actual rents collectable for the minor aggregate only Rs. 3,919. The mortgagees pay Rs. 201 Government revenue, and the estate pays Rs. 1,483. During the past year the Government revenue has fallen into arrears by Rs. 1,043.

339. The property comprises five entire mouzas and shares in eleven other mouzas. Of these, four are under direct management, two are let on lease, seven are held by zar-i-peshgidars, and the remaining three are in part khas and in part leased to zar-i-peshgidars. The total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 2,865, and the balances which remained outstanding were in all Rs. 4,056. This state of matters was in a measure due to the late famine and scarcity. Further, there are claims against the estate to the extent of Rs. 43,676, and though claims to Rs. 15,380 are disputed the estate was not in a position to undertake works of relief.

340. Lachmi Parshad Sing is in the 6th class of the Government school at Chupra, but his progress in education is slow. His attendance is very irregular.

The cost of management during the year was—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Establishment ... ... ... ... | 230 | 10 | 1 |
| Law charges ... ... ... ... | 1,133 | 12 | 5 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 85 | 7 | 5 |
| Total ... | 1,449 | 13 | 11 |

341. III.—The estate of *Avadh Behari Saran Misr*, a minor, has been managed by the Court of Wards since November 1867. This estate comprises two whole villages and a share in one other village, for all of which revenue is paid direct to Government. Throughout the estate rents are collected directly from the ryots. The gross rental of the estate has been raised from Rs. 6,010 to Rs. 8,655 during the management of the Court of Wards. The latter sum includes Rs. 2,245 paid as Government revenue. The total of the rents collected during the past year was only Rs. 3,623, and there was a very heavy outstanding balance of Rs. 20,050. It is stated that this could not be collected partly on account of the famine and partly in consequence of objections taken by the cultivators to the rates of rent claimed. The Government revenue, however, was met in full. During the late scarcity and famine the estate spent Rs. 6,204 on excavating wells, tanks, &c. One sum of Rs. 74 was claimed from the estate, but this is a doubtful debt, and was not paid. Of Rs. 862 due to the estate Rs. 181 were realized during the year. The estate holds Rs. 1,13,832 worth of Government securities.

342. The minor ward is being educated at the Queen's college, Benares, and the Superintendent of the Wards' Institution reports that he was promoted at the last annual examination from the 5th to the 4th school class. In addition to the ordinary course of English, history and geography, mathematics, Sanskrit, and Urdu, Avadh Behari learns also music and drawing.

343. IV.—The estate belonging to *Narendra Prosad Tewari* and his two brothers was managed by the Court of Wards from August 1866 until Narendra came of age in November 1874. It comprised two entire mouzas and shares in twenty-one other mouzas. For ten of these mouzas revenue was paid direct to Government, two mouzas were held from superior landlords, three were held rent-free, and eight were in mortgage (zar-i-peshgi). Throughout the estate rents were collected directly from the ryots. The gross rental was Rs. 5,112, of which Rs. 1,341 went in Government revenue. During the past year, up to the date of the release of the estate, Rs. 1,904 was collected on account of rent. At the end of the management the outstanding arrears of rent amounted to Rs. 5,975—a result arising in part from the forbearance necessary in consequence of the late famine. The Government revenue, save Rs. 11, was met in full. The estate was in debt Rs. 2,339, but a sum of Rs. 680 was due to the estate, besides zar-i-peshgi Rs. 2,289. The minors also own Rs. 5,474 worth of Government securities, so that the estate was fully solvent.

344. During the scarcity relief works were undertaken, and tanks, wells, &c., were dug or repaired at a cost to the minors of Rs. 1,103.

SARUN.

The cost of managing the estate was—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Establishment charges ... ... ... | 282 | 6 | 9 |
| Law charges ... ... ... ... | 248 | 5 | 5 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 178 | 12 | 6 |
| Total ... | 709 | 8 | 8 |

The three wards attended the Chupra Government school. The oldest, Narendar Prashad, improved but little, and the two others seem to have absolutely wasted their time.

345 V.—The next largest estate is that of *Sir Raj Chakar Saran Narain Singh*, lunatic. It has been managed by the Court of Wards under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 since September 1872. Previously it had been managed by the court under orders from the District Judge dated 19th April 1872, under Act XXXV of 1858.

346. The estate comprises the whole of six villages and shares in nine other villages. Twelve of these are held direct from Government and three from other landlords. The gross rental of the property when it came under the Court of Wards was Rs. 19,093, but in consequence of sales, rendered necessary for the payment of debts, it has now fallen to Rs. 17,697, of which Rs. 6,289 is paid as revenue, leaving Rs. 11,408 as proceeds of the estate. The collections during the year have been Rs. 10,771. The outstanding balance, due in a measure to the late scarcity, is Rs. 10,715. Of the total amount of revenue, Rs. 8,465, due on the estate, including arrears, Rs. 8,417 was paid during the year.

347. The debts otherwise due by the estate originally amounted to Rs. 1,70,934, but of this Rs. 68,492 have now been paid.

348. The effects of the late famine and scarcity are stated to be still felt by the ryots, though during the famine embankments were repaired and wells and tanks were dug as relief measures at a cost to the estate of Rs. 5,474.

349. The cost of management during the year has been—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Establishment charges ... ... ... | 876 | 2 | 0 |
| Law charges ... ... ... ... | 1,708 | 10 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 1,756 | 13 | 3 |
| Total ... | 4,341 | 9 | 3 |

350. VI.—*Estate of Trigunanand Upadhya, minor.*—The minor owner is legally subject to the superintendence and jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, but in fact his estate is at present managed by the Collector under Act XL of 1858 by order of the District Judge dated 14th August 1863.

351. The estate consists of 11 entire mouzas and of shares in 17 other mouzas. Seven mouzas are revenue-free, and for the rest revenue is paid to Government direct. In 16 mouzas rents are collected immediately from the cultivators and 12 mouzas are let out on lease.

The gross rental of the estate has been raised under the Collector's management from Rs. 7,301 to Rs. 18,439. Deducting the Government revenue of Rs. 4,150, the balance recoverable by the minor annually is Rs. 14,289. Rs. 13,124 were collected during the past year, and the unrealized balance, including arrears of former years, was Rs. 11,077. This balance was in a measure due to the late scarcity and famine.

352. The whole of the Government revenue for the year was paid, and the estate was managed at a cost of Rs. 3,364.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Establishment charges ... | 1,822 | 6 | 5 |
| Law charges ... ... | 833 | 8 | 3 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... | 707 | 12 | 11 |

During the famine embankments were repaired, wells and tanks were dug, deepened or repaired, at a total cost to the estate of Rs. 13,227. There is a sum of Rs. 5,339 claimed from the estate, but this debt is disputed, and has on that account not been paid.

353. The tenants on the estate are reported not to have quite recovered the prosperity they enjoyed before the late famine.

354. The minor is being educated at the Queen's college, Benares, and at the last annual examination acquitted himself creditably. He was therefore promoted from the 5th to the 4th school class. In addition to English, history and geography, mathematics, Sanskrit and Urdu, he learns music and drawing. His conduct is reported to be good.

355. VII.—The eleven remaining estates in Sarun are all petty, and detailed mention of them is unnecessary. Of one (that belonging to Ambika Prashad) no return has been received, and no mention has been made by the Collector. Of the remaining ten, only one, that of Mussamut Maracho Kunwar, is managed by the Court of Wards of its own motion. This estate, on the death of Harinath Prashad, lunatic, devolved on the lunatic's widow, Mussamut Maracho Kunwar, who, being unable herself to manage the estate, applied to the Court of Wards for aid. On the 1st July 1874 the Court of Wards formally declared Mussamut Maracho Kunwar incompetent to manage the property, and directed the Collector to retain charge thereof.

356. Two of these petty estates were during the year discharged from supervision. One, that of Syudeo Narain, on the minor attaining his majority; the other, that of Kalika Prashad, under orders from the civil court. This last estate was released on its being shewn that it was so inextricably involved that there was no probability of saving it to its owner.

The ten estates consist of two entire mehals and of shares in 140 other mehals. Twelve of these are held revenue-free, for 95 revenue is paid direct to Government, and for 85 rents are paid to superior landlords. In 107 of these villages rents are collected directly from the ryots,

and the remaining 35 villages are under lease, 19 being in pledge for money advanced on them (zar-i-peshgi). The revenue payable during the year to Government on these estates was Rs. 3,502, of which Rs. 1,118 remained unpaid at the end of the year. The rents payable to superior landlords amounted to Rs. 620, and of this Rs. 322 were in arrears at the end of the year. Out of Rs. 35,678 gross rents to be collected, Rs. 11,349 were recovered, and there remained an outstanding balance on this score of Rs. 24,329, due in a great measure to the desire not to press the cultivators so soon after the recent famine.

The charges on account of management during the year were—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Establishment ... ... ... ... | 1,330 |
| Law charges ... ... ... ... | 1,467 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 2,040 |
| Total ... | 4,837 |

The debts due by these petty and troublesome estates aggregated Rs. 1,82,252, and arrangements were made by which they were met to the extent of Rs. 86,844.

357. With the exception of Hutwah, the estates in Sarun were all in charge of one general manager, Sayad Mahomed Taqi Khan. Owing to carelessness and neglect on his part, the estate of Baboo Hari Nath Prasad, lunatic, suffered a considerable loss, and Mahomed Taqi was in consequence removed from his appointment in February last.

# SECTION VIII.

## BHAGULPORE COURT OF WARDS.

| Name of District. | Name of Estate. | Names of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts other than rents. | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | *Disbursement on all other accounts, save management revenue, and rent. | Cash balance. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to close of year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
| | WARDS' ESTATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Class II.* | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| MONGHYR | Estate Gadi Sumaria. | Saligram ... ... ... | 1862 | 63 | ..... | 63 | 863 | 800 | 972 | 1,636 | 826 | ..... | 826 | 4 | 810 | 12 | 1·3 | 867 | 856 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chauthan ... | Ram Adhin Sinha ... ... | 1871 | 717 | ..... | 717 | 4,499 | 3,782 | 2,552 | 9,708 | 3,563 | 134 | 3,697 | 29 | 5,714 | 960 | 21·3 | 3,237 | 1,334 | ..... | 3,000 |
| | Estate Phulberia ... | Rudra Prokash Misr ... | 1873 | 3,892 | ..... | 3,892 | 22,301 | 18,409 | 1,156 | 51,970 | 24,719 | 82,121 | 1,06,840 | 1,804 | 28,650 | 2,448 | 10·9 | 1,00,701 | 2,159 | ..... | 1,90,657 |
| | Ditto ... | Narsingh Prokash Misr ... | 1873 | 921 | ..... | 921 | 4,312 | 3,391 | 1,628 | 15,565 | 3,418 | 773 | 4,191 | ..... | 12,147 | 928 | 21·5 | 3,708 | 17 | ..... | 1,17,443 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PURNEAH | *Surjapore, Kissengune or Rani Raushan Jehan's estate ... ... | Asgur Reza ... ... Akbar Reza ... ... Dilwar Reza ... ... | 1874 | 88,404 | ..... | 88,404 | 1,76,193 | 87,789 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,455 | 7,455 | 34,345 | 1,63,000 | 9,851 | 5·5 | 21,995 | ..... | ..... | 5,50,062 |
| | | Total ... | | 93,997 | ..... | 93,997 | 2,08,168 | 1,14,171 | 6,308 | ..... | ..... | 90,483 | 1,23,069 | 36,182 | 2,10,321 | 14,199 | ... | 1,30,508 | 4,366 | 152 | 8,61,362 |
| | ATTACHED ESTATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Class (B.)* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BHAGULPORE | Neemah Kettah ... | Tola Kishan Jha *vs.* Raghu Nath Jha ... ... ... | 1861 | 20 | ..... | 20 | 57 | 37 | 186 | 218 | 27 | ..... | 27 | 20 | 191 | ..... | ... | 3 | 210 | ..... | ..... |
| | | Total ... | ... | 20 | ..... | 20 | 57 | 37 | 186 | 218 | 27 | ..... | 27 | 20 | 191 | ..... | ... | 3 | 210 | ..... | ..... |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | 94,017 | ..... | 94,017 | 2,08,255 | 1,14,208 | 6,494 | 79,097 | 32,553 | 90,483 | 1,23,036 | 36,202 | 2,10,512 | 14,199 | ... | 1,30,511 | 4,576 | ..... | 8,61,362 |

* No return has yet been received for this estate. The figures given in this statement have been gleaned from the correspondence in the Board's office.

## SECTION VIII.

### BHAGULPORE COURT OF WARDS.

MONGHYR.

358. *I. Gadi Sumaria.*—This estate consists of a small fractional ijmali share in the talook of the same name belonging to a lunatic named Salikram. It was placed under the Court of Wards in 1862 under Act XXXV of 1858. The surburakar of the Government estates in the district had charge of the collections on behalf of the ward, and was paid by a percentage on realizations. Nearly the whole property is let out to farmers on temporary leases.

359. The gross rental of the estate for 1874-75 was Rs. 863, the arrear demand amounted to Rs. 773, thus making a total realizable demand of Rs. 1,636. Out of this, Rs. 826 were collected, falling short of even the current demand of the year by a few rupees—a very poor result. The usual expenses of the estate amounted to Rs. 442, on account of management, maintenance, &c. This year a further sum of Rs. 500 was spent on account of the *sradh* ceremony of Salegram, the insane proprietor, who died on the 18th October 1874. This estate is not indebted. In a small joint estate like this nothing could be attempted separately in the way of improvement. The lunatic having died during the year the estate has since been released from the court's management.

360. *II. Chauthan.*—This also consists of small shares in a joint undivided estate, and was brought under management by order of the civil court dated 12th June 1871, under section 12, Act XL of 1858. The proprietor, Baboo Ram Adhin Singha, is a minor, now about 12 years old. The minor's estate has a separate manager.

361. The gross rental of the estate was Rs. 4,499, to which adding the arrears, the total realizable balance was Rs. 9,708, out of which Rs. 3,563 only were collected. Owing to the distress which prevailed during the year larger collections were not possible. The total expenditure of the year was heavy, it having amounted in all to Rs. 4,914. With the exception of the amount under the head "Law Expenses," all the other charges were usual and need no comment The heavy law charge was incurred for instituting a suit against Shunker Dutt Sing, uncle of the minor, to realize from him the money belonging to the estate misappropriated by him during the time of his management, before it had been placed under the charge of the Collector. The civil court dismissed the case on a technical ground without going into the merits. It has not been reinstituted, but has been referred, with the consent of Shunker Dutt, to arbitration.

362 This estate was heavily involved when the Collector took charge, so much so that portion of it had to be sold. With the exception of Rs. 3,000, the estate has no more claims against it. The balance is due under the zurpeshgee lease, and the matter is under inquiry.

The estate supports a pathsala. The minor is being educated at the zillah school of Monghyr. He is under charge of an aunt, and is a lad of fair abilities.

363. *III. Phulberia, 1st share.*—The estate came under the management of the Collector by order of the civil court dated the 1st September 1873, under the provisions of section 12 of Act XL of 1858. The proprietor, Pundit Shiva Prokash Misr, being heavily involved in debt, executed a deed of gift on the 30th July 1873 transferring all his property to his minor son, Baboo Rudra Prokash Misr, subject to the payment of all just debts. Subsequently, on the 7th August 1873, the mother of the minor presented a petition to the Judge requesting that the estate of her minor son might be taken charge of by Government. Whereupon the Judge directed the Collector to take charge of the estate in question. The transfer by deed of gift was made solely with a view to ensure Government care under an order from the civil court. The minor on his last birthday was nine years of age.

364. The estate, which embraces about 10,000 acres, is composed of shares in villages in Monghyr and Tirhoot. Most of it is held direct from Government in permanent settlement. It has 24 rent-free properties. Of a total rent-roll of about Rs. 24,000 a little over two-thirds comes from settled estates and the rest from rent-free lands. The manager is Moulvie Abdul Wahib, who was appointed at first to manage the minor's share and also a second share of the estate of which management was for a short period assumed under a misunderstanding. He now gets Rs. 75 a month for managing the minor's share. The affairs of the estate were in great confusion, and the manager has worked well in getting them into order. About a third of the estate is let on temporary lease; the rest, bearing rental of Rs. 15,647, is managed khas.

365. The demand of the year under report was Rs. 22,301, to which, adding the outstanding balances of preceding years, Rs. 29,669, the total would come, to Rs. 51,970. Out of this amount, Rs. 24,719 only, being a little more than the current demand, have been realized. The arrear balances are being inquired into.

As already stated, this estate is heavily involved. The debts amount to nearly two lakhs, including interest, and arrangements are being made to pay them off. Some of these measures are the proposed sale of a portion of the estate for Rs. 75,000, and the leasing of certain villages on the terms of an usufructuary mortgage, taking a zurpeshgee of Rs. 40,000 at 6 per cent. These arrangements are now on the eve of completion, and it is hoped that the already much confused affairs of the estate will to a certain extent be settled during the current year.

The minor is in charge of his mother, who gets Rs. 200 a month for his support. Arrangements for his education are not yet completed.

366. IV. *Phulberia, 2nd share.*—Owing to a misunderstanding charge was assumed for a few months of a share belonging to an uncle of the minor proprietor of the first share. It was released by order of the Board.

PURNEAH.

367. *Ranee Roushan Jehan's Estate.*—Ranee Raushan Jehan's estate comprises a portion of pergunnah Soorjapore, in the district of Purneah. In 1859, after some years of litigation, the estate, of which this is a part, was held under a decision of the Privy Council in two definite

PURNEAH.

shares; the first of 9 annas 8 gundas by Enayet Hossain, and the second of 6 annas 12 gundas by Ahmed Reza. With the former we have nothing to do. In 1870 Ahamed Reza died, leaving six sons:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Hyder Reza ... ... ... | By a wife named Afzulunissa, who had died before him. |
| 2. | Sufder Reza ... ... ... | |
| 3. | Ameer Reza ... ... ... | By his widow Raushan Jehan, who survived. |
| 4. | Asgur Reza ... ... ... | |
| 5. | Akbar Reza ... ... ... | |
| 6. | Dilwar Reza ... ... ... | |

The property of Ahmed Reza then became split up. Raushan Jehan obtained for her share 16 gundas and 2 cowries, and there was then left for the six sons 5 annas 15 gundas 2 cowries. An order of the Judge, passed under section 12 of Act XL of 1858, directing the Collector to take charge of Ahmed Reza's estate and infant sons after his death, was set aside by the High Court. The property of the two elder sons, consisting of 1 anna 18 gundas 2 cowries share in the estate, was placed under the management of their maternal grandmother, Mehurunissa, and that of the four younger brothers, consisting of 3 annas 17 gundas share, was placed under the charge of their mother, Raushan Jehan, who, in her own right, had inherited the 16 gundas 2 cowries share referred to above, and also 1 anna 13 gundas 3 cowries 1 krant and 2¼ dants share in the other portion of the estate which originally belonged to Enayet Hossein.

368. Raushan Jehan died on the 19th March 1874, and on the 10th June following the Judge passed an order, under section 12, of Act XL of 1858, directing the Collector to take charge of the share of the property belonging to the four minors, as shewn in the margin. This order was opposed by Hyder Reza, step-brother of the minors, who had attained his majority, and also by Kuberunnissa, mother of Raushan Jehan. Both these parties appealed to the High Court and obtained an order directing a further inquiry by the Judge. At this second inquiry the Judge adhered to his former opinion. A second appeal has been preferred, which is still undecided.

| As. | G. | C. | K. | D. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Their own share. |
| 0 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Their mother's share inherited from Ahamed Reza. |
| 1 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 2¼ | Their mother's share inherited from Enayet Hossain. |
| 6 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2¼ | Total belonging to the minors. |

369. Of the four minors, the eldest, Ameer Reza, died of fever and spleen on the 11th December 1874. The names and ages on 31st March 1875 of the three remaining minors are given below:—

| | Ys. | M. | D. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asgur Reza ... ... ... ... ... | 12 | 4 | 7 |
| Akbar Reza ... ... ... ... ... | 10 | 3 | 18 |
| Dilwar Reza ... ... ... ... .. | 6 | 4 | 29 |

Pergunnah Soorijapoor, a portion of which represents the late Ranee Roushun Jehan's estate, is perhaps the finest estate in the district of Purneah. The whole pergunnah covers about 700 square miles, and is situated on the north-east corner of the district, in the Kissengunge sub-division, bordering on Dinagepore and Julpigoree. The area of the minors' share under the management of the Collector is about 280 square miles. The estate has no peculiar natural features. The principal product is rice, both aughani and bhadoi. Putwa, or jute, is also grown in large quantities and exported to Calcutta through agents who have agency houses on the Mahanuddy.

370. The entire estate is held direct from Government. The manager appointed for the estate and the present guardian of the minors is Mr. Babonau, a gentleman who is well acquainted with zemindari matters in general and with this estate in particular, as he was employed some years ago by the owners to measure it with a view to get a butwarra effected. He draws a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, and also gets commission at 2 per cent. on all collections up to a lakh, and 1 per cent. above a lakh. The cost of establishment entertained under him is Rs. 394 monthly. This estate is a very troublesome and most difficult charge, it being a joint undivided property held in partnership with other persons, some of whom are in direct antagonism to the manager, whom they wish to supersede, and also owing to the estate being heavily involved and its affairs in utter confusion. The work hitherto done by Mr. Babonau has been well done, but this being the first year of the management of the estate, much time has been spent in putting affairs to right, inquiring into debts, defending suits, and providing funds for the most pressing claims.

371. The Collector has not been able to furnish full information regarding the management. He simply states that the whole of the estate is let in farm to different mustajirs, or guchdars, as they are called. A guch is a plot of land let on a lump sum, irrespective of area or crops, to a farmer who cultivates portion himself and lets out the rest to yearly tenants, not, as is the case in other parts of the district, for a share in the crop, but for money rental. He further states that "there is not in the office of the late Raushan Jehan any records of the ryots whatever. Everything is left to the mustajir, who may or may not be also a mustajir for the same guch under the other shareholders. Anyhow, he holds his right to collect from the ryots under a separate agreement from each shareholder."

The manager reports that the late Ranee during her lifetime collected her share of the rent from her mustajirs in many cases for three or four years in advance.

372. The jummabundi of the estate amounts to Rs. 1,76,000 in round numbers, from which deducting Government revenue, Rs. 88,667, and cost of collection and maintenance, Rs. 24,000, there remains an income of Rs. 63,333 to pay off a debt of nearly five lakhs and a half. Three courses are open to us, viz. (1) the raising of a loan, (2) the giving out the estate in putni, and (3) the selling of the share of an estate. None of these, however, can be adopted till the High Court has finally decided to keep the estate in the Collector's hands.

373. As regards debts due to the estate the Collector writes—

"I am not aware of any, except about two lakhs of rupees on account of mesne profits, interest, &c., cost decreed by the High Court in favour of the minors as due from their co-sharer of pergunnah Sujapore. The execution of the decree cannot be taken out pending the decision of the appeal in the Privy Council against the decision of the High Court in the original case. A proposal has been made and sanctioned for bringing a suit against one Yakin Ali, the late Dewan of Ranee Raushan Jehan, for accounts, but this is more with a view to obtain information necessary to enable us to meet claims which are brought against the estate by the numerous creditors than with any idea that anything will be found due to the estate. The Ranee during the time of her guardianship left her business matters entirely in the hands of this Yakin Ali. She lived mostly in Calcutta, was a woman of extravagant habits, and apparently was quite regardless of the means used to raise money so long as she was provided with it. Long leases have been given, their rents being paid in advance by the farmers, loans have been raised at heavy interest, and jewellery and clothes purchased on credit."

374. The three minors are at present under the care of their maternal grandmother, pending the result of the case now before the High Court.

# SECTION IX.

## ORISSA COURT OF WARDS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of District. | Name of Estate. | Names of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts other than rent. | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at close of year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to close of year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | WARDS' ESTATES. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuttack | Estate Haripa | Sri Charan Patnaik | 1874 | 868 | 287 | 1,155 | 3,123 | 1,968 | ..... | 6,360 | 3,982 | ..... | 3,982 | 1,189 | 2,378 | 108 | 3·4 | 2,163 | 867 | ..... | 1,888 |
| | Ditto Panimando | Radhabinod Basu | 1866 | 1,204 | 1 | 1,205 | 2,365 | 1,160 | 2,612 | 2,983 | 1,958 | 15 | 1,973 | 1 | 1,025 | 244 | 10·3 | 524 | 2,612 | ..... | ..... |
| | Ditto Indalow | Radha Syam Das | 1868 | 1,088 | 64 | 1,152 | 2,221 | 1,069 | 1,599 | 3,039 | 2,271 | 19 | 2,290 | 260 | 712 | 210 | 9·4 | 1,474 | 1,308 | 1,019 | ..... |
| | Ditto Gopalpore | Radha Krishna Das | 1864 | 451 | ..... | 451 | 899 | 448 | 160 | 1,090 | 944 | ..... | 944 | 87 | 138 | 101 | 11·2 | 392 | 247 | ..... | ..... |
| | Ditto Saralpore | Ram Krishna Patnaik<br>Lakshmedhar Patnaik<br>Sri Krishna Patnaik | 1867 | 2,631 | 261 | 2,892 | 4,721 | 1,829 | 1,322 | 7,701 | 2,769 | 76 | 2,845 | 1,680 | 4,932 | 587 | 12·4 | 864 | 1,250 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate Kunika | Raja Paddolabh Bhanj | 1864 | 20,408 | ..... | 20,408 | 94,230 | 73,822 | 14,413 | 1,57,678 | 79,569 | 1,276 | 80,785 | ..... | 78,169 | 4,350 | 4·6 | 40,564 | 29,877 | ..... | 2,94,525 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pooree | Estate Rorhung | Narayan Biddydhur Mohapathur | 1873 | 3,383 | 273 | 3,656 | 5,429 | 1,773 | 269 | 8,178 | 5,171 | 462 | 5,633 | 1,611 | 3,007 | 170 | 3·1 | 1,602 | 107 | ..... | 5,032 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balasore | Estate Katsahi | Radha Syam Patnaik | 1872 | 100 | ..... | 100 | 293 | 193 | 61 | 565 | 293 | ..... | 293 | 78 | 238 | ..... | ... | 161 | 93 | ..... | ..... |
| | | Total | ..... | 30,133 | 886 | 31,019 | 1,13,281 | 82,262 | 20,436 | 1,87,594 | 96,897 | 1,848 | 98,745 | 4,906 | 90,599 | 5,770 | ... | 47,744 | 36,361 | 1,019 | 3,01,445 |
| | ATTACHED ESTATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Class A.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cuttack | Nanpore* | Bidai Mussamut (deceased) | 1871 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| | Banpur* | Achut Pandah (ditto) | 1864 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class E.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pooree | Baligawan* | ..... | 1858 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 60 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class C.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Balasore | Chuck Salim | Aparna Dai | 1861 | 731 | ..... | 731 | 1,000 | 269 | 511 | 1,812 | 1,000 | ..... | 1,000 | 593 | 812 | ..... | ... | 178 | 661 | ..... | ..... |
| | | Total | ... | 731 | 3 | 734 | 1,002 | 270 | 516 | 1,814 | 1,002 | ..... | 1,002 | 595 | 812 | ..... | ... | 178 | 666 | ..... | ..... |
| | | GRAND TOTAL | ... | 30,864 | 889 | 31,753 | 1,14,283 | 82,532 | 20,952 | 1,89,408 | 97,899 | 1,848 | 99,747 | 5,501 | 91,411 | 5,770 | .. | 47,922 | 36,967 | 1,019 | 3,01,445 |

* Have since been escheated to Government.

## SECTION IX.

### ORISSA COURT OF WARDS.



375. *I. Haripa.*—The proprietor of the estate, Sricharan Patnaik, being a minor, the estate was brought under the Court of Wards under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, by orders dated the 3rd June 1874. The minor is now only three years old.

376. The estate is composed of several small mehals lying in different pergunnahs, viz. Benahar, Terun, and Khundi in the south-eastern part of the district. There is also a village in Balubisi in the central part of the district. Five entire estates and shares in ten estates, two entire makadami tenures and shares in two such tenures, and lakhiraj confirmed and resumed lands, make up the property. All these are temporarily settled estates and tenures, and are all under the direct management of the Collector. The estate is under the common managing establishment appointed for all petty estates in the district. This collecting establishment consists of a tehsildar on Rs. 50, with an establishment costing Rs. 49, and contributes for its maintenance at 8 per cent. on the gross rental.

377. No portion of the estate is let in perpetual or temporary lease; the whole is managed khas, as stated above, and the whole rental is derived from the direct settlement with the ryots. The financial results are summarised below:—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash balance from last year ... ... ... ... | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Received during the year ... ... ... ... | 3,982 | 7 | 0 |
| Disbursements ... ... ... ... ... | 3,174 | 10 | 1 |
| Cash balance at the close of the year ... ... ... | 807 | 12 | 11 |

378. The debts incurred by the deceased proprietor of the estate, together with interest and costs, amounted to Rs. 3,936, of which Rs. 2,048 was paid this year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,888. This is in process of liquidation, but the creditors do not seem to be in a hurry to realize, and there is difficulty in getting them to render their accounts. No improvements of any sort have yet been made in the estate; it is in fact hardly an estate at all, but a confused heap of small properties scattered all over the country, and having no tie beyond that of all being held by one man.

379. The minor is the adopted son of the late proprietor. He is at present under the care of his natural father, who has been appointed his guardian, and being an infant, has not commenced any studies.

380. *II. Panimando.*—This estate was brought under management under Regulation X of 1793, by orders dated 8th August 1866, the proprietor, Radhabinoda Basu, being a minor. His age is at present 11 years. It lies in pergunnah Suhang, zillah Cuttack, and its area is 1,813 acres, almost all of which are cultivated. It is temporarily settled, and consists of twelve villages, assessed at Rs. 2,365 for the year under report. They were all held under direct management of the Collector. The pergunnah Canoongo was formerly entrusted with the duty of collecting rents, receiving an allowance at the rate of 5 per cent. Since November 1874 the estate has been placed under the manager or tehsildar, who has recently been entertained for the management of all the petty estates under the Court of Wards in the Cuttack district.

381. The financial position of the estate is satisfactory, and there is no debt. A small quantity of waste land was brought under cultivation, which yielded an additional rent of Rs. 43. Nothing has been done for the establishment of schools or dispensaries, as the property is too small to support any such institutions. The minor is living with his uncle Kedarnath Mitter, and reading English in the Cuttack high school. The head-master reports that he is regular in attendance and diligent with his studies.

382. *III. Indalow.*—The proprietor of the estate, Radha Syam Das, being a minor, the estate was brought under the Court of Wards under Regulation X of 1793, by order dated 21st February 1868. The age of the minor is seven years.

383. The estate is situated in pergunnah Assrassor, in the centre of the district, and is chiefly rice land. The soil is rich alluvion. The property consists of a temporarily settled estate, and some lakhiraj resumed lands, all of which are under the direct management of the Collector. There was formerly a separate collecting establishment for the estate, which has been abolished, and the estate brought under the common managing agency, particulars of which have been given under Panimando. The whole estate is managed khas, and settlement is made direct with the ryots. The results are satisfactory, and the estate is solvent.

384. Besides the new cultivation of a small quantity of waste land which yielded Rs. 7, no other improvements were made in the estate, nor were any new crops introduced. Nothing has been done for the encouragement of education or the establishment of dispensaries, as the estate is too small to support any such institutions.

The minor is under the care of his grandmother, and is reading Ooriah at home.

385. *IV. Gopalpore.*—The estate was attached under Regulation X of 1793, by orders dated 19th March 1864; the proprietors were Radha Krishna Das and Radhagobind Das. The former is aged 16 years, and the latter died on the 18th November 1874.

386. It lies in pergunnah Benahar, in the southern portion of the district, and consists of paddy lands. Two temporarily settled estates make up the property, which is under the direct management of the Collector. There are no tenures in the estate. Since November last, the estate has been placed under the common managing agency noticed above. Settlement is made direct with

CUTTACK. cultivators. Its financial condition is satisfactory. No improvements of any sort have been attempted, and the property is too small to support any school or dispensary.

387. The surviving ward, Radha Krishna Das, is living in Cuttack under the care of his mother. He passed the vernacular scholarship examination held in November 1874, and was admitted into the Cuttack high school in January last.

388. *V. Saralpore.*—The proprietors of the estate being minors, the estate was taken charge of under Regulation X of 1793 by orders dated 9th January 1867. Their names are Ramkrishna Patnaik, Lakshmedhar Patnaik, and Sri Krisna Patnaik, and they are aged 17, 15, and 13 years respectively.

From the early part of the year correspondence has been going on regarding the release of this estate, which was ultimately sanctioned in Board's order No. 43A., dated 2nd March 1875. Collection of rent from the estate has been stopped since December last, and arrangements are being made to make over the estate to the elder minor.

389. *VI. Kunika.*—The proprietor of the estate, Raja Puddolabh Bhunj, is a lunatic, and the estate was made over to the Court of Wards under orders of the civil court, dated 17th December 1864, under Act XXXV of 1858. The age of the Raja is 41 years.

390. Kunika is situated on the coast of the Bay of Bengal, and its area is 395,781 acres, but a large portion of it is jungle and barren. It is a peshkush mehal, paying to Government a fixed tribute of Rs. 20,407-13-5 a year, and consists of rent-paying and rent-free lands. There are also a few tunki and lakhiraj resumed tenures.

391. The managing agency consists of one tehsildar on Rs. 100, with a collecting establishment costing Rs. 77. The tehsildar has been vested with powers of a Deputy Collector for trying rent suits arising within the estate, and has consequently been allowed an additional establishment of mohurirs, &c., costing Rs. 27 monthly. The result of this measure has hitherto been very successful. The tehsildar has exercised his powers judiciously, and to the satisfaction of the people. Almost the whole estate is held by mustagirs, small farmers, on temporary lease; only a small portion has been kept under direct management. The rental derived from the former portion is Rs. 85,167, and that from the latter Rs. 9,063. These mustagirs, however, are not the class of men so called elsewhere. They are the old village headmen, all residents of the villages which they hold, but who, by an old custom of the estate, enter into engagements for collecting the rents, and are paid by a percentage.

392. The financial condition of the estate is as follows:—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cash balance from the last year ... ... | 14,413 | 6 | 2 |
| Total receipts during the year ... ... ... | 80,785 | 12 | 4 |
| Total ... | 95,199 | 2 | 6 |
| Disbursements ... ... ... | 65,321 | 13 | 2 |
| Cash balance at the close of the year ... ... | 29,877 | 5 | 4 |

The estate has always been heavily involved. The debts amounted last year to Rs. 9,31,645, of which Rs. 5,70,024 have been paid, and Rs. 67,096 struck off, under Board's sanction, having been barred by limitation. The balance remaining to be paid is Rs. 2,94,525. The amount paid during the year is Rs. 26,955, and Rs. 20,000 has since been paid from the cash balance.

393. The recent settlement and introduction of the fixed and fluctuating rent-roll system will be a great improvement upon the old settlement, notwithstanding a nominal reduction of Rs. 9,693 caused thereby. In the old settlement many villages were assessed as if they were inhabited, whereas, in fact, they were not so, and the jumma of some villages were so heavy as to deter the mustagirs from taking them up. These villages have now been taken up on the reduced jumma, and an extension of cultivation may be expected. There has been a considerable increase in the jumma under Government management, it having risen from Rs. 60,923 to Rs. 94,230. Rs. 2,136 were spent in repairs and reconstruction of embankments during the year, and Rs. 240 paid for the maintenance of the Chandbally hospital. Nothing has been done for the encouragement of education, or in the way of establishing dispensaries in the wild tracts of Kunika, and no such measures can be taken until all the debts are cleared off.

394. Last year the Raja and his wife were brought to the town of Cuttack, where they are still living. The Raja was placed under treatment of the Civil Surgeon, and is reported to be a little better than before.

POOREE. 395. *Killah Rorhung.*—Was brought under the court of wards in August 1873, under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870: the proprietor, Niranjan Bidyadhur Mahapatra, being a minor, about 9 years of age. The area of the estate, which lies in the south of Chaubiskud, is about 8,436 acres, of which 7,800 are held direct from Government, 633 acres on temporary leases, the rest being either lakhiraj or held on permanent lease. The report contains only details of its financial condition, which may be gathered from the table.

BALASORE. 396. *Kismut Katsahi.*—A share of a joint undivided estate. On the death of the late proprietor, Mussamut Jema Dai, this estate was brought under management of the Court of Wards under section 12 of Act XL of 1858. The name of the minor is Radha Syam Patnaik, aged 16 years.

397. The estate is situated in pergunnah Kutsahi, and is a 6*a.* 8*p.* 2½*k*, share of a joint undivided property, whereof the entire area is 488 acres held direct from Government. The land produces rice only. The gross collection of the estate is Rs. 293, which, after the payment of Government revenue (Rs. 100), leaves a profit of Rs. 193 only, out of which Rs. 161 were expended for maintenance of the proprietor and payment of rate for office establishment. There was a debt of Rs. 460 against the estate when it first came under management. The whole was cleared off in the year 1873-74, by sale of an anna share of the property under the sanction of the Board.

Modun Mohun Patnaik, uncle of the ward, has been entrusted with the management of the property, and has discharged his duties as guardian and manager satisfactorily.

# SECTION X.

## CHOTA NAGPORE COURT OF WARDS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of District. | Name of Estate. | Name of Proprietor. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at beginning of year. | Total demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts other than rent. | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursement on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at close of year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | WARDS' ESTATES. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HAZARIBAGH | Estate Gawan ... | Toral Narain Singh ... | 1870 | 793 | 15 | 808 | 18,133 | 17,325 | 4,177 | 31,263 | 15,325 | 769 | 16,094 | ..... | 16,796 | 3,249 | 17·9 | 6,848 | 9,347 | 5,097 | 2,620 |
| | Estate Aska ... | Tekait Shis Narain Singh | 1872 | 146 | ..... | 146 | 2,004 | 1,858 | 158 | 3,215 | 1,649 | 138 | 1,787 | ..... | 1,566 | 223 | 11·1 | 1,491 | 65 | ..... | 9,339 |
| | Estate Jeridih ... | Bechittra Narain Singh ... | 1873 | 347 | ..... | 347 | 3,376 | 3,029 | 673 | 5,513 | 4,003 | 2,680 | 6,683 | ..... | 2,234 | 367 | 10·8 | 6,324 | 319 | ..... | 23,378 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate Dhanwar ... | Maharaja Ran Bahadoor Narain Deo. | 1864 | 8,564 | 4,071 | 12,635 | 40,125 | 27,490 | 30,110 | 63,865 | 33,863 | 14,298 | 48,161 | 1,239 | 32,834 | 6,352 | 15·8 | 45,367 | 3,968 | 30,624 | 5,657 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| LOHARDUGGA | Estate Deogan ... | Kishan Bakhsh Rai ... | 1864 | 2,071 | 37 | 2,108 | 22,685 | 20,577 | 5,561 | 52,965 | 21,009 | 8,264 | 29,273 | ..... | 26,074 | 3,872 | 17·0 | 17,867 | 10,912 | 49,646 | ..... |
| | Estate Chota Nagpore. | Pratab Udai Nath Sahi Deo | 1869 | 14,364 | ..... | 14,364 | 1,31,143 | 1,16,779 | 9,380 | 2,74,765 | 1,04,607 | 16,816 | 1,21,423 | ..... | 1,76,950 | 12,469 | 9·5 | 97,241 | 7,269 | ..... | 2,54,681 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MANBHOOM ... | Estate Nowagurh ... | Banwari Lal Singh ... | 1873 | 1,036 | ..... | 1,036 | 11,217 | 10,181 | 383 | 17,372 | 6,631 | 35 | 6,666 | ..... | 10,575 | 421 | 3·7 | 4,750 | 842 | ..... | 64,782 |
| | Estate Katras ... | Ganga Narain Singh ... | 1870 | 1,321 | ..... | 1,321 | 10,692 | 9,371 | 3,438 | 15,801 | 9,788 | 238 | 10,026 | ..... | 5,582 | 280 | 2·6 | 7,171 | 4,692 | ..... | 334 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate Supur ... | Hiteswar Dhahal ... | 1872 | 1,919 | ..... | 1,919 | 6,024 | 4,105 | 1 | 15,652 | 4,828 | ..... | 4,828 | 241 | 10,824 | 16 | 0·2 | 669 | 905 | ..... | 40,202 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SINGBHOOM ... | Estate Dhulbhoom. | Ram Chandra Dhal ... | 1867 | 4,267 | ..... | 4,267 | 40,092 | 35,825 | 18,896 | 43,929 | 38,470 | 17,543 | 56,013 | ..... | 6,719 | 1,620 | 4·0 | 53,220 | 15,803 | 98,829 | 21 |
| | | Total ... | ... | 34,828 | 4,123 | 38,951 | 2,85,491 | 2,46,540 | 62,697 | 5,24,340 | 2,40,173 | 60,781 | 3,00,954 | 1,480 | 2,88,588 | 28,869 | ... | 2,40,948 | 45,122 | 1,84,196 | 4,00,994 |

# CHOTA NAGPORE COURT OF WARDS—(*Continued.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of district. | Name of Estate. | Name of Proprietor. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at beginning of year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts other than rent. | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at close of year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to close of year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | ATTACHED ESTATES. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| HAZARIBAGH ... | 89 petty estates sequestered for debt. | ..... | ... | 2,922 | 4,190 | 7,112 | 46,630 | 39,518 | 1,865 | 55,057 | 41,842 | 2,870 | 44,712 | 1,792 | 3,53,468 | 595 | 1·2 | 37,671 | 738 | ..... | 2,50,685 |
| LOHARDUGGA ... | 156 petty estates sequestered for debt. | ..... | ... | 59 | 9,320 | 9,379 | 60,788 | 51,409 | 1,914 | 81,651 | 42,030 | 402 | 42,432 | 8,940 | 2,59,163 | 2,293 | 3·7 | 34,059 | 1,876 | ..... | 1,91,142 |
| MANBHOOM ... | 61 petty estates sequestered for debt. | ..... | ... | 7,597 | 5,113 | 12,710 | 44,348 | 31,638 | 1,069 | 70,759 | 22,076 | ... | 22,076 | 8,929 | 1,13,953 | 587 | 1·3 | 8,454 | 4,243 | ..... | 71,962 |
| | | Total ... | ... | 10,588 | 18,623 | 29,201 | 1,51,766 | 1,22,565 | 4,788 | 2,07,467 | 1,05,948 | 3,272 | 1,09,220 | 19,661 | 7,31,584 | 3,475 | ... | 80,184 | 6,857 | ..... | 5,14,009 |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | 45,406 | 22,746 | 68,152 | 4,37,257 | 3,69,105 | 67,485 | 7,31,807 | 3,46,121 | 64,053 | 4,10,174 | 21,141 | 10,20,172 | 32,344 | ... | 3,21,132 | 51,979 | 1,84,196 | 9,15,063 |

## SECTION X.

### CHOTA NAGPORE COURT OF WARDS.



398. I. *Gadi Gawan.*—The Gawan estate was under the orders of the Commissioner, dated the 22nd October 1870, brought under the provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 when Tekait Pakrem Singh died, and was succeeded in direct inheritance by his grandson, Tekait Toral Narain Singh, aged, on the 31st March 1875, 15 years 4 months and 9 days.

399. This is a ghatwali estate, being one of those that assisted the British Government in wresting Kurrukdiha from the Mahomedan power, and was settled in mokarrari with Tekait Permessur Singh in 1870. In the year 1840 Tekait Hidai Narain Singh, the lineal and direct descendant from Permessur Singh, died childless. His widow claimed the estate, but her right was disputed by Tekait Pokrun Singh, who was a lineal descendant of a younger brother of Permessur Singh. After many years of litigation Pokrun Sing was declared the rightful successor, and received possession of the property in 1861 as tekait.

400. The estate is situated in the north-west corner of the district, being bounded on the north by gadi Sutgawan and west by zilla Gya. The natural features of the country are bold and wild, being a mass of hills and jungles, fertilized by the river Sukodi and its numerous confluents, hill streams running through its greater length.

401. The estate consists of 228 villages, covering an area of 20,697 square miles, lying in a ring fence. Of these 78 have fallen out of cultivation. These latter are situated on the borders of the Gya district, and during the mutiny and for several years were so subject to raids from the Rajwars of Gya, who plundered the crops and carried off the cattle of the villagers, that these deserted *en masse.*

402. The staples of produce are rice, pulses of all kinds, wheat, barley, Indian corn and poppy; gram, linseed, mustard, and other oil-seeds, are grown. The jungles if preserved might in future generations give valuable returns, but at present there is little good timber to be obtained. The jungle products consist of lac, tusser cocoons, and catechu. The only known mineral is mica. The mines are, however, worked in a very ignorant and apparently wasteful manner.

403. The property consists of 150 villages and 78 deserted sites, and three villages held on temporary lease direct from Government. The *personnel* of the managing agency consists of a manager on Rs. 150, and a small establishment.

404. The management is efficient simply, the Deputy Commissioner thinks, because it was found impossible to carry out at once the orders of Government to bring the villages of the estate under khas tehsil, and because the leases which had already been given have not fallen in. The manager has been exerting himself to settle many of the deserted villages, and has induced some families of Sonthals to take up the deserted sites. To attempt to make ryotwari settlements with them will be tantamount to evicting them at once, for the Sonthals will not permit their lands to be measured, nor will they take ryoti pottahs. They will agree through their head manjhi to pay any sum that may be agreed upon mutually for the whole village; but rather than have their lands measured or take separate agreements, they will leave the village *en masse.* Where, however, there are no Sonthals, the manager had been gradually bringing the villages into khas tehsil for a time, and then leasing them temporarily to a farmer, after making settlements with the ryots.

405. Under the orders issued by Sir George Campbell, the manager had been keeping the villages the leases of which are falling in in his own hands, and the Deputy Commissioner feared we should have some trouble with the parties who were ousted of their farms, for many of these farms have descended in the family of the farmer for generations. The Member in charge has therefore been compelled to authorize a return to the old system of leasing in this, as in other Hazaribagh estates. It is the system which the people themselves prefer, and the farmers are men of their own class and resident in their midst, not speculators from without.

406. The estate has been efficiently managed by Moonshee Durga Prasad. Of the entire property, two villages have been let in perpetual leases and 162 on temporary leases, and 36 are managed khas, and the rest have been given by the minor's forefather to their relatives and Brahmins and others as maintenance allowance, *jagirdari* and *khyrat.*

407. The total demand of the estate was Rs. 38,263. Of this, Rs. 15,324-15-3 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,542 uncollected at its close. The total receipts of the estate, including the cash in hand from last year, were Rs. 20,271-10-11, and disbursements amounted to Rs. 10,924-2-11, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,346-14 unexpended at the close of the year. The total debt due by the estate was Rs. 27,782. Of this Rs. 25,042 have been paid off, and Rs. 4 reduced by compromise, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,620 for realization. Of this Rs. 884 are disputed, and the remainder, Rs. 1,736, under *kistbundi,* will be paid off at the rate of Rs. 752 per annum.

408. With reference to the debts due to the estate, Rs. 1,395 were due when its charge was assumed, and that Rs. 203 have accrued during the Government management. Of this Rs. 344 have been realized, Rs. 1,079 are bad and irrecoverable, and the balance of Rs. 175 is good and in process of recovery. Of the rent balance due (Rs. 15,542), nearly all is good.

409. During the year 1874-75 the manager erected a large bund, which has been well and intelligently constructed, which will enable him to bring some 200 beegahs under irrigation, besides providing good drinking-water—a great want for the residents of Gawan. He has also built six bunds in six other villages, which will all benefit the estate materially. The estate pays Rs. 16-10-8 monthly for the support of a middle class school at Gawan.

410. The ward is being educated at the Benares Wards' Institution. He is a healthy youth, stoutly built, and shewing all the physical features of his tribe, who now call themselves Soorujbunse Rajpoots, though originally they must have belonged to the Bhoonya race. His family consists of his mother and a widowed aunt, who live with him.

HAZARIBAGH.

411. II.—*Gadi Asko* was brought under the provisions of Act IV of 1870 (B.C.) by order of the Commissioner, dated 19th April 1872, on the demise of Tekait Indar Singh. The ward, by name Sobhnarain Singh, was 16 years and 10 months old on the 31st March 1875.

412. The property was settled in mokurrari in November 1780, A.D., with Tekait Surath Singh (from whom the ward is directly descended), on a jumma of Sicca Rs. 146-10-9, but now pays only a jumma of Rs. 146-0-7. There is nothing to shew how the jumma came to be reduced. The property consists of twenty villages covering an area of 13·96 square miles, and is situated towards the centre of pergunnah Kurrukdiha in an open undulating country, producing rice, pulses of various kinds, millets, and oil-seeds; poppy is also cultivated. No minerals have been discovered. Of the twenty villages which form this estate, one has been given on perpetual (mokarrari) lease, five have been leased on usufructuary mortgage, five are given in temporary leases, and the rest are at present managed khas.

413. The estate was found to be so deeply involved that it could not afford to pay any portion of a manager's salary. Moonshee Durga Prashad, the manager of the Gawan estate, therefore gives his services gratuitously in managing the estate, being assisted by a small establishment of two mohurrirs and a chupprasee at a monthly cost of Rs. 17. The financial state of this estate is very deplorable. The revenue from all sources does not exceed Rs. 2,100 per annum. After deducting the Government revenue, cost of management, road cess, and other charges (amounting to Rs. 500 per annum), the balance, Rs. 1,600, is not sufficient to pay the annual instalments due on a number of bonds executed by the father of the ward during his lifetime. When charge of the estate was assumed, Rs. 14,314 were found to be due to creditors, and during 1874-75 a further sum of Rs. 568 became due, making a total debt of Rs. 14,882. Of this amount Rs. 5,390 have been paid off during our management, principally through the exertions of Moonshee Durga Prashad, who induced some of the relatives of the ward to come forward and subscribe enough money to stop the mouths of the more clamorous and grasping of the creditors. He also compromised with some of the creditors, by which means the above debt was further reduced by Rs. 153. There is a balance of Rs. 9,339 still due. Of course, in this state of affairs it has been found impossible to do anything actively towards the improvement of the estate; all that could be done was to revise it, and endeavour to pay off the debts as fast as possible.

414. The young tekait was placed under the guardianship of his relation, the tekait of Kisgoh, who engaged a tutor to instruct the ward in the vernacular. In the month of August 1875, without any intimation being given to the court of wards, the ward was taken to Nowdiha, and married to the infant daughter of the tekait of Nowdiha. He returned from Nowdiha ill, and died in the beginning of September last. The estate will now pass to Pairag Singh, a cousin of the late tekait's, though the tekait of Nowdiha intends to claim it for his infant daughter.

415. III.—*Gadi Jeridih* was, by the orders of the Commissioner, dated 17th April 1873, brought under the Court of Wards under the provisions of Act IV of 1870 (B.C.) on the demise of tekait Khudnarain Singh, leaving an infant son, the present tekait, as his heir. This property is held direct from Government under a mokarrari lease dated 14th November 1799, granted to tekait Khemnarain Singh, on a jumma of Sicca Rs. 325. It now pays a jumma of Rs. 346-10-9 per annum.

416. The estate consists of 33 villages covering an area of five square miles, situated in pergunnah Kurrukdiha, and resembles in its general features and products gadi Asko. Like Asko, too, it is heavily involved in debt, and therefore could not pay the expense of a separate managing agency. It is managed by Mr. G. Tosco Peppé, the manager of Dhunwar, without remuneration, but assisted by two mohurrirs and two chupprassees. Of the 33 villages comprising the estate, one is given on a perpetual lease, three have been given as maintenance to junior members of the family, 23 are given on temporary leases, and six are held khas tehsil. The assets of this estate from all sources amount to Rs. 3,500 per annum. Deducting Rs. 850, the amount of Government revenue, cost of management, road cess, &c., leaves a net balance of Rs. 2,650 per annum. When the charge was assumed, the debts due from the estate amounted to Rs. 24,110. A further debt of Rs. 956 accrued during the year under report, and Rs. 5,059 are due for interest, making a total debt of Rs. 30,125 due by the estate, of which only Rs. 6,747 have been paid off. A debt of Rs. 810 was found to be due to the estate, Rs. 86 have been realized, Rs. 500 are bad and irrecoverable, the balance, Rs. 224, is under realization The gross rental of the estate, when charge was assumed, amounted to Rs. 2,334 per annum, but by careful management the rental has been raised to Rs. 3,376 per annum.

95a.—The young ward, by name Bichitra Narain Singh, was, on the 31st March 1875, aged 5 years and 7 months.

417. As in Asko, no attempt to make any improvement or to foster education could be thought of while the estate was so involved in debt. All that could be done has been done by bringing villages, as their leases fell in, into khas tehsil, making direct settlements with the ryots after measuring the holdings. There is a long minority before us, and it may be that by careful management we may be able to save the estate from sale. The family of the ward consists of his grandmother, mother, and a sister aged about 16, who ought to be married soon. The child is under the guardianship of its mother.

418. IV. *Dhunwar.*—The charge of this estate was assumed on the 24th December 1864, in accordance with the orders of the civil court passed under section 9, Act XXXV of 1858, dated 20th December 1864, the proprietor (Maharaja Ranbahadur Narain Deo), now aged about 51 years, being pronounced by the court a lunatic and incapable of managing his property. The present proprietor is a lineal descendant of Maharaja Modnarain Singh, who at one time ruled over the whole of pergunnah Kurrukdiha in Hazaribagh, and Seeor in zilla Gya, which together then formed zilla Kurrukdiha. It is said that there were 84 extensive ghatwali tenures held under Modnarain Deo, 38 of which were situated in pergunnah Kurrukdiha. At the time of the Mahomedan conquest Ali Verdi Khan drove Maharaja Modnarain Deo out of zilla Kurrukdiha, and put one Ekbal Ali Khan in his place. Modnarain Deo fled with his family to Ramgurh, and was protected by the Maharaja of Ramgurh. Ekbal Ali Khan while in power kept 17 villages for his own household expenses, and called them his *nankar* villages.

419. After the conquest of Ramgurh by the English in 1771, A.D., frequent and fruitless attempts were made to bring Kurrukdiha under the British Government, till 1775, when Girwar Narain Deo, the grandson of Modnarain Deo, brought his influence to bear, and induced some 28 of his feudatory ghatwals to join the side of the English. Ekbal Ali Khan was then driven out, and as a reward for his services the seventeen *nankar* villages held by Ekbal Ali Khan were given to Girwar Narain Deo rent-free in perpetuity. Girwar Narain Deo was dissatisfied with the reward made him, and tried hard to have the whole of pergunnah Kurrukdiha restored to him; but the Government found itself, bound to make direct settlements with the ghatwals, who had given either active or passive assistance in gaining the territory, and refused the Maharaja's request. However, in the year 1809 fifty-four villages, which had till then been held khas, and which had not been settled with the ghatwals and others, were settled in perpetuity with Maharaja Girwar Narain Deo, on a jumma of Rs. 6,334 per annum. The deed of settlement is very loosely worded, for after enumerating the *quddis* that had been settled with ghatwals, and the nankar villages given rent-free, it states that the rest of Kurrukdiha, consisting of fifty-four villages (named), is settled with the Maharaja. Taking advantage of this loose wording, the proprietors of the estate have now got possession, rightly, or wrongly, of some 355 villages scattered over the whole of pergunnah Kurrukdiha.

420. The father of the present proprietor, Maharaja Khan Narain Deo, died in 1828, leaving his son an infant. The estate was left in the hands of the two widows of the deceased, and so continued till the year 1864, when, learning how rapidly the estate was being ruined, and debt heaped upon debt by an irresponsible Dewan, the Collector moved the civil court to make an inquiry under Act XXXV of 1858.

421. Those villages of this estate which lie towards the centre of pergunnah Kurrukdiha are situated in an open undulating country interspersed with small patches of preserved jungle (*rokbawat*), while those towards the north of the pergunnah are situated in a hilly and jungly country with small patches of cultivation. The area of the estate, as shewn by Major Sconce's survey is 171·58 square miles. The principal crops grown are rice, pulses of different kinds, Indian corn (jinora and makai), murrooa, and kodoh; wheat, barley, gram, mustard, linseed, and poppy, are grown, but not to any extent. No minerals have been discovered.

422. The property consists of—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Khalsa | ... ... ... | 152 villages, including hamlets. |
| Nankar | ... ... ... | 189 ditto ditto |

One village in Gadi Jaria, and four in Gadi Morna, purchased by the estate before it come under the management of the Court of Wards.

Three Government villages in Hazaribagh held on temporary leases.

One permanently-settled village in zilla Patna, and held by the estate direct from Government.

One nankar village in Sonthal Pergunnahs purchased by the estate.

One held on perpetual lease from the proprietor in Gya.

One on temporary lease from the proprietor in Gya.

Two on usufructuary mortgage.

423. The manager, Mr. G. Tosco Peppé, receives a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem. He is assisted by an establishment costing Rs. 175 per mensem. This managing agency was perfectly efficient for the duties the manager was expected to perform when it was first appointed, but is insufficient for the extra work since thrown on the office by the orders of the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Campbell; and the Deputy Commissioner reports that a very large permanent increase must be made to the above establishment if the plan of *khas* management is insisted on. The farming system had prevailed in this district from time immemorial. With the exception of a few villages kept for the proprietor's own cultivation, every village was leased out for a term of five or six years; the general rule being to renew the lease to the former farmer on his consenting to pay a small increase on his former annual rental. This system was of course liable to abuse, for the ryot was left entirely at the mercy of the farmer, and in an over-populated country this might have led to great evils; but in a sparsely populated country, and among a primitive people, the Deputy Commissioner thinks that the farming system was of material benefit in many ways to the ryots themselves. It being to the interest of the farmer to increase the cultivation of his village, he was ready, when he had the means, to assist the ryots with money and materials. Moreover, many of his own relatives became ryots under him, and gradually the status of the farmer himself was increased, till he was looked upon as a *quasi* landed proprietor, and stood in a higher position in the world. The active and intelligent ryot had also a friend at hand to whom he could have recourse at a time of necessity without having to lose perhaps a week of his time in going to and coming from consulting the zemindar, and probably (from not being known to his proprietor) being refused the slight but material help he wanted at the moment.

424. In order not to alter the habits and customs of the people, the manager, when put in charge of the property, was directed, as leases fell in, to keep every year a few villages in his own hands and to make full inquiries regarding these villages, to measure the lands, make direct settlement with the ryots, and then to lease them either to the former farmer or some man of substance residing on the spot, who would give security to pay in the rent regularly; the farmer being allowed a percentage on the gross collections of the village, and to have the benefit of any extension of cultivation he might make during his tenancy. The managing agency was hard pushed even then to keep up to this standard of work, but still it did its work efficiently and well. When, however, the order was passed that the farming system was no longer to be recognized, and that no one was to intervene between the manager and the ryot, and that every village was to be taken into khas tehsil, the manager instead of making collections from some 450 farmers and perhaps the same number of ryots, had with the old establishment to make collections from some 10,000 ryots, and to keep all their accounts separately. Of course, among these there were many defaulters, and against them he was obliged to

HAZARIBAGH. proceed in the revenue courts, possibly, merely to find that the defaulter had absconded, or had no property from which he could recover the rent.

425. Unless a very large increase were made to the manager's establishment we must, if the khas system be insisted on, be prepared to see unrecovered balances yearly increasing in amount, and every year a large sum written off as incapable of realization; while many village improvements which a farmer would assist in making, and which he could urge the necessity of on the manager, will have to be left in abeyance, as the manager must remain at home to work at his desk in office. The Member in charge has under these circumstances recently permitted a return to the farming system, where resident leading men are ready to take such engagements.

426. The total demand of the year under report, as per column 12, table I of the annual return, was Rs. 63,865. Of this Rs. 33,863 were recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 29,268 at its close. The total receipts with the cash balance of 1873-74 amounted to Rs. 68,271-9 7. Of this Rs. 64,303-5-7 have been disbursed during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,968-4 in hand. There was a debit of Rs. 75,439 against the estate when its charge was assumed by the revenue authorities, and Rs. 450 have since been incurred, making a total debt due by the estate of Rs. 75,889. Of this sum, Rs. 49,109 have been paid off, Rs. 21,123 reduced by compromise, and the balance Rs. 5,657 is payable by annual instalments. There was an outstanding balance of Rs. 41,462, said to be due to the estate when its management was undertaken by the Court of Wards: Rs. 29,764 have since accrued during our management. Of the entire debt Rs. 41,119 have been recovered, Rs. 26,989 written off under orders, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,118 yet for collection.

427. In the course of the year 1871-72, Mr. Peppe suggested the embankment of a rivulet which runs past Dhunwar, drawing up plans of the neighbouring lands, and shewing that a large area of land might be brought under cultivation and irrigation. This scheme and the ground were examined by the Superintending Engineer, who proposed an extension of the embankment, and subsequently by the District Engineer, who suggested an even larger work. When work was wanted during 1874, orders were given that this embankment should be undertaken, and Rs. 22,397 were spent on it. The scheme however, has not been completed, the "bunding" of the rivulet itself not having been attempted, only the side retaining embankments having been erected. When completed the work will doubtless be of very great value, and bring a large area of land under cultivation as well as irrigation; but the cost will be very heavy, much more so than originally estimated or dreamt of. The Deputy Commissioner does not blame Mr. Peppé in any way for the expenditure already incurred. It was unavoidable at a time when there was a great pressure put on him, and he was obliged to find work and wages for those that flocked to him for work. But the cost of completing the bund will be very great. During the current year a survey of the estate has been begun, which will absorb all available funds for some time to come.

428. This estate supports a middle class aided school at Dhunwar and vernacular schools at Chutoo and Nowagurh at a monthly cost of Rs. 21. Attempts have been made to grow Carolina paddy, but without success. Mr. Peppé has established a large nursery for trees in the vicinity of the Maharaja's residence, and has planted out some hundreds of mahowa and other trees grown in the nursery, which will prove of great eventual benefit to the estate. Arboriculture is much wanted throughout the centre of pergunnah Kurrukdiha.

429. As a mass the tenantry live from hand to mouth, and are in debt to their mahajans. The relations between the landlord and tenant at present are not good. The discontinuance of the farming system raised nearly every man's hand in the estate against the manager, and it will take some time for this feeling to subside, for by cutting adrift all the farmers we have, so to speak, lowered their status in the eyes of their neighbours. Many of these men were the old amla, others the relations and friends of the Maharaja's family, and they all supposed that the manager is acting on his own ideas in depriving them of their means of livelihood and of their position, and many combinations have been formed against him accordingly. The Member in charge hopes matters will improve under his last orders.

430. The lunatic proprietor lives with his family at the gurh (palace) at Dhunwar, under the immediate guardianship of his Guru, Rughubuns Misr. His physical health is good, but his mental condition does not seem likely to improve. He generally flies and hides himself on seeing a European gentleman, but by tact and management Mr. Peppé has made friends with him; so much so that he comes to visit the manager frequently even when he has friends staying with him, but will not address any one but Mr. Peppé. The ward's family consists of his mother, his wife, two daughters, and a son born in December 1874.

LOHARDUGGA. 431. I. *Deogan.*—This estate was brought under the management of the Court of Wards under Regulation X of 1793 on the 1st of October 1864, under the authority of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore. The late zemindar, Baboo Harbaksh Rai, died in March of that year, leaving a minor son aged about two years. The minor is named Kishna Baksh Rai, and is between 12 and 13 years of age.

432. The estate is situated in different parts of Palamow, but the greater portion of it lies to the north and east of the district. It may be divided into four parts, viz. 1st, Chutturpore circle; 2nd, Nowa circle; 3rd, Juspore circle; and 4th, the circle of detached villages. The Chutturpore circle comprises, on a rough computation, an area of about 400 square miles, and consists of 315 villages. It joins the Gya district on the north at Maharajgunge, and on the east at Rohila pergunnah. It has Jupla on the west and Patton on the south, both in Palamow. The northern portion of this circle contains generally good lands, producing rice, barley, gram, and sugarcane, and is not so undulating and hilly as the southern portion, which is less productive. The southern portion, however, produces abundant til and cotton in good years. The river Bataney flows through the northern portion.

433. The second circle, as its name denotes, has Nowa, the residence of the minor, for its centre. It is bounded on the east, south, and west by other estates of Palamow, and on the north by the Chutterpore circle. It consists of 40 villages, and its area, by rough computation, may be said to be

50 square miles. The river Ginjai flows through this circle. The villages on both sides of this river are rich, producing bhadoi, khareef, and rabi crops. The remaining portion of the circle consists of hills and forests.

434. The third circle, or Juspore Burhi, is situated upwards of 40 miles east of Daltongunge. It adjoins Kanda pergunnah, in Hazareebagh, on the east; and on the west, south, and north it is bounded by other estates of Palamow. It consists of 19 villages, and its area may be estimated at 40 square miles. It is jungly and hilly, and the soil is not good; its chief produce being mukai, marwa, sanwan, til, and cotton.

435. The fourth circle consists of detached villages, some of which are fertile and others the reverse. There are 10 entire villages and several fractional parts of villages.

436. Three hundred and sixty-one villages of the Deogan estate, exclusive of hamlets, are held from Government under the permanent settlement on an annual revenue of Rs. 2,071; 18 as rent-free granted by the Maharaja of Palamow; three were obtained as a reward from an ancestor of Akhari Kali Charan of Sutgawan; and two villages and some shares in villages were purchased. Thus the whole estate is composed of 384 whole villages and shares of villages. Of these 233 villages and some of the shares in villages are leased to farmers; 41 are held "sir;" 21 paying money rents, 20 paying in kind at the rate of half the produce; two are given to the dulins for diet expenses; 15 are given out in mokurrari; 27 as jaghir; 27 as khairat; and 38 as maintenance allowance. The estate is managed by Baboo S. S. Banerjee, assisted by an establishment costing Rs. 87 a month. The Baboo has done remarkably good service during the pressure of the last two years.

437. The total collections for the year under review amount to Rs. 29,273 out of a total demand of Rs. 52,965. There is a heavy outstanding balance on account of rent at the close, and this is accounted for by the fact that the farmers and tenants had to repay a large sum on account of advances made to them in cash and grain, while they have for two years past had very short crops. Besides this the rabi crops, which have yielded a good harvest, have not yet been sold. A large portion of this balance will be realized before Bhado (August), with which ends the financial year of the people in this part of the country. The estate is not in debt. Government promissory notes to the value of Rs. 46,227 are held for the minor, besides a cash balance of Rs. 10,912 at the close of the year.

438. Under the present management a bhandar or granary has been built at Mendia, a central village; four wells have been dug at Daltongunge, Chillo, Mendia, and Sultani; another is in progress at Mendia. Small irrigation works have been executed at Mendia, Majholi, Chutterpore, Lovra, and Tendua; other irrigation works have been sanctioned, which will be taken in hand at once. A quantity of waste lands have been reclaimed at Chutterpore and Mendia, and more is under reclamation. Rs. 2,277 were spent on improvements during the year. Attention is about to be given to forest conservancy in the estate. There are two schools in existence, one at Chutterpore and the other at Sultani. The number of boys on the rolls on the 31st March 1875 were 21 and 12 respectively. The manager says he is doing all he can to make the people appreciate the value of education, but with little success.

The minor is being educated at the Wards' Institution at Benares.

439. During the early part of the year distress prevailed in the estate. The total amount expended under sanction of the Court of Wards in relieving it was Rs. 8,991-10-0. The greater portion of the amount was spent in the purchase of grain for advances and in loans. Rs. 1,094-3-0 have been recovered of the loans and Rs. 2,928-9-11 of the grain. The advance of grain proved of very valuable assistance to the tenants, enabling them to bring their lands under cultivation during the last season, which they could not have done otherwise. The season of distress has been succeeded by one of plenty, though the bhadoi crop did not yield a full harvest owing to excessive rain. All other crops yielded a luxuriant harvest for the first time during the last three or four years.

440. II. *Chota Nagpore.*—The following paragraphs are taken from a very full report upon this estate submitted by Mr. Webster, C.S., for 1873-74:—

"The Chota Nagpore estate came under the Court of Wards in consequence of the death of the Maharaja, Jaggernath Sahi Deo, by orders of the Commissioner dated 13th July 1869, under Regulation X of 1793, and is held in trust for his minor son, Protab Udai Nath Sahi Deo, now eight years of age. The whole of the estate is held direct from Government. It has been held by the family for generations, and I have had translated a statement * which I found amongst the old records purporting to be an account of the origin of the race, and containing a list of successive Rajas.

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* *Translation of the Kursinama of the Chota Nagpore Raj Family, submitted to the Governor-General of India by* MAHARAJA DRIPNATH SAHI DEO,—*dated Bysack Bodi 1st day, 1844 St., corresponding with* 1794.

BETWEEN the end of the Dawapar and beginning of the Kolu ages Raja Parichit was bitten by a snake called *Tokchuk*, and died in consequence. Janmajoi, the son of Raja Parichit, began to perform a ceremony, called *Surpajugy*, for the purpose of sacrificing the snakes, his father's enemies. On this the snakes, being attracted by the incantation, came to the side of the altar, and jumped on the pile of fire. There were eight principal snakes, however, who escaped wherever they could, and saved their lives. Of these one snake, named *Pandarika*, fled to Benares. Benares is built upon the sceptre or *trisool* of Shiva, and is therefore not on the earth. Pandarika therefore remained at Benares, having disguised himself as a Brahmin boy. A Brahmin who used to teach some boys kept the boy with him, and he, in company with the other boys, began to learn the *Shasters*, &c. As he was a well accomplished boy, and more intelligent than the other boys in the school, the master was very much pleased with him, and got him married to the daughter of a Brahmin who lived in Benares. Soon after Pandarika's wife became pregnant, and sitting besides Pandarika, who was sleeping with his mouth open, she saw that he had a double tongue. She thought in her own mind that this was an unusual occurrence in mankind, as men generally have only one tongue, and when he awoke she asked Pandarika to explain this wonder about his double tongue to her. Pandarika tried to stop her, but she insisted on knowing, and at last he said that if she would go with him to his native country he would tell her the story about his double tongue. She agreed to go, and they accordingly left Benares, and a few days after arrived in Sothiambe, the woman being then seven months gone with child. They sat down under the shade of a Pandur tree in the village of Rarha, in the Sothiambe pergunnah, and there the wife asked her husband about his tongues, as they had arrived on the border of his country. On this the Brahmin Pandarika tied a handkerchief over his wife's eyes and proceeded to change himself into a huge snake. He then said,—"Open your eyes and look at me; I am a snake, and here are my tongues." On seeing him the woman was very much astonished and frightened, and at that same moment gave birth to a boy and died. The snake made a shelter of his *phana* (hood) to shelter the boy. At that time some of the poor people of Sothiambe went into the jungle, just where the child was, to cut wood. On seeing the people coming the snake disappeared. The men saw the child crying, and some of them saw the snake also; they therefore concluded that the child must be divine, as the snake had been watching it. They gladly determined to take the child home with them, and to bring him up, in hopes that he would benefit them in future. Thus, looking forward hopefully to the future, they took the boy away with them. There was a Kanoujea Brahmin called Doobay at that time living at Konke, close to the village where the wood-cutters lived. The latter brought the child to him, and related all that had happened

LOHARDUGGA.

in the jungle, and also the history of the child. Having heard all the facts, Doobay took the child to support him, and a few days after gave him the name of Phanmatook Rae. At that time Nagpore was a dense jungle, inhabited here and there by Munda and Kols. Doobay thought that as there were no kings in the country, and as Phanmatook Rae was of divine origin, that it would be advisable to make him Raja, and the country would get quietly settled. Doobay invited all the Mundas, Mankis, and Buinhars to come together, and expressed to them his wish that Phanmatook Rae should be made Raja. Every one was willing, and, agreeing to the proposal, they all began paying their respects to the new king. Phanmatook Rae thus became Raja, and took possession of Ramghur, Gola, Palani, Chandgurrah, and from Tamar to Bunta Hazam Khersawa, from Tori to Mankerri, and Burweh. At that time there was no Raja except Phanmatook Rae. The Raja and Doobay began to reign uninterruptedly. There was no one to attend to the office but one Bhowray Paurre Kyesth, who came from the western district in search of a situation, and was placed in charge of the *dufturs*. His family are still in the service. One night a god (*Surja*) in Sothiambe appeared to the Raja in a dream whilst he was asleep, and told him that there was a Sakaldepi Brahmin named Jonardon, who lived in pergunnah Muggu, with whom the god was much pleased, and that it would be well for the Raja if he brought this man in to perform *pooja*. On this the Brahmin was brought in by the Raja's orders, and entrusted with the duties connected with the worship of *Surja*. This Brahmin was afterwards employed as purrohit, and his family still holds the post of purrohit. A few days after Doobay, the Raja, the Paurre, and the Purrohit, these four determined to make some sort of arrangements for the marriage of the young Raja Phanmatook Rae. Doobay went in search of a suitable girl, and arriving at Pachete met with the Raja of that place, and told him about the intended marriage of the young Raja Phanmatook Rae, and his whole history. The Raja of Pachete was willing that his daughter should be married to the new Raja, but he inwardly disbelieved the story told by Doobay, and therefore said as follows :—"If the story you tell me is true Doobay, then I shall give my daughter in marriage to Raja Phanmatook Rae, but you must take my purrohit and shew him the snake that you talk about, and he will then be an eye-witness of the truth of the story you have told me." According to the Pachete Raja's orders, Doobay returned to Nagpore with the Raja's purrohit, and went to the banks of the tank near Surja's temple. Doobay told the Pachete purrohit that the snake he had spoken of lived there, and that he had better shut one eye and look with only one. The Pachete purrohit accordingly shut one eye, and Doobay called loudly on the snake. Some thick vapour came out of the water from the centre of the tank, and the hood of a snake appeared shining like the sun. The purrohit believed and lost the sight of the eye he looked with; and seeing the snake, he afterwards returned to his own country, and explained fully to the Pachete Raja all that he had seen. The Raja was much astonished, and was then willing to give his daughter in marriage to Phanmatook Rae. A few days after Doobay again started from Nagpore, having been sent by the Raja of Nagpore, who was anxious to know the origin of the Pachete Raja family. Doobay went accordingly and told the Pachete Raja that he had been sent to inquire as to the origin of his family. The Raja replied,—"We are descended from the cows (*gou bansha*); come with me to the Jhalda Hills. As I was satisfied with the origin of the young Raja Phanmatook Rae, so will you be satisfied when you see how strange our origin is." So saying, the Raja went to the Jhalda Hills with Doobay, and called the cows, who made a noise on the hills. Doobay believed, and the Pachete Rajas therefore have the name of Sikbor. Doobay then returned to Nagpore, and told Raja Phanmatook Rae all he had seen; and the marriage having taken place, both Rajas became friends. The Mankis and Mundas remained subject to the Raja. After this the Keonjhur Raja made a claim against the Nagpore Raja; but with the assistance of the Pachete Raja, Phanmatook Rae raised an army and brought the country under subjection. He reigned over Banta, Hazam, Kheswa to Baden, Ramghur, Chandgurra, Gola Palani, Tori to Mankeroe, and Burweh. There have been fifty-seven generations from Phanmatook Rae; as follows—

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Phanmatook Rae | reigned | 98 years. | 30. | Jae Coran | reigned | 38 years. |
| 2. | Mukut Rae | " | 55 " | 31. | Go Coran | " | 18 " |
| 3. | Ghat Rae | " | 41 " | 32. | Hurri Coran | " | 31 " |
| 4. | Mudon Rae | " | 53 " | 33. | Shiva Coran | " | 38 " |
| 5. | Protab Rae | " | 27 " | 34. | Baynoo Coran | " | 27 " |
| 6. | Kundrap Rae | " | 38 " | 35. | Rayenoo Coran | " | 28 " |
| 7. | Udae Mone Rae | " | 25 " | 36. | Tehulu Coran | " | 30 " |
| 8. | Jae Moni Rae | " | 29 " | 37. | Seo Das Coran | " | 16 " |
| 9. | Siree Moni Rae | " | 35 " | 38. | Udae Coran | " | 50 " |
| 10. | Phani Rae | " | 46 " | 39. | Birupa Coran | " | 18 " |
| 11. | Sahudeo Rae | " | 22 " | 40. | Protap Coran | " | 18 " |
| 12. | Ganda Rae | " | 15 " | 41. | Chattra Coran | " | 27 " |
| 13. | Hurri Rae | " | 38 " | 42. | Beerat Coran | " | 5 " |
| 14. | Guzrai Rae | " | 26 " | 43. | Pankatho Coran | " | 11 " |
| 15. | Sundra Rae | " | 8 " | 44. | Boyree Sal | " | 18 " |
| 16. | Mukund Rae | " | 18 " | 45. | Durjan Sal | " | 38 " |
| 17. | Udae Rae | " | 57 " | 46. | (Name omitted.) | | |
| 18. | Kandon Rae | " | 46 " | 47. | Madhu Kor Sahae | " | 15 " |
| 19. | Magan Rae | " | 39 " | 48. | Deo Sahae | " | 37 " |
| 20. | Jaggan Rae | " | 16 " | 49. | Ram Sahae | " | 25 " |
| 21. | Muhon Rae | " | 58 " | 50. | Rughoonath Sahae | " | 60 " |
| 22. | Raj Ghat Rae | " | 36 " | 51. | Jadunath Sahae | " | 18 " |
| 23. | Chandra Rae | " | 27 " | 52. | Shibnath Sahae | " | 9 " |
| 24. | Amuro Rae | " | 37 " | 53. | Udaenath Sahae | " | 7 " |
| 25. | Sreeputty Rae | " | 28 " | 54. | Sham Sunder Sahae | " | 5 " |
| 26. | Jogandha Rae | " | 7 " | 55. | Bolaram Sahae | " | 3 " |
| 27. | Nipendra Rae | " | 43 " | 56. | Muninath Sahae | " | 14 " |
| 28. | Bhim Coran | " | 34 " | 57. | Dripnath Sahae | " | 26 " |
| 29. | Joss Coran | " | 48 " | | | | |

"The Rajas of Chota Nagpore originally laid claim to sovereignty over Palamow and Ramghur, but these claims have long since been disallowed, and the estate is now only co-extensive with the sudder sub-division of the Lohardugga district, and contains an area of 7,784 square miles, comprising 3,819 villages, with a population of 870,604 souls.

"The greater portion of the estate lies on a plateau formed by a western spur of the Vindhyan range, rising to an average height of 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and the northern central portion of which plateau is probably the only part of the estate which was originally directly subject to the Maharaja of Chota Nagpore, while the southern part and the slopes of the hills leading down to the plains and the lands below the ghâts were held by semi-independent petty Rajas and Ghatwals, some of whom were only reduced to allegiance and compelled to pay rent to the Maharaja after the country had been taken over by the British Government.

"The two portions of the estate differ in physical aspect, soil, and population. The northern and central portion of the plateau is a well cultivated and gently undulating plain with but little jungle, while here and there irregular masses of bare black rock rise to a height of from 100 to 300 feet.

The soil of the low rice land is a hard stiff clay, which, though not very fertile, its produce not averaging more than tenfold of the seed sown, has this advantage, that it is so retentive of moisture that even in years when the rainfall is abnormally short and scanty, the outturn does not fall much below the average. The soil of the high land, called 'daur,' is a red gravelly soil, far from fertile, which, when well manured, gives fair crops of early rice, urid, and sirgujah. On the land near the villages, small crops of makai and mandua are grown, and sometimes a little wheat and sursu. The population of this part of the country is chiefly Oraons.

"On the slopes of the hills and in the pergunnah of Tori there are still considerable tracts of forests. The soil is loose and porous, and it is therefore only by the system of embankments that the low rice lands can be successfully cultivated. The soil of the high lands is a light friable mould, and as the people are enabled by the extent of the forest lands to keep large herds of buffaloes and cattle, they manure the high ground near the villages, and grow on it splendid crops of 'makai,' 'mandua,' and 'sarsu,' while in the forest clearings they sow cotton and 'chana,' from which they also get a good return.

"Except in the pergunnah of Tori, measurement of lands by beeghas is not in force on this estate, the unit of measurements being anna, powa, kharee, kat, band, or patti, varying in different parts of the country. The most determinate of these is the kat, which is supposed to be the quantity of land which can be sown by one kat or katcha maund of dhan, but it necessarily varies with the quality of land sown; all the other measures are perfectly indeterminate. The size of the powa ranges in different villages from 2 to 10 kats, but even in the same village a powa held by one man is often double the extent of that held by another, the quality in both cases being the same.

"*Table of measurements.*—1 bhari = 8 khari = 32 powas = 64 kawa = 128 kani = 128 annas = 256 kanwa.

"The tenures on which lands are held by ryots are 'chatisa,' 'utakar,' 'murlachatisa,' 'ariot,' and maswar.' Chatisa is generally held by a resident ryot, and consists of his house, a piece of land called chirabari lying near the village, one powa of

low rice land, and from 8 to 25 kats of high land. In many villages two powas of low rice land are included in one powa of chatisa, one powa being called 'matha' and the other 'latha,' while in some few villages three powas are so included; and in one instance a man was found holding one powa of 'matha' and six of 'latha.' The 'utakar' powa contains only one powa of 'dou' or low land, and that generally of an inferior description. It is usually considered that no right of occupancy can be obtained in 'utakar,' and the tenure (as its other name 'balkat' implies) is similar to the utbandi holdings of Nuddea. 'Murila chatisa,' *i.e.*, chatisa shorn of its appendages, also consist solely of dou land; but the peculiarity of this tenure is, that though in reality the same as utakar, it pays, as will be shewn in a later paragraph, the same rent as chatisa, perhaps because it is considered to confer a right of occupancy. Ariot, also called sajjote or baibulla, is terraced rice land lately brought into cultivation. The man by whom it is reclaimed has always a right of occupancy in it, and holds it rent-free for three years, and at half-rent for the three succeeding years, and indeed in most parts of the estate for ever; but in some parts, after the first six years, he pays full rent at utakar rates. 'Maswar' ryots, who hold high land in excess of the amount included in their chatisa, pay one kat of dhan for each kat sown, and twice the amount sown of goondli and chana; instead of payment in kind, four annas per kat is sometimes charged; but whether taken in kind or money, these payments come under the head of 'maswar.' All the above tenures form the 'rujhas,' or rent-paying portion of the village.

"In almost every village some land is cultivated by the proprietor or lessee, and is called 'majhas.' As 'rujhas' is probably 'raja-angs,' or Raja's share, so 'majhas' may be 'manjhi angs,' or share of the headman or Manjhi; and no doubt this is the land which was originally held free by the founders of villages, while the whole of the 'rujhas' rents went to the zemindars.

"In addition to these various tenures there are the Buinhari tenures, so common in the upper plateau of Chota Nagpore. What were the original rights and duties of the Buinhars is not known; they now hold their lands either rent-free or at half rents. They are required to give the usual 'begaries' given by common ryots, and are in addition obliged to carry burdens for the zemindars within the limits of the estate for fifteen days in each year. These tenures are hereditary, and have lately been held to be transferable, which probably they originally were not. Among the Buinhars we find the remnants of the old village system. We have the *moonda*, or headman, the *mahtona*, or collecting officer, and the *pahan*, or minister of the village gods. A few years ago an attempt was very generally made by the illaquadars and lessees to deprive these Buinhars of their privileges and make them pay full rents, resulting in much ill-feeling between landlord and tenant. This ill-feeling has been considerably mitigated by the Buinhari Act; but it is to be regretted that this Act is so slow in its operation as to allow time for the maturing of false claims, which are therefore more likely to succeed; and when one has so succeeded, others are sure to be put forward, and it is feared that a habit of untruthfulness is thus being fostered among the Kols.

"Except in Tori, rents on this estate are very low, ranging in villages under our direct management from Re. 1-12 to Rs. 6 per powa chatisa, and from 1 Re. to Rs. 6 per powa utakur. In illaquadari villages, however, rents are sometimes as high as Rs. 9 for chatisa and Rs. 8 for good utakur land per powa. Utakur rents are generally lower than chatisa, but the relation between them is apparently most arbitrary. For instance, in the village of Senha, where the system of lathmatha prevails, the rate for chatisa is Rs. 5 per powa, while some of the utakur land, much inferior in quality to the chatisa, pays Rs. 6. Within four miles of Senha is the village of Rampore, where there is also lathmatha. Here the rent for chatisa is Rs. 4, and for utakur land of good quality Re. 1-4 per powa. But the rent of murila chatisa is still more incomprehensible. In Lohardugga men have offered to pay chatisa rent, *i.e.*, Rs. 5 for utakur lands now paying Re. 1-4, if the manager would consent to its being called 'murila chatisa.' Surely this is scarcely to be explained by the doubtful title to right of occupancy which this tenure confers. I say doubtful, for though under the custom of the country a right of occupancy attaches to all chatisa tenures, Act X of 1859, which is supposed to be in force here, only admits such a right after twelve years' uninterrupted possession. In addition to money rents, ryots who hold chatisa pay what are called here 'abwabs,' or 'rukmats,' *i.e.*, rents in kind of fixed amount, which are levied by powa or by house, and which generally consist of one seer of cotton, one seer of mohua or curranj-oil, one or two hundred bundles of grass, and a few pailas of urid. Besides these abwabs, chatisa ryots are bound to give begaries or forced labour to the zemindar of their village, and to help them in cultivating his mujhas lands.

"Of late years the ryots have been harassed by undue exaction of begaries, but as the Buinhari Commissioners have limited the amount of labour due from Buinhars to three days' ploughing, three days' hoeing, three days' planting, and three days' reaping, other ryots will naturally refuse to give more begari labour than the Buinhars. The amount of begari which the illaquadars and lessees under the late Maharaja have for some years past been accustomed to exact has been, in my opinion, the chief reason for the rate of rents in many villages having remained so long unchanged, for they have preferred to increase their profits by extorting additional labour rather than by enhancing the rents. This was especially the case in the villages held direct from the Maharaja or the Maharani, as by keeping the money rents low the lessees, who were seldom changed, were enabled to get a renewal of their leases at very slight advances on their former engagements.

"Another reason for the rents remaining low is that the Maharaja was accustomed every few years, when he wanted money, to call for 'madat' from the illaquadars and the ryots of the ticcadari and khalsa villages. *Madat* is a contribution amounting sometimes to more than 25 per cent. of the rental. It was levied twice during the six years immediately preceding the Maharajah's death, and his widows levied it in 1873-74 in some villages. It was also usual for the Maharaja to advance a few rupees to each of the khalsa villages, and to get from the ryots per each rupee 4 maunds of rice, 3 kats of jatengi, 4 kats of urid, 13 pailas of ghee, and so on.

"The High Court have held that Act X of 1859 extends in its entirety to this estate, whereas the Board of Revenue have ruled that only the spirit of the Act applies; but even in this modified form it is, I think, utterly unsuited to requirements. It was apparently extended either in ignorance or forgetfulness of the fact that the Regulations relating to the permanent settlement did not apply to this district. The correspondence preliminary to the permanent settlement clearly shews that the revenue payable by the Maharaja was fixed in perpetuity, but that in no other way did his estate come under the settlement, and this was admitted some years after by the Board of Revenue, who directed that part of this estate should be put up for sale for arrears of revenue. But on the Collector of Ramghur reporting that the estate was especially exempted by proclamation of the Governor-General from the operation of the permanent settlement, and that therefore no sale could be enforced, they admitted the validity of his reasons and rescinded their orders. This estate and the illaquadars have not had, therefore, the opportunity given to them which was afforded to the zemindars of Bengal, for commutation of cesses; yet in the case of Urjun Sahu the Judges of the High Court ruled that cesses were not recoverable, and they would undoubtedly rule that under the rent law neither could the specific performance of begaries be enforced, nor commutation for it be awarded. Yet begari is undoubtedly a portion of the rent. Were the local courts to follow implicitly the ruling of the High Court, the estate and its illaquadars would lose a large portion of their profits from the land. We shall also find it impossible to enforce madat and dadni, and as we shall exact less begaries than the ticcadars used to do, we are in all fairness entitled to enhance the money rent of the ryots.

"Under Act X of 1859, if strictly interpreted, it would be almost impossible to get rents regularly enhanced. In many villages the ryots will be able to shew payments at unvaried rates for more than twenty years, and as we shall often be unable to prove any change before that period, the ryots will be entitled to hold at fixed rents; yet we know almost for certain that in nearly every village rents have been changed since the permanent settlement. It is impossible that in an estate which was at that time so inaccessible and liable to inroads of the Mahrattas, rents could have been as high as they now are, and indeed we find officers many years after that time remarking on the general and great rise in rents in this estate, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 9 per khari. Rents as low as Rs. 9 per khari are current in few villages now.

"Even if we succeed in proving a change of rent, it will be difficult to enhance. The powa being indeterminate in extent, we can scarcely say that the rent paid by a ryot is lower than the rate paid by the similar ryots for the same amount of land. We can certainly not plead that the amount of land held by him is greater than that for which he previously paid rent; so the only ground of enhancement possible would be that on the score of an increase in the value of produce. Though we might succeed in this, we should not be able to equalize the incidence of rents, without which a settlement is worth little. Besides, no allowance could be made for the loss caused by the abolition of madat, dadni, and abwabs generally.

"I am therefore of opinion that a special law should be passed for this estate; that under it the zemindars might petition to have a village measured and rents settled; and that in settling the rents the officer exercising jurisdiction should take into consideration the amount of madat which used to be paid by the village, the amount of the abwabs, the increased value of produce since the last determination of rent, and amount of begari which used to be exacted, and generally all circumstances affecting the fair rate of rent. It would be necessary to define the rights of the various ryoti tenures; and it is proposed that chatisa should be held to carry with it a right of occupancy independently of the length of time during which the ryots had held it; that this tenure should be hereditary within a limited circle, but not transferable, as, except in one or two villages like Lohardugga and Chutia, such tenures are not held to be transferable; and even in those villages the Maharaja had always refused to admit their transference.

"The zemindar should be allowed to increase at his pleasure the rents in utakur lands, the holding of which should give no right of occupancy. Rents once fixed for chatisa lands should not be liable to change for a lengthened period. The remarks on the subject of the rent law apply particularly to the northern central portion of the plateau in which most of our khalsa villages are situated. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the tenures in the south, and in the large jaghir holdings, to be able to say how far my propositions would be applicable.

"*Boundary disputes.*—I can call to mind more than twenty unsettled disputes as to boundaries between our khalsa villages and those of neighbouring illaquadari, and I have no doubt that on a strict inquiry many more would crop up. We are to some extent in the position of a zemindar taking possession of a newly-acquired estate; neither the manager nor his subordinates

LOHARDUGGA.

are personally acquainted with the boundaries of the villages which have lately come under our khas management, and the neighbouring illaquadars have seized the opportunity thus offered and put forward claims to lands which were formerly disputed, and which had long ago been included within the limits of our villages. This is one cause of the boundary disputes; but there is another which will be constant in its operation. Population has of late years greatly increased and presses on the land; so that land which not long ago was but worthless jungle is now being cleared and brought under cultivation. Where there is space of jungle between two villages, there is generally no very defined boundary; but when the cultivation begins to extend, both sides lay claim to what was formerly neutral ground, and the dispute drags on for years, first one party and then the other being in possession, and often ends in bloodshed. I think it would be a great thing for the estate, and would tend to the general tranquillity of the district, were a general revenue survey to be made.

"*Collections.*—Jaghirdari tenures here do not, like those in Bengal, confer a permanent transferable interest. They are all liable to resumption on failure of heirs male of the grantee. It is questionable whether they were originally alienable, but many of them have been alienated through the Maharaja always demanding nuzuranah before he confirmed these transfers, and he generally did so by giving a fresh jaghir sunnud to the transferee. In cases, however, where no such confirmation has been granted, we find some difficulty in collecting our rents, and it might be made almost impossible for us to get them in. Suppose a jaghirdar whose rent is Rs. 100 per annum gives a mokurrurree of his tenures to a third party for a sum of money, reserving only a rent of Rs. 50, how are we to collect our rent? If we sue the original jaghirdar, we shall get a decree; but as he has no property, we can realize nothing from him: we cannot sell the jaghir, as he has no permanent interest in it: if we attach the jaghir in the Political Department, the transferee will come forward and tender his Rs. 50 per annum, and urge that that is all we are entitled to, as we can only attach the right and interest of the jaghirdar, not the actual jaghir. This is an exaggerated case; but there are jaghirs which have been alienated, and rents lower than those payable to us reserved, and in such cases I do not see how we are to collect our proper rent.

"*Nuzuranah.*—In an inquiry made by the Deputy Commissioner in 1834 as to the abwabs claimed by the Maharaja, he stated that he was entitled to nuzaranah, or fine, from all illaquadars on their succession to jaghir. This statement was borne out by the chief illaquadar, who was examined on oath; but I can find no orders allowing or disallowing the claim. It was, however, undoubtedly collected in many instances by the Maharaja. The fine on succession to some of the larger fiefs, such as choreya, pittorin, and jherria, is a fixed amount, but in other cases it is not so fixed. I doubt, however, whether we shall be able to enforce our claim in a court of law, though in some of the Government estates in Singbhoom a similar fine on succession is taken, and I have no doubt that we are equitably entitled to collect it, as it was originally held by the Board of Revenue that the Maharaja had a right on the demise of a jaghirdar to resume his jaghir, or resettle it with his heirs at an increased rent. It is probable that the Maharaja finding this impracticable compromised the question by taking the nuzuranah and letting the heirs have the jaghir at the old rent.

"*The arrangements for collection of rent.*—The collection of rents was made by three tehsildars, each of whom had a mohurrir under him, having their head-quarters at Lohardugga, Bhurno, and Domah, and one mohurrir at the head-quarters division at Ranchi. The collection circles of these tehsildars were not arranged so that a village paid its rents to a tehsildar whose head-quarters were the nearest, but two of the tehsildars and the Ranchi mohurrir had each under them certain pergunnahs, and as most of the pergunnahs have outlying portions, it happened sometimes that a ryot had to go forty or fifty miles to pay his rent, when there was a collecting office within a few miles of his door—the third tehsildar of the Deori mehal, the villages of which were scattered among the jurisdiction of the other collecting officer. The office of this tehsildar has been done away with, and the collecting circles have been arranged territorially, so that the royts may be as little harassed as possible, while the pergunnah of Tori, in which we shall have this year over one hundred khalsa villages, has been put under the separate charge of a mohurrir.

"With the exception of some villages in the late Deori mehal, the lessees of which were allowed to hold over to the end of 1873, all the villages the leases of which have fallen in have been held under direct management, and arrangements have been made for the collection of rents through the mahatons and pabuns, who receive a small honorarium for the trouble of collecting,—generally one or two powas of land rent free,—and they also get an anna or two from each of the ryots. How far the arrangement will be successful I cannot say, as since the estate came under the Court of Wards the accounts of only one or two khalsa villages have as yet been made up; but from the balance outstanding against some of the mahatons and pabuns, I fear there may be a good deal of arrears which will require writing off.

"I am myself much in favour of the policy of keeping villages, where possible, under direct management; but as until this year the rent-roll of only five villages, three of which are now out of our possession, have been tested by the manager, I would recommend that some at least of the villages included in the late Deori mehal should be leased for a short time to the old lessees, who have many of them held the same villages for a long period. I do this because there are a very large number of villages now under direct management, the rent-rolls of which are well known to be inadequate, and it will take the manager at least two years to test these thoroughly. The lessees to whom the villages were released would, I am sure, give up their jummabundies, which would be most useful to the estate.

"The relation between the estate and its tenants are on the whole good. I noticed in Tori an inclination on the part of the ryots in illaquadari villages to come in to our khalsa villages, which was most satisfactory. No enhancements of rent have been made as yet, nor have the rents of the villages the leases of which have lately fallen in been brought up to the amount which used to be collected from them by the ticcadars. If testing of the jummabundies be long delayed, I fear there will be some difficulty in getting the ryots to pay their proper rents.

"Nothing has been done for the education of the tenantry, nor towards the erection of dispensaries; no new cereals have been tried, nor has any improved system of agriculture been introduced; and no steps have been taken towards the establishment of model farms.

"As regards the education of the minors, I cannot do better than copy the report I have already submitted with my letter No. 39½ of the 26th May 1874. The eldest boy, Maharaja Protap Udai Nath Sahi Deo, is a puny sickly child. In 1872-73 he was prevented from attending school by several attacks of severe illness, and his ill-health has again this year interfered with his studies. He is in the last division of the sixth class, and his average place in a form of seven boys is fifth. The master of his class reports that he is inattentive, and he is certainly backward for his age. He has made little or no progress in his English studies, and is altogether deficient in energy and activity.

"The second boy, Koer Juggut Mohun Nath Sahi Deo, is in every way a contrast to his elder brother, being a frank, intelligent, manly boy, fond of all out-door exercises, especially riding, in which he is proficient, and is at the same time attentive and studious in school. He is in the second division of the sixth class, and holds an average place of third in a form of twelve boys. The master reports him intelligent and industrious. I examined him when I took charge of the estate in January, and again a few days ago, and he had greatly improved in English reading during the interval. His education is certainly progressing far more satisfactorily than that of his brother, and I have every reason to hope that he will turn out well. The minors are under the charge of Lal Mehal Sahi, a relation, and live during the session of the school in a house belonging to Baboo Gopal Sahi in Ranchi, and during the holidays they go to their mother at Ratre, a village six miles off from Ranchi.

"*Crops and condition of the tenantry.*—Though from scarcity and short rain the crops of the high land of the plateau in 1873-74 were poor, those of the low rice land were good; so that on the whole the outturn in most of our khalsa villages was from 12 to 14 annas of that of an average year. The ryots were thus enabled to sell large quantities of grain which were required in the famine-stricken districts of Gya and Palamow, and from the high prices ruling a large amount of money must have come into the district. The ryots certainly look as fat and sleek as possible. In the pergunnah Tori, *makai* and *mandua*, on which the people chiefly rely for food, did not in most villages produce more than one-fourth of an average crop, while in some they were almost a total failure; the dhan crop averaged from six to ten annas. Fortunately the rains which fell in January, February, and beginning of March enabled the people to produce with ease stores of wild esculent roots, such as *duri*, *gite*, with which the jungles abound; while in March they had the flower of the *jeerhal*, a small shrub with long sprays of pink flower, which, when dressed with oil, are far from unpalatable; and it was hoped that with the help of these the people would be able to carry on till the fall of the *mohua*, one of the staple products of Tori, which should begin to fall in the early part of March; but the rains, which helped the people to get the jungle roots, retarded the fall of the *mohua*, and towards the middle of March I began to get anxious, as I saw signs of the people being nearly at the end of their resources. I made a rapid run through most of our khalsa villages, and advanced sums of money for the erection of small irrigation works in several of them. The inhabitants of some villages in which I offered to advance money for bunds refused to work, though they asked for assistance, which I declined to give. From this time bright hot weather set in, and lasted to the end of May. The *mohua* turned out a full crop, and all fears of famine were removed. In the month of February I commenced small irrigation works in some of the villages in which the crops had been worst, and in all cases enforced the system of piece-work. Many of the ryots of our khalsa villages obtained employment in the public works instituted by the Deputy Commissioner, and some went to the works in the Palamow sub-division. After the end of the year I advanced Rs. 1,032-8 for seeds in the pergunnah. Owing to my illness the advances were made by Baboo Gudadhur Rai, sheristadar, who performed the work to my complete satisfaction.

'The rent-roll of the estate is divided as follows:—

| | Amount of rent. Rs. |
|---|---|
| No. 163 khalsa villages ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 84,186 |
| ,, 293½ Ticca ,, ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | |
| ,, 839 Illaquadari tenures ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 40,616 |

Some of the illaquadars collect more than Rs. 30,000 from their tenures.

"The estate is still deeply involved in debt, but the prospect of eventually liquidating the debt is much clearer now than it was last year. We have confined ourselves this year to paying off the bond and decree debts as far as our means could allow, and Rs. 30,516 have been paid off under these heads. This includes certain remissions allowed by some of the creditors. Besides the decrees here referred to, there are five decrees for which portions of the estate are under attachment. Four of these will soon be liquidated, but the fifth, which amounts to more than Rs. 50,000, will not be liquidated for some years. The mortgage account remains as it was last year, but the assignment account shews a diminution of Rs. 5,800. The total amount due at the close of the year 1873-74 is as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Due on bonds ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22,385 |
| Ditto decrees for which property is not attached ... ... ... ... | 69,221 |
| Ditto ditto is attached ... ... ... ... ... | 71,924 |
| Ditto mortgages ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 65,130 |
| Ditto deeds of assignment ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 14,303 |
| Total ... | 2,42,963 |

"The amount due at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,84,013, so that we have paid off Rs. 41,050, besides a sum equal to the amount of current interest for the year.

"The estate has been involved in a good deal of litigation, principally to obtain possession of villages held on invalid titles. The heaviest suit the estate has been engaged in was one brought against it by Gopal Sahi, a natural son of the late Maharaja. The actual sum sued for was about Rs. 9,000, but the result of the case will decide whether the estate has to pay the large sum of Rs. 40,000 or not. The case was decided in favour of the estate by the Judicial Commissioner, and is now pending in appeal* before the High Court."*

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*Translation of the Abwabs which the Maharajas of Chota Nagpore used to collect from the estate, as stated by the late Maharaja in the last paragraph of his statement dated 6th December* 1843.

Parkhae.—At 1 per cent. on rental.
Tip Likhae.—At 2 from each illaquadar.
Paita Likhae.—At 1 ditto ditto.
Dasain Salami.—At 1 from each village.
Amlah Neg.—At 1 ditto ditto.
Neg of Baraks' and Birteas' villages.—At 3 per each bhari of land.
Takurae or Tirbichae.—At 1 from each village.
Neg of Koramay pergunnah.—At 15 per cent. on rent and bihiri tinhazari on the 3rd year.
From bhandars and from the nearest jaghirdary villages on the third year.—One bullock per each village for cultivation of murgu and mohugaon lands.
Hardi Bandiapan is taken from each village of the zemindari (according to the state) when the marriage of sons and daughters of the Maharaja takes place.
Janam Bandiapan.—Ditto.
Nuzuranah is taken from the ticcadars according to their state when arrangement of ticca is made with them.
Ditto is taken when jaghir or khyrat is given.
In pergunnah "Tori" taharir is taken at the rate of 7½ per cent. on rent.
In pergunnahs Tamar, Sili, Rahae, Bundu, and Barendah bihiri and bardoach at the rates of Rs. 3, 2-8, Rs. 1-4, or 12 annas are taken from each village according to the state, and rozina is also taken from the pergunnahs.
Rents or taxes of ghâts, bazaars, and miscellaneous collections were made from the merchants, sellers and buyers, &c., but now they are stopped, and I request that they may be allowed again.
Madat and bihiri are taken from the illaquadars for preparation of more land than is written in their kurarnamah till the rent on the new land is fixed, or arrangement is made with them.
Rent of Baries.—Taken from the Koeries according to the quantity of land.
Bihiri pachpaina is taken from the tellis, gowallahs, chicks, and jolahs according to their state.
Dadnighee is taken from gowallahs at the rate of thirteen seers for each rupee advanced, and sometimes at the rate of eleven seers, but it is taken on current market rate when bought for cash.
For poojahs, sixteen days in Assin, one day in Kartick, ten days in Chait, male buffaloes, big or small, are taken at the rate of Rs. 2 (thirteen annas a rupee) each, and goats at six annas each from illaquadars.
Muggar poojah.—One goat a year from each of the Bhandar villages.
Jhinka in Nowini poojah.—Ditto ditto, and if more goats are required they are paid for.
Tika-ouch.—It is taken from each village of the zemindari when Dubraj first ascended the gadi.
Rents for kowa, kuth, lac, and iron are taken from the villages where they are produced.
Rents of wine bhaties were taken from the wine ticcadars of large villages.
Kharcharie is taken from those who keep their cattle in other villages than their own.
Nuzuranah is taken from the amlahs and thakoors when they are appointed, according to their appointment.
Ditto ditto from the sons and grandsons of illaquadars when they succeed in getting the right of their ancestors.
Ditto ditto when any dispute of shares is settled between the shareholders.
Ditto ditto from the subordinate Rajas when they get their tiluck.
Interest at 1 per cent. on rent is taken when instalment of rent is passed unpaid.
Fine at 11 per cent. ditto ditto.
Neg, 2½ per cent. is taken from each of the Bhandar villages.
Orga is taken from each of the Bhandar villages at the rates of Rs. 6, 4, or 2, according to the state of the village.

41 During the year 1874-75 frequent changes in the Lohardugga staff caused corresponding changes in the management of the Chota Nagpore estate, and but little comparatively was done to bring its affairs into order. A considerable reduction was, however, effected in its liabilities, the debt being reduced by Rs. 65,144, or to a balance of Rs. 1,95,806 undisputed, plus Rs. 58,875 disputed. Some improvement also was effected in the income. But on the other hand, little progress was made in realizing outstanding decrees. The total demand under this heading for the year was Rs. 50,163, of which only Rs. 6,279 were realized and Rs. 9,899 remitted. The collections of rent also shew a falling off, being Rs. 1,04,607 out of a demand of Rs. 2,74,765, or 43 per cent. against 45 per cent. in the preceding year,—a result mainly due to the frequent changes in the management, which prevented the elaboration of measures for securing punctuality in payments by the illaquadars. The loose fashion current in the late Maharaja's time, of paying when they pleased and as little as they could, is very hard to alter. Captain Lowis, who is now manager, is doing what he can to improve matters, but he reports a decided deterioration of the Kols in respect of truthfulness, which, in the absence of proper rent payees, throws difficulty in the way of ascertaining the proper rents due from villages. The manager is trying to get correct jummabundies drawn up for the khalsa villages; but in the absence

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* It has since been decided against the minor's estate.

LOHARDUGGA. of a detailed survey of the estate, which cannot be attempted for want of funds, his task is by no means easy, and villages have had to be leased temporarily to farmers on lump assessments till they could be taken up in detail. The tenantry are said to manifest a growing disinclination to pay the old established cesses described by Mr. Webster. Captain Lowis ascribes this change of feeling to the introduction of Act X of 1859 and the interference of the German missionaries in the ryots' affairs. The tenantry are said to have made large sums by export of grain during the scarcity of 1873-74.

442. On the whole the condition of the estate is hopeful. The current rent demand has been raised to Rs. 1,31,065, as against Rs. 75,753 when we took charge, and that simply by a better plan of management, imperfect though this still is. One great want at present is a proper system of accounts, and this Captain Lowis must at once take in hand. Nothing can be attempted in the way of improvement till the estate is clear of debt. The management cost 12·72 per cent. on the collections, 9·5 on the rental, during 1874-75. This was less than in previous years, but only because a good deal of the manager's salary was saved. The establishment must, under the circumstances of the property, be an expensive one. The question of a special rent law for Chota Nagpore has been discussed in the Board's letter to Government No. 529A, dated 30th August 1875, and its enclosures.

MANBHOOM. 443. *I.—Nowaghur.*—(1st and 2nd Kismut).—This property was brought under the Court of Wards (Act IV—B.C.—of 1870) on the death of the late proprietor, Pratab Narain Singh, on the 27th October 1873, his minor son, by name Banwari Lal Singh, being only about nine years of age. It is a hilly estate on the north-east of the district, covering 84·51 square miles. It is permanently settled at a revenue of Rs. 1,036. The manager, Dinobundhu Sircar, acts also as tehsildar. Most of the estate is let in small farms. The annual demand of rent is Rs. 11,217, and the demand, with arrears for 1874-75, was Rs. 17,372, of which only Rs. 6,631 were collected, Rs. 166 remitted, and Rs. 10,575 remained—a heavy balance caused by contumacy of ryots and a dispute as to the succession recently decided in the minor's favour. It is hoped soon to bring matters to settlement. The estate is deeply involved, the debt being Rs. 64,762, steps for reducing which are under consideration. The minor lives with his mother, and as yet nothing has been done to provide for his education.

444. *II.—Katras*—Was brought under the Court of Wards on 9th July 1870 under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, on the death of the late proprietor, Digbejoi Singh, and is held for his minor son, Gunganarain Singh, who was 11 years old last birthday, and who is being educated at the Benares college. The estate lies in the north-west of the district, and has an area of 17·18 square miles of hilly country. It is held direct from Government on permanent settlement at a revenue of Rs. 1,321, and managed by a manager, Nobin Mohun Patnaik. Most of the estate is let out in small farms. Of the year's demand, with arrears, viz. Rs. 15,801, Rs. 9,788 were collected, Rs. 431 remitted, and Rs. 5,582 remain to be collected, a result not creditable to the manager. Since it came under the court the rent-roll has been increased by about Rs. 2,500 a year, and there are Rs. 4,692 to credit in the treasury. No improvements have been made, and a sum of Rs. 1,600, advanced for tanks, has been wasted by the manager. The Deputy Commissioner is considering whether it should not be recovered from his security.

445. *III.—Soopur.*—This is the property of a lunatic brought under the revenue authorities on 11th March 1872 by an order of the civil court under section 9, Act XXXV of 1858. It lies on the south-east of the district and has an area of 191·56 square miles, half of which is jungle and waste. The estate is directly managed by the Deputy Commissioner; most of it was granted away on mokurrari tenures by the proprietors; the remainder is either under farm to Gisborne & Co. or assigned to creditors. The Government revenue due from the estate is Rs. 1,919 and the annual demand of rent is Rs. 6,024. The rent due, with arrears, amounted to Rs. 15,652, of which Rs. 4,828 only were collected. Most of the balance was in dispute with Gisborne & Co. The estate is almost hopelessly involved, the debts at the close of the year amounting to Rs. 40,202.

SINGBHOOM. 446. The following is the Deputy Commissioner's report on *Dhulbhoom* :—

"This estate came under the care of Government in 1867 on the demise of the proprietor, Raja Juggernath Dhal, who died on 19th April 1867. Raja Juggernath Dhal left two minor sons, Ram Chandra Dhal, who, on coming of age, will succeed to the estate, now aged 11 years, and Narsingh Chandra Dhal, a half-brother, aged 10 years.

"The estate comprises 12 torofs or divisions, as per margin. It forms the eastern portion of the district of Singbhoom, lying between Burabhoom (district Manbhoom) to the north, Mohurbgunge to the south, Midnapore district to the east, and Singbhoom proper to the west. It extends from east to west from 50 to 60 miles, and from north to south 26 to 28 miles. The general character of the pergunnah is hilly and undulating. About half of the pergunnah is under cultivation, and the rest waste and jungle. The estate contains some fine sál forests. Wax, honey, lac, and other jungle produce form articles of trade with Midnapore and other districts. There are also extensive dealings in tusser cocoons; oil-seeds and cotton are cultivated in their seasons, the former for trade and the latter for home consumption. In torofs Powra, Asanboni, Kokpara, Haldipokur, and Atkosi there are stone quarries which have been worked several years. The stone is fashioned into plates, which are sold at a considerable profit. In torofs Asanboni and Haldipokur there are some abandoned copper-mines, and it is stated that gold and iron ore are also to be found in parts of the pergunnah.

| | |
|---|---|
| Haldipokur. | Porihati.* |
| Kalkapur. | Atkosi. |
| Dampara. | Asanboni. |
| Powra. | Moholia. |
| Matiabandi. | Baharagora. |
| Kokpara. | Parolcah. |

"The estate has been permanently settled for Rs. 4,266-11-0 per annum. It comprises 1,558 villages, including ghatwali or police service villages, and villages assigned away as bramotter, deowutter and other free grants. Of these mal villages 951 are settled under temporary leases and 13 under perpetual leases. With the exception of torof Porihati, all the mal villages are settled direct with headmen of villages, termed perdhans. Torof Porihati was leased by the last proprietor to Sadhu Charan Sanial for Rs. 3,409-11-9 per annum. The term of this lease expires in September next, when the settlement of the torof will be assimilated with that of neighbouring torofs settled since the estate has come under the Court of Wards. The settlement is not uniform throughout the pergunnah. In some of the torofs the assessment is by the hál and in the rest by the beegha. In some of the torofs, again, the payment of the rent is in cash, and in the rest partly in cash and partly in kind. These latter are called kor mehals, and there are now nine* such torofs in the pergunnah. The perdhans are charged with the collection of the rents. These perdhans, in the torofs in which the assessment is by land and the payment of the rent in kind, are remunerated by receiving 20 per cent. of the collections, and in kor mehals they have assigned to them rent-free one hal comprising from 14 to 60 beeghas of land. The status and position of these perdhans is not at all similar to the ijardars of other districts (Manbhoom, *e.g.*), that is, their villages are not granted to them in lease on condition of paying so much. They are merely responsible for the collection of the rents, for which they are paid so much either in money or land. They cannot within the period of a lease alter or increase the rents payable by the ryots, so that in effect all settlements in the pergunnah are made direct with the

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|---|---|
| * Kokpara. | Panibanka. |
| Dampara. | Parihati (a portion). |
| Atkosi. | Moholia. |
| Paora. | Boughagra. |
| Matiabandi. | |

cultivators. In the torofs in which the rent is payable in cash such rents are collected in four instalments, as follows:—Four annas in the month of Assin (September), eight annas in Aghan, two annas in Magh, and two annans in Cheyt. In the kor mehals the rent in kind is paid in Aghan and Pous—for each hal of land, rice q[illegible] arrah or paddy two arrahs.

"In the Kor mehals the ryots and perdhans are supposed to render personal service to the proprietor. Some of these are as follows:—They are under the obligation of putting in appearance at the great annual festivals. On the occasion of Beendha and Rash festivals at Ghatsilla in Bhadro (August) and Kartic (October), they are supposed to run up temporary sheds for the accommodation of traders who throng to the melas at such times. They are bound to assist in the annual repairs of the ghur and bhandars. During the time they are thus employed all they receive is a subsistence allowance of two kouns of rice per diem.

"A tehsildar on Rs. 75 per mensem, assisted by a staff of four mohurrirs, with head-quarters at Ghatsilla, manages the estate under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner at Chaibassa. A mohurir is posted at Chaibassa. All details connected with the management of the estate are submitted by the tehsildar to the Deputy Commissioner, who in his turn, in all necessary matters, acts under the orders of the Commissioner. The present tehsildar is Lallajoy Prakash, a Hindustani in every way excellently fitted for the post he holds. He is a man of considerable talent and energy, and his work is a labour of love to him. He spares himself no trouble. During the year under report a very considerable amount of extra work has been thrown on him in the shape of relief operations, and I know that he has exerted himself to the utmost, and with good results.

"At the time the estate was first taken over under management by the Court of Wards the gross rental from all sources amounted to Rs. 32,624 per annum. The liabilities of the estate exceeded Rs. 30,000; against this there was found to be in hand Rs. 3,000 worth of paddy and some Rs. 1,000 debts due to the estate. The present position of the estate is as follows:—The gross rental of the estate is Rs. 37,905, Rs. 33,843 have been paid off on account of debts due by the estate, Rs. 80,311 have been invested in Government securities on behalf of the minor. There was in cash in the treasury on 31st March Rs. 18,887-11-7 to the credit of the estate, and Rs. 2,854; good arrears are in course of realization. Over and above this, Rs. 8,177-13-9 have been spent up to the last day of the year in construction of irrigation works from which the estate shortly hence is likely to derive large benefit. Finally, during the year under report Rs. 291 have been added to the rent-roll by the re-settlements of 19 old abandoned villages.

"Very material improvements have been made to the estate during the year under report in the shape of valuable irrigation works. The construction of 23 reservoirs, many of them of considerable size and great importance, have been undertaken; several of these reservoirs have been already completed, and good progress has been made with the rest. All these reservoirs will ultimately benefit the estate in a high degree, not only in a financial point of view, but in case of future failures of the rain, they will enable great tracts of cultivation being saved.

"In connection with education there are now in the pergunnah 16 pathsalas and one Anglo-vernacular school at Ghatsilla. These for the present appear to be sufficient for the educational requirements of the pergunnah, as during my tour I came across no place at which the inhabitants wished to have a school established, or where one, if established, would be likely to succeed. A large proportion of the inhabitants of Dhulbhoom are Sonthals, and the Sonthals of Dhulbhoom, like their brethren in Bamanghatty, are very backward in appreciating the advantages of education, and with the greatest difficulty can be induced to send their children to school. The estate pays Rs. 50 per mensem in support of the Anglo-vernacular school at Ghatsilla. This school has 77 students on its roll, of whom 66 are Hindus and 11 Sonthals. A school-house, at a cost of Rs. 300 out of the funds of the estate, has been recently built at Ghatsilla.

"The condition of the tenantry is on the whole satisfactory. Peace and general contentment prevail throughout the pergunnah. During my tour through almost the entire length and breadth of the estate a few months ago no complaints of a serious nature were made. There is litttle doubt but that the condition of the people is slowly improving. A country like Dhulbhoom, inhabited as it is by people for the most part good cultivators, and who under favourable conditions are given much to construction of irrigation works, should be thickly studded with reservoirs. It is a fact, however, that this is not the case. It probably can be only accounted for by the general feeling of insecurity of tenure that must have been generated by years of mismanagement under successive zemindars. Nobody felt any interest in land because nobody felt sure how long he might be able to retain possession of it. To-day a perdhan would obtain the lease of a village on paying a heavy premium and promising a large rent; to-morrow another, covetous of obtaining the same village, would offer a larger salami and an increased rent, and then the first lessee would be ousted. In this way a village would have two, and even sometimes three, changes of perdhans in the course of a single year. Of course this reacted to the disadvantage of cultivators, for a perdhan who had just paid a large salami and promised a heavy rent would necessarily try to recompense himself by screwing his ryots to the uttermost. All this is changed now, and year by year the feeling of security and interest in the land gathers greater strength.

"In regard to improvements in agriculture, the people are content to go along the old groove their fathers did before them. At Ghatsilla there is a model farm which probably will work good in time, but not appreciably for many years to come. At this farm not only are experiments tried with new crops, but the results of high manuring, careful cultivation, and rotation of crops are practically illustrated. The experiments with Carolina paddy failed in a measure owing to the past bad season. Thirty seers were sown, but the yield was only two-fold, or sixty seers. The experiment has been repeated this year. A quantity of seed potatoes was also brought from Midnapore, and partly sown in the model farm and partly distributed for cultivation amongst the ryots. The outturn was not on the whole favourable. The seed distributed amongst the ryots failed more or less owing to ignorance as to manner of cultivation. A quantity of vegetable seeds, such as carrots and turnips, were also distributed amongst the cultivators; but this also failed owing to the same cause—ignorance as to manner of cultivation. A model farm is not altogether quite practical enough so far as the mass of the people are concerned; its teachings are too confined and take too long to diffuse themselves. Probably more could be accomplished if a man could be appointed, a person well acquainted with the principles of agriculture, whose duty it would be to go about and carry practical instruction to the doors of the people. The estate would have to back his teachings by supplying the seed of such new crops or new varieties of old crops as it was desired to introduce. Besides the crops mentioned, experiments were tried in the following—gram, moog, sugarcane, flax, til, mustard surgoojah, and wheat. Whilst on this subject it may as well be mentioned that the cultivation of rubbee crops in pergunnah Dhulbhoom is very restricted. This is owing mainly to the inability of the cultivators to procure sufficient seed, and it would be a great boon if the estate could undertake to supply them with what they require on loan. In this way there is little doubt but that the position of the people in a few years would be immensely improved, as several of these rubbee crops are very valuable. I do not anticipate there would be any difficulty whatever in recovering the loans of seed.

"An allowance of Rs. 9,492 per annum, including a suitable establishment, has been set apart for the support and maintenance of the family. The last proprietor left 12 ranees. These all reside at the family head-quarters, Ghatsilla, in the old gurh. A new gurh has been built for them, but the ranees decline to occupy it on the ground that it is too exposed. A high enclosure wall is required along the entire eastern and southern face of the grounds on which the new gurh stands. As the work will not cost less than Rs. 1,000, and the past bad season involved a large extraordinary expenditure, the recommendation to construct the wall in question has been allowed to stand over till next year. The minor proprietor, Ram Chandra Dhal, and his brother, the Hikim Narsingh Chandra Dhal, reside at Chaibassa, where an excellent little house has been built for them. They attend the zillah school and have besides a private tutor. Sanction was obtained in March last to the entertainment of a man apparently well fitted for the post on Rs. 25 a month. Besides such instruction as they get at the zillah school and from their tutor at home, the minors are made to attend at the Deputy Commissioner's bungalow for an hour and a half to two hours every morning, and are taught under the Deputy Commissioner's personal supervision. The progress made by the minors is not altogether as satisfactory as could be wished. The young Raja is a sharp bright lad, but rather delicate. His brother, the Hikim, is of rather an indolent temperament, of strong constitution, already getting stout, and giving promise of turning out an immense man. Both can ride and swim; both are in good health. They are constantly looked after and every care taken to keep them from all bad influences."

447. *Attached Estates.*—The system under which estates are attached in Chota Nagpore when encumbered with debts is peculiar to the division, and may here be noticed.

The South-West Frontier Agency was called into existence as a non-regulation province after the suppression of the Kol insurrection in 1831-32 by Regulation XIII of 1833. The laws for the sale of land for debt or for arrears of rent were all along considered inapplicable to the province; and rules were drawn up by Captain Wilkinson, the Governor-General's Agent, providing that no sale or alienation of hereditary immoveable property was to take place without the sanction of the Agent, which it was declared would be generally withheld. In addition to this restriction on sales, the Agent, under the orders of Government of the 13th October 1834, had authority to interpose

SINGBHOOM.

whenever the estate of an hereditary proprietor was so involved as to render such interposition desirable, to adjust the accounts of the creditors, and declare what was actually due to them, striking off exorbitant interest charges and releasing mortgaged property when it was found that the debt had been liquidated by the usufruct, and on completion of the inquiry the estate was, if necessary, sequestrated for the payment of the sum found due to creditors. Subsequently the provisions of Act VIII of 1859 were extended to the Chota Nagpore division, and by Government order No. 2063T. of 8th August 1864, it was held that that Act superseded all old rules of civil procedure, except so far as it was affected by the reservation in the notification of 15th June 1859, that section 205 was subject to the proviso that no sale of lands should take place in the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardugga, and Manbhoom without the sanction of the Commissioner. Consequently estates are attached in lieu of being sold for debt; but as all power of inquiry has been withdrawn, nothing can be done when the ryots dispute the amount of rent said to be payable, or when the judgment-debtor fraudulently misrepresents the assets of the estates, so that attachment often becomes a farce, cases having frequently occurred where the yearly income is not even sufficient to meet the yearly interest accruing on the debt for which the estate is attached. At present the so-called management consists in a tehsildar making out a jummabundi, and after meeting certain fixed demands, such as the Government rate, percentage on account of wages of the collecting establishment, and the rent payable to the landlord, any surplus is paid away in payment of the debt for which the estate was attached. Not more than 50 per cent. of the demand was collected during 1874-75, because there is no power to compel payment. Whereas if inquiry was permissible, and proper arrangements were made for management, property might be cleared of debt, the time of ordinary "attachment in the Political Department" would be shortened, and perhaps numbers of estates would be prevented from coming at all on the list of attachments.

448. Two courses were open, viz. either to remove the restriction as to sale, or, retaining that restriction, to make proper rules. Against the first course there was the fact that the people are not yet civilized enough to adopt the procedure of the regulation districts. They are represented as clannish, devoted to old ideas, habits, and customs, still look up to the old families as their feudal chiefs, and would view with detestation their being ousted by strangers.

449. With reference to the alternative proposal, it was urged that reservation from sale was mainly, if not altogether, adopted on political* grounds, but had, owing to the disinclination of the local officers to permit such sales, been extended to all cases of attachment of landed property, whether strictly justified by political reasons or not, with the result that a very large number of estates of a petty description had been reserved from sale without any proper steps being taken for their management. The Board recommended to Government that the Commissioner should be directed in his political capacity to exercise the reservation from sale only in those cases in which he considers such a course necessary for political reasons.

* *i.e.*, to prevent the disintegration of large properties and the consequent ruin and destruction of old families, who are looked up to by the people as their feudal chiefs, and who even at the present day exercise a very strong influence over a very rude population.

450. For the estates, however, that would come under management under this plan no provision has been made by law for the interference of the Revenue authorities, and any orders issued by the Board in this direction would be *ultra vires*. The Member in charge therefore suggested that the Commissioner should be authorized in his political capacity to bring such lands or estates under khas management, following the principles laid down for the management of such estates in the regulation districts, and appointing such establishments under a tehsildar for the collection of rents therein and their management as he may deem necessary, at a cost not exceeding 5 per cent. of the annual gross receipts. The receipts it was proposed to appropriate (1) to the payment of revenue, (2) to the cost of management, (3) to the maintenance of the zemindar and his family, and (4) the balance, if any, to the liquidation of debts for the payment of which the lands have been reserved. In cases in which no balance may be available for liquidation of debt the Member in charge considered that, if political reasons were sufficiently strong to warrant reservation from sale, the only way out of the difficulty would be the enactment of a law similar to that in force in parts of the Bombay Presidency and in Oudh for the management of encumbered estates.

451. The question of legislation having been referred to the Government of India by the Government of Bengal, a Bill on the model of the Oudh Talookdars' Relief Act, 1870, and the Borack Thakurs' Act, 1871, for the relief of encumbered estates in Chota Nagpore, has been introduced by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor into the Council of the Governor-General for making laws and regulations, and is now pending.

## SECTION XI.

### CONCLUSION.

SINGBHOOM.

452. During the year 1874-75 there were in all 438 wards' and attached estates under charge of the Revenue authorities, the current demand of rent on account of which was Rs. 72,48,116, and the arrear demand Rs. 1,16,37,836, making a total demand of Rs. 1,88,85,952. From these estates Rs. 5,72,806 were payable as rent to superior landlords and Rs. 28,51,230 as revenue to Government. The collections of rent were Rs. 66,86,077, and the unrealized balances Rs. 88,91,265. The percentage of collections to the total demand was 35·4; an unsatisfactory figure without doubt, but to be accounted for to some extent by the impossibility of pressing collections in districts affected by the famine. The state of the balances in all the principal properties is explained in the body of the report.

453. Of the 111 wards' estates only 21 had a current gross rental of over Rs. 50,000 per annum, only three (Paikpara, Durbhunga, and Hutwa) had a rental exceeding Rs. 5,00,000 annually, while 15 estates had less than Rs. 1,000, 33 between Rs. 1,000 and 5,000, and 43 between Rs. 5,000 and 50,000 of rent demand. The attached estates are nearly all extremely petty.

454. As regards the cost of management, the percentage which this bears to the *current* rent demand is shewn in the tables. In the great majority of cases the percentage is *far* below the 20 per cent., which is the nominal allowance in settlements for collection charges. Where it rises up to or exceeds that amount, there is always a special reason for this, and the Member in charge believes that on the whole the greatest attention has been paid by the Court of Wards to economy as well as to efficiency in their managing arrangements. The practice of grouping together several small estates under a general manager is adopted wherever this can be done successfully. A separate report is being submitted to Government shewing the status of every manager at present working under the Court of Wards.

455. The last of the district reports was received in the Board's office on the 28th January.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

A. MACKENZIE,

*Offg. Secretary.*

# APPENDICES.

# APPENDIX A.

## STATEMENT No. I.

*General List of Wards' Estates for* 1873-74.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISTRICT. | Estate. | Year of coming under Government management. | Law under which charge was assumed. | Names and (in case of minors) ages of proprietors, next preceding 31st of March 1874. | Remarks as to cause of disqualification and circumstances under which charge was assumed. |
| Beerbhoom ... | Estate of Vishnu Chandra Chakravarti. | 1871 ... | Act XXXV of 1858 ... | Vishnu Chandra Chakravarti ... | A lunatic. Charge assumed under orders of Civil Court. |
| Midnapore ... | Jambonee ... | 1862 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Purna Chandra Dhal, aged 14 years. | Family of Mahratta origin. Charge assumed on the ground of minority. |
| | Kanpore ... | 1869 ... | Act XXXV of 1858 ... | Gulabmani Chaudhurani ... | A widow. Charge assumed by reason of her insanity. |
| | Roenan ... | 1863 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Biraj Mohini Debya, aged 14 years. | A female minor. Estate mostly consists of shares. Charge assumed under orders of Civil Court. |
| | Joykistapore ... | 1860 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Anand Lal Panre, aged 13 years | Charge assumed on the ground of minority. |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | Paikpara ... | 1866 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Kumar Sarat Chandra Singh, aged 13 years. Kumar Indra Chandra Singh, aged 16 years. | On the ground of minority. The estate is the joint property of the four sons of Raja Pratap Chandra Singh (one of whom is still a minor), and of the only son of Raja Ishwar Chandra Singh, a minor, who owns half the property. The three majors have voluntarily made over their shares to the Collector's management under Section 3, Act IV (B.C.) of 1870. |
| | Estate of Chandra Narayan Pal. | 1863 ... | Act XXXV of 1858 ... | Chandra Narayan Pal ... | A lunatic Charge assumed under orders of the Civil Court. |
| | Estate of Bipin Bhari Ray Chaudhuri. | 1868 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Bipin Bihari Ray Chaudhuri, aged 13 years. | A minor. Estate placed in Collector's charge by order of Civil Court. |
| | Estate of Brindaban Chandra Kar Chaudhuri. | 1868 ... | Act XXXV of 1858 ... | Brindaban Chandra Kar Chaudhuri. | A lunatic. Estate placed under Collector's charge by order of the Civil Court. |
| | Estate of Jajreshwar Ray Chaudhuri. | 1865 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Jajneshwar Ray Chaudhuri, aged 10 years. | A minor. Adopted son of Annada Prasad Ray Chaudhuri. Estate placed under Collector by order of the Civil Court. |
| | Gobardanga ... | 1869 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Girija Prasanna Mookerjea, aged 16 years. Annada Prasanna Mookerjea, aged 14 years. Ganada Prasanna Mookerjea, aged 9 years. Pramatha Prasanna Mookerjea, aged 5 years. Kshetra Mani Debya, incompetent female. | The deceased proprietor, Sarada Prasanna Mookerjea, originally left five minor sons. But the youngest has since died, his mother inheriting his share. The estate was taken charge of by Court of Wards of its own motion. |
| | Satkhira ... | 1872 ... | Act IV (B.C.), 1870 ... | Girija Nath Ray Chaudhuri, aged 10 years. Satyendra Nath Ray Chaudhuri, aged 7 years. Manamatha Nath Ray Chaudhuri, aged 14 years. | The three minors are the grandsons of the late Prannath Ray Chaudhuri, whose two sons predeceased him. Girija Nath and Satyendra Nath, sons of Vaidya Nath, hold jointly 10 annas, and Manamatha Nath, adopted son of Sib Nath, holds 6 annas of the whole property. |
| essore ... | Nuldanga ... | 1870 ... | Act IV (B.C.), 1870 ... | Kumar Pramatha Bhusan Deb Ray, aged 15 years. | Placed under charge of Court of Wards on account of minority of the adopted son of late Raja Indra Bhusan Deb Ray. |
| | Bogchur ... | 1871 ... | Ditto ... | Amulya Ratna Ray, aged 15 years. Nil Ratna Ray, aged 14 years. Jadulal Ray, aged 8 years. | Deceased owner originally left four sons, all minors. The third son has since died, his mother succeeding to his share of the estate. |
| | Nurail ... | 1870 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Upendra Chandra Ray, aged 8 years. Kiran Chandra Ray, aged 6 years | Placed under Court of Wards by order of the High Court, the two sons of the deceased Umesh Chandra Ray being both minors. An endeavour is being made to get the whole of the Narail estate, of which only a one-sixth share belongs to the minors, placed, with the consent of the other sharers, under the Court of Wards. |
| Nuddea ... | The Nuddea estate ... | 1871 ... | Act IV (B.C.), 1870 ... | Kumar Khitish Chandra Ray, 6 years of age. | Originally taken up on the ground of the incompetency to manage the estate of the widow of the late Maharaja of Nuddea. She has now adopted a son, who is the ward of the Court. The estate is the remnant of the "Nuddea Raj." |
| Moorshedabad ... | Panchthoopee ... | 1870 ... | Ditto ... | Bhubaneshwari Dasya ... | Taken charge of by the Collector at the request of the owner, who is a lady advanced in years, and incompetent from infirmity to manage the estate. |
| | Nehalea ... | 1870 ... | Ditto ... | Chunder Narain Singh, aged 15 years. | Taken charge of at the request of the late proprietress, Bibi Phulkumari. |
| | Cossim Bazaar ... | 1867 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Sashi Sundari Debya ... | Charge assumed at request of the proprietor, a lady incompetent to manage her affairs. She has now adopted an heir, who will come of age in 1878. |
| | Sydabad ... | 1867 ... | Ditto ... | Rakhakali Debya and Raghunath Chaudhuri, aged 15 years. | Charge taken under orders of the Commissioner. |
| | Nusheepore ... | 1866 ... | Ditto ... | Rani Jamuna Kumari and Subhadra Kumari. | Taken charge of at the request of the two Ranis. They seem each to have adopted a son. But these sons will not come of age for the next ten years (Commissioner's report, dated 21st July 1873). |
| | Choa ... | 1870 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Hari Prasad Chaudhuri, aged 12 years. | Taken charge of under orders of the Civil Court. |
| | Estate of late Kedarnath Mahta. | 1871 ... | Act IV (B.C.), 1870 ... | Madhu Sundari Barmani ... | Taken charge of on ground of incompetence of the widow. The deceased had expressed in his Will a desire that the estate should be taken charge of by the Court of Wards. |
| Dinagepore ... | Prannathpore ... | 1868 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Riyasat Husain Chaudhuri, aged 18 years. | On ground of minority. |
| | Sumbulpore ... | 1860 ... | Act XXXV of 1858 ... | Jadunath Baral, aged 18 years. Trailakya Nath Baral, aged 9 years. | Originally taken charge of on the ground of insanity of Prasanna Kumar Baral. On his death, leaving the two minor sons named in column 5, the estate was retained under management in accordance with Act IV (B.C.), 1870. |

# STATEMENT No. I.—(*Continued.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISTRICT. | Estate. | Year of coming under Government management. | Law under which charge was assumed. | Names and (in case of minors) ages of proprietors, next preceding 31st of March 1874. | Remarks as to cause of disqualification, and circumstances under which charge was assumed. |
| Dinagepore—(*Continued.*) | Maldwar ... | 1863 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Baidya Nath Chaudhuri, aged 18 years. | On the ground of minority. |
| | Gangaprasad ... | 1865 ... | Ditto ... | Jagat Chandra Chaudhuri, aged 15 years.<br>Swarnamayi Dasya, aged 16 years. | Originally taken up on ground of minority of both heirs. One shortly after reached his majority, but consented that his share should remain under the Court of Wards, and Judge made order accordingly under Act XL of 1858. Since then the major has died, leaving a widow, who is a minor, and whose name is the second in column 5. |
| | Kalindrapore ... | 1872 ... | Act XXXV of 1858 ... | Girish Chandra Singh ... | On the ground of insanity. |
| | Hazarutpore .. | 1871 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Bidhumukhi Gupta, aged 12 years. | Placed under Collector's charge by order of the Civil Court. |
| Maldah ... | Chanchul ... | 1871 ... | Act IV (B.C.), 1870 ... | Sidheshwari Chaudhurani ...<br>Bhuteshwari Chaudhurani. | Widows of Ishwar Chandra Ray Chaudhuri declared disqualified for management. "There is at present no reversionary male heir, and none is expected to be adopted soon." (Commissioner's report of July 1873.) |
| Rajshahye ... | Govindpore ... | 1868 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Mahesh Chandra Mani, aged 11 years. | On the ground of minority. |
| | Tahirpore (senior branch) | 1866 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Sashi Sikhareshwar Ray, aged 14 years. | Charge assumed under orders of the Civil Court. |
| | " (junior branch) | 1869 ... | Ditto ... | Tarakeshwar Ray, aged 18 years.<br>Bishweshwar Ray, aged 12 years.<br>Kaseshwar Ray, aged 10 years. | Ditto ditto. Another sharer of the junior branch, Jagadishwar Ray, who had allowed his share to remain under Court of Wards' management, has recently died, and it is under consideration whether his share is still to continue in charge of the Court. |
| | Puttea ... | 1872 ... | Act IV (B.C.), 1870 ... | Gopalendra Narayan Ray, aged 8 years. | On ground of minority. |
| | Nowpara ... | 1869 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Jajnendra Narayan Ray, aged 15 years.<br>Sarada Sundari Debya. | Originally made over as the share of two minors. One has since died, leaving his share to his mother, who "insisted upon" the whole estate continuing to be managed by the Court of Wards. |
| | Surkutea ... | 1871 ... | Act IV (B.C.), 1870 ... | Govindprasad Sukal, aged 15 years. | On ground of minority. |
| | Bansila ... | 1871 ... | Ditto ... | Swarnamayi Debya ... | The widow was incompetent to manage the property. She has refused at present to avail herself of the permission to adopt. |
| Rungpore ... | Pangah ... | 1870 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Anandamayi Rajkumari, aged 13 years. | Charge assumed on death of Jajnendra Narayan Kunwar, leaving a minor widow. The family are Koches or Rajbansis. The widow is sister of the Raja of Cooch Behar. |
| Bogra ... | Ranhobaree ... | 1863 ... | Ditto ... | Harkishor Guha, aged 15 years... | Charge assumed on the ground of minority. |
| | Gopendra Nath Ray ... | 1873 ... | Act IV (B.C.), 1870 ... | Gopendra Nath Ray ... | The Court of Wards will soon make over charge to the trustees appointed by the father of the minor. |
| Goalpara ... | Bijnee ... | 1854 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Raja Kumad Narayan Bhup, aged 17 years. | On the ground of minority. |
| | Sidlee ... | 1871 ... | Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 ... | Raja Gauri Narayan Deb ... | The proprietor is infirm, and unable to manage his affairs; he has a son 14 years of age. |
| Backergunge ... | Estate of Naukari Lal Chakravarti. | 1872 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Naukari Lal Chakravarti, aged 15 years. | On the ground of minority. |
| | Basanta Kumar Chakravarti's estate. | 1872 ... | Ditto ... | Jagadishwari Debya (female).<br>Basanta Kumar Chakravarti, aged 14 years.<br>Tara Kumar Chakravarti, aged 7 years.<br>Lalit Kumar Chakravarti, aged 5 years. | Ditto. |
| | Estate of Hari Charan Chakravarti. | 1868 ... | Ditto ... | Hari Charan Chakravarti, aged 11 years. | On the ground of minority. The minor is the adopted son of Girish Chandra Chakravarti. |
| | Estate of Nicholas Kolonas | 1868 ... | Act XXXV of 1858 ... | Nicholas Kolonas ... | The proprietor was a lunatic. He died on 24th June 1873. |
| | Estate of Prasanna Kumar Datta. | 1871 ... | Ditto ... | Prasanna Kumar Datta ... | The proprietor is a lunatic. |
| | Estate of Bipin Bihari Das. | 1872 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Bipin Bihari Das, aged 3 years... | On the ground of minority. |
| | Estate of Jagat Narayan Ray. | 1863 ... | Act XXXV of 1858 ... | Jagat Narayan Ray ... | The proprietor is a lunatic. |
| Mymensingh ... | Estate of Hara Govind Lashkar. | 1870 ... | Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 ... | Hara Govind Lashkar, aged 10 years. | On the ground of minority. |
| | Estate of Syamasundari Chaudhurani. | 1868 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Syamasundari Chaudhurani ... | The proprietor is an incompetent female. |
| Chittagong ... | Estate of Raj Krishna Banerjea. | 1867 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Brahma Mayi Debya ...<br>Raj Lakshmi Debya. | The proprietors are incompetent females. |
| | Estate of Fazl Ahmad ... | 1863 ... | Ditto ... | Fazl Ahmad, aged 11 years. ...<br>Bazul Ahmad, aged 8 years. | On the ground of minority. |
| | Estate of Amirun Nisa ... | 1870 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Amirun Nisa ... | The proprietor is an incompetent female. |
| | Estate of Abdur Rauf ... | 1863 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Zarimun Nisa ...<br>Zulfat Nisa<br>Wasisun Nisa<br>Makasunia } Females.<br>Maimuna<br>Begam Bibi<br>Izhar ul Hukk, aged 36 years.<br>Kubid ul Alim, aged 6 years. } Males.<br>Saiyyid ul Alim, aged 4 years. | Managed on behalf of the minors with the consent of the other co-sharers. |

# STATEMENT No. I.—(*Continued.*)

| 1. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISTRICT. | Estate. | Year of coming under Government management. | Law under which charge was assumed. | Names and (in case of minors) ages of proprietors, next preceding 31st of March 1874. | Remarks as to cause of disqualification, and circumstances under which charge was assumed. |
| Chittagong—(*Continued.*) | Estate of Hedayet Ali Chowdhury. | 1873 ... | Act XXXV of 1858 ... | Hedayet Ali Chowdhury ... | The proprietor is a lunatic. |
| | Estate of Noyan Tara Chowdrani. | 1873 ... | Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 ... | Sreemutee Noyan Tara Chowdrani. | On the ground of incompetency. |
| Tipperah ... | Estate of Ganga Gobind Sen. | 1872 ... | Ditto ... | Durga Prasad Sen, aged 16 years.<br>Hara Gobind Sen, aged 10 years. | On the ground of minority. The deceased in his Will had expressed a particular wish that the estate should be taken under the Court of Wards. |
| | Estate of Har Kumar Ray. | 1860 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Har Kumar Ray, aged 17 years... | On the ground of minority. The deceased in his Will had expressed a particular wish that the estate should be taken under the Court of Wards. |
| | Estate of Muhammad Wajid. | 1868 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Manik Bibi, aged 19 years ...<br>Mati Jan, aged 13 years ...<br>Muhammad Wajid, aged 11 years. | On the ground of minority. Manik Bibi is the widow of the late proprietor, and step-mother of the minors. |
| | Estate of Saiyyid Basharat Ali Chaudhuri. | 1867 ... | Act XXXV of 1858 ... | Saiyyid Basharat Ali Chaudhuri. | The proprietor is a lunatic, and has a son about 8 years of age. |
| Patna ... | Estate of Jay Mangal Parsad. | 1871 ... | Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 ... | Ray Jay Mangal Parsad, aged 17 years.<br>Kasi Parsad, aged 16 years.<br>Krishna Parsad, aged 11 years.<br>Ram Chandra Parsad, aged 6 years. | On the ground of minority. |
| | Estate of Lachman Panre. | 1864 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Lachman Panre, aged 18¼ years | Ditto. |
| | Estate of Musst. Sahadra Kunwar. | 1872 ... | Ditto ... | Musst. Sahadra Kunwar ... | Incompetent female. |
| Shahabad ... | Estate of Desputti Singh... | 1865 ... | Ditto ... | Desputti Singh, aged 8 years ... | On the ground of minority. |
| | Estate of Krishna Parsad Singh. | 1870 ... | Ditto ... | Krishna Parsad Singh ... | The proprietor is a lunatic. |
| | Estate of Hit Narayan Singh. | 1873 ... | Ditto ... | Hit Narayan Singh ... | On the ground of minority. |
| Tirhoot ... | Durbhunga ... | 1860 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Maharaja Lachmeswar Singh, aged 14 years.<br>Rameswar Singh, aged 13 years. | On the ground of minority. The second name in the preceding column is that of the proprietor's younger brother. The proprietor had also an elder sister. |
| | Kunhowly ... | 1869 ... | Ditto ... | Jamna Parsad Sukal, aged 15 years.<br>Moti Parsad, aged 13 years.<br>Kunta Parsad, aged 12 years.<br>Shionandan Parsad, aged 10 years. | On the ground of minority. |
| | Alinuggur ... | 1870 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Shaikh Abdul Ali, aged 14 years | Ditto. |
| | Estate of Sarfaraz Hussain Khan. | 1865 ... | Ditto ... | Sarfaraz Hussain Khan, aged 13 years. | Ditto. |
| Sarun ... | Estate of Abdur Rahman Khan. | 1870 ... | Act XXXV of 1858 ... | Abdur Rahman Khan ... | The proprietor is a lunatic. |
| | Estate of Ahdu Bihari Saran Misr. | 1867 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Ahdu Bihari Sarun Misr, aged 14 years. | On the ground of minority. |
| | Estate Hutwah ... | 1871 ... | Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 ... | Maharaj Kumar Kishen Pratap Singh, aged 17 years. | Ditto. |
| | Estate of Ray Bishweshwar Nath Sahai. | 1870 ... | Act XXXV of 1858 ... | Ray Bishweshwar Nath Sahai ... | On the ground of lunacy. The lunatic has four sons, of whom the two eldest are being educated; the other two are very young. |
| | Estate of Ragghu Nandan Parsad. | 1863 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Ragghu Nandan Parsad, aged 13 years. | On the ground of minority. |
| | Estate of Kalika Parsad... | 1872 ... | Ditto ... | Kalika Parsad, aged 12 years ... | Ditto. |
| | Estate of Shio Sankar Parsad Sahu. | 1868 ... | Ditto ... | Shio Sankar Parsad Sahu, aged 12 years. | Ditto. |
| | Estate of Narendra Parsad Tewari. | 1866 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Narendra Parsad Tewari, aged 17 years.<br>Ramendra Parsad, aged 16 years.<br>Ramanand Parsad, aged 14 years. | Ditto. |
| | Estate of Trigonanand Upadhya. | 1864 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Trigonanand Upadhya, aged 12 years. | Ditto. |
| | Estate of Sri Raj Chakar Saran Narayan Singh. | 1872 ... | Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 ... | Sri Raj Chakar Saran Narayan Singh. | The proprietor is a lunatic. |
| | Estate of Lala Lachmi Parsad. | 1869 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Lala Lachmi Parsad, aged 9 years. | On the ground of minority. |
| | Estate of Shio Deo Narayan. | 1868 ... | Ditto ... | Shio Deo Narayan, aged 17 years | Ditto. |
| | Estate of Muhammad Jan | 1866 ... | Ditto ... | Muhammad Jan, aged 12 years... | Ditto. |
| | Estate of Narsingh Narayan Singh, senior. | 1867 ... | Act XXXV of 1858 ... | Narsingh Narayn ... | The proprietor is an idiot. |
| | Estate of Lachmi Parsad Singh. | 1869 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Lachmi Parsad Singh, aged 14 years. | On the ground of minority. |
| | Estate of Hari Nath Parsad Sahu. | 1872 ... | Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 ... | Hari Nath Parsad Sahu ... | The proprietor is a lunatic. |
| | Estate of Nursing Narayan Singh, junior ... | 1872 ... | Act XXXV of 1858 ... | Nursing Narayan, junior ... | Ditto. |
| Monghyr ... | Estate of Gadu Sumariah | 1862 ... | Ditto ... | Saligram ... | Ditto. |
| | Estate of Ramdin Singh... | 1871 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Ramdin Singh, aged 10 years .. | On the ground of minority. |
| | Estate of Pulbariah ... | 1873 ... | Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 ... | Rudra Prokash Misser, aged 8 years. | Ditto. |
| | | 1873 ... | Ditto ... | Nursing Prokash Misser ... | The estate has since been released. |
| Cuttack ... | Estate of Parumando ... | 1866 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Radhabinod Bose, aged 10 years | On the ground of minority. |
| | Estate Poobkhund ... | 1871 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Asutosh Mookerjea, aged 9 years<br>Harendra Chandra, aged 6 years | On the ground of minority. Brought under management by order of the Judge. |

## STATEMENT No. I.—(*Concluded.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DISTRICT. | Estate. | Year of coming under Government management. | Law under which charge was assumed. | Names and (in case of minors) ages of proprietors, next preceding 31st of March 1874. | Remarks as to cause of disqualification, and circumstances under which charge was assumed. |
| Cuttack—(*Continued.*) | Estate Surrulpore ... | 1867 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Ramkrishna Patnaik, aged 16 years. Lakshmidhar, aged 14 years. Srikrishna, aged 12 years. | On the ground of minority. |
| | Estate Indalow ... | 1868 ... | Ditto ... | Radha Syam Das, aged 6 years... | Ditto. |
| | Estate Gopalpore ... | 1864 ... | Ditto ... | Radha Krishna Das, aged 15 years. Radha Gobind Das, aged 13 years. | Ditto. |
| | Estate Kunika ... | 1864 ... | Act XXXV of 1858 ... | Raja Padmalabh Bhanj ... | The proprietor is a lunatic. |
| Pooree ... | Estate Rorhung ... | 1873 ... | Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 ... | Narayan Biddyadhur Mohapathur, aged 10 years. | On the ground of minority. |
| Balasore ... | Estate Kujahi ... | 1872 ... | Act XL of 1858 ... | Radha Shyam Patnaik, aged 15 years. | On the ground of minority. Brought under management by order of the Judge. |
| Hazareebagh ... | Estate Gadee Aska ... | 1872 ... | Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 ... | Tikait Shis Narayan Singh, aged 15 years. | On the ground of minority. |
| | Estate Dhanwar ... | 1864 ... | Act XXXV of 1858 ... | Maharaja Ran Bahadur Narayan Deo. | The proprietor is a lunatic. |
| | Estate Gadee Gawan ... | 1870 ... | Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 ... | Toral Narayan Singh, aged 14 years. | On the ground of minority. |
| | Estate Jeridih ... | 1873 ... | Ditto ... | Bechetha Narayan Singh, aged 4 years. | Ditto. |
| Lohardugga ... | Estate Chota Nagpore ... | 1869 ... | Regulation X of 1793 ... | Pratab Uday Nath Sahi Deo, aged 8 years. | Ditto. |
| | Estate Deogan ... | 1864 ... | Ditto ... | Kishan Bakhsh Ray, aged 11 years. | Ditto. |
| Singbhoom ... | Estate Dhulbhoom ... | 1867 ... | Ditto ... | Ram Chandra Dhal, aged 11 years. | Ditto. |
| Manbhoom ... | Estate Supur ... | 1872 ... | Act XXXV of 1858 ... | Hiteswar Dhahal ... | The proprietor is imbecile; he has a son about 6 years old. |
| | Estate Katrar ... | 1870 ... | Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 ... | Ganga Narayan Singh, aged 10 years. | On the ground of minority. |
| | Estate Nowagurh ... | 1873 ... | Ditto ... | Bunwari Lal Singh, aged 8 years | Ditto. |

# STATEMENT No. 1A.

## *General list of Attached Estates for* 1873-74.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| District. | Estate. | Year of coming under Government management. | Under what law charge was assumed. | Names of Proprietors. | Remarks as to cause of attachment, &c., circumstances under which charge was assumed. |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... | Port Canning Municipal Estate. | 1871 ... | Act VIII of 1859 ... | ... ... ... ... | The municipality became bankrupt and could not pay its debentures when they fell due. The Government as one of the principal creditors, had obtained a decree against the municipality, and it is to liquidate that decree that the estate is under attachment. |
| Jessore ... | Ramnugger ... | 1868 ... | Regulation V of 1812 ... | Purusuhttom Ghosh Chaudhuri<br>Bijayram Ghosh Chaudhuri.<br>Balaluari Ghosh Chaudhuri.<br>Hariram Ghosh Chaudhuri.<br>Jayram Ghosh Chaudhuri.<br>Sarada Sundari Chaudhurani.<br>Barada Sundari Chaudhurani.<br>Trailakya Sundari Chaudhurani. | Attached by order of the Civil Court owing to disputes among the proprietors. |
| | Kochoobaria ... | 1842 ... | Act IV of 1840 ... | Ram Kumar Majumdar ... | Attached by order of the Magistrate. |
| | Bhogobotitola ... | 1847 ... | Ditto ... | Ishwar Chandra Jalya Parol ... | Ditto ditto. |
| | Prookhalee ... | 1866 ... | Ditto ... | Jadumani Ghosh ... | Ditto ditto. |
| | Mozzanagor ... | 1845 ... | Ditto ... | "Kootubdi" ... | Ditto ditto. |
| | Doorgapur ... | 1848 ... | Ditto ... | Ishwar Chandra Goswami ... | Ditto ditto. |
| | Bhetkia ... | 1843 ... | Ditto ... | Taj Muhammad ... | Ditto ditto. |
| | Syudpore Trust Estate ... | 1816 ... | Regulation XIX of 1810 ... | ... ... ... ... | This is not properly an attached estate, but one administered by Government in trust, in fact as mutawalli, under the disposition made by Haji Muhammad Muhsin, who devoted the property to "pious uses." The Hooghly Imambara and (in part) the Hooghly College are maintained by the endowment. |
| Rungpore ... | Rama Hureenah ... | 1850 ... | Regulation IV of 1840 ... | ... ... ... ... | The right to possession is in dispute, hence the attachment. |
| Furreedpore ... | Rupapat ... | 1872 ... | Regulation V of 1812 ... | ... ... ... ... | Owing to disputes among the proprietors. |
| | Kamalapur ... | 1853 ... | Act IV of 1840 ... | ... ... ... ... | Attached by order of the Magistrate. |
| | Allabad ... | 1853 ... | Ditto ... | ... ... ... ... | Ditto ditto. |
| | Boittah ... | 1851 ... | Ditto ... | ... ... ... ... | Ditto ditto. |
| Backergunge ... | Estate of Nobodurga Debya and others. | 1848 ... | Regulation V of 1812 ... | 7 Proprietors ... | Attached owing to a dispute among the proprietors. |
| | Estate of Kasi Nath Bosu | 1845 ... | Ditto ... | 10 ditto ... | Ditto ditto. |
| | Estate of Baikanta Chandra Chatterjee. | 1847 ... | Ditto ... | 14 ditto ... | Ditto ditto. |
| | Estate of Harrish Chandra Ray, Ratan Kanta Ray. | 1831 ... | Ditto ... | 5 ditto ... | Ditto ditto. |
| Mymensingh ... | Bilkoonkey ... | 1840 ... | Act IV of 1840 ... | Brajaram Chackladar and others | Ditto ditto. |
| Noakholly ... | Estate of Mr. Paxwell ... | 1872 ... | Act VIII of 1859 ... | Mr. E. Paxwell ... | Attachment withdrawn under orders from the Judge of Chittagong, dated 30th June 1873. |
| Tipperah ... | Estate of Jagat Ballabh Ray. | 1867 ... | Regulation V of 1827 ... | 11 Proprietors ... | Attached owing to a dispute among the proprietors. The estate was released on 9th June 1873. |
| Patna ... | Estate of Bihari Ray and Ganauri Ray. | 1868 ... | Act XXV of 1861 ... | Bihari Ray and Ganauri Ray ... | The proprietors having absconded, the property was confiscated by Government. The attachment has, however, been withdrawn by order of the Magistrate. |
| Sarun ... | Estate of Abdul Kadir Khan. | 1872 ... | Act XLV of 1860 ... | Abdul Kadir Khan ... | The estate was attached by order of the Magistrate, the proprietor having absconded. It was released on 16th June 1873. |
| Bhagulpore ... | Neemah Kettah ... | 1861 ... | Regulation V of 1827 ... | Tailak Kishan Jha *vs.* Raghu Nath Jha. | Attached by order of the Deputy Magistrate. |
| Cuttack ... | Banepore ... | 1864 ... | Regulation V of 1799 ... | Achudah Pant ... | The proprietor died intestate, and the land is under attachment by order of the Judge. |
| | Nanpore ... | 1871 ... | Ditto ... | Bidai Misr ... | Ditto ditto. |
| Pooree ... | Baleegoan ... | 1858 ... | Act IV of 1840 ... | ... ... ... ... | The title to the land is in dispute; it was attached by order of the criminal authorities. The land has been under attachment for a period exceeding 15 years, and has not been claimed by any one notwithstanding due notice, and it is now to be sold as an escheat to Government. |
| | Pareecood ... | 1868 ... | (Special orders) ... | Raja Kunwar Chandra Nansingh, Hari Chandra Mandraj Brahmapa, C.S.I. | The late proprietor having rendered much assistance in the famine of 1866, the Government in recognition of his services lent him Rs. 17,000 at 5 per cent. on security of his estate, which was then attached on 17th November 1868. |
| Balasore ... | Chuck Salim ... | 1861 ... | Act VIII of 1859 ... | Apana Dai ... | The estate was attached by order of the Sadr Amin of Midnapore, on account of certain disputes in regard to heirs. |
| | Sastibar ... | 1855 ... | Regulation V of 1812 ... | Hara Chaudhuri, &c. ... | Ditto ditto. Attached by order of the Judge of Midnapore. |
| Hazareebagh ...<br>Lohardugga ...<br>Manbhoom ... | 90 Estates ...<br>157 " ...<br>96 " ... | ..... | ... ... ... | ... ... ... ... | These are petty estates sequestrated for debt. |

## STATEMENT No. II.

*Wards' Estates classified according to gross rental.*

| District. | Number of estates with current gross rental not exceeding Rs. 1,000. | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 1,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000. | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 50,000. | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 50,000, but not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000. | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 5,00,000. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| Beerbhoom ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Midnapore ... ... ... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... ... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | *a* 2 | *b* 1 | 7 | *a* Goburdanga and Satkhira. *b* Paikparah. |
| Nuddea ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *d* 1 | ..... | 1 | *d* Estate of Koomar Khetish Chunder Roy. |
| Jessore ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | *c* 2 | ..... | 3 | *c* Nuldanga & Nurail, |
| Moorshedabad ... ... | ..... | 2 | 4 | ..... | *e* 1 | ..... | 7 | *e* Nushepore. |
| Dinagepore .. ... ... | ..... | 4 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 7 | |
| Maldah ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *f* 1 | ..... | 1 | *f* Chanchul estate. |
| Rajshahye ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 7 | |
| Rungpore ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Bogra ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | *g* Bijnee. |
| Goalpara ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | *g* 1 | ..... | 2 | |
| Backergunge ... ... ... | 1 | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | |
| Mymensingh ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| Chittagong ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 | |
| Tipperah ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | |
| Patna ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | |
| Shahabad ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | |
| Tirhoot ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | *h* 1 | 4 | *h* Durbhunga. |
| Sarun ... ... ... | 4 | 7 | 5 | ..... | ..... | *i* 1 | 17 | *i* Hutwa. |
| Monghyr ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | |
| Cuttack ... ... ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | ..... | *j* 1 | ..... | 6 | *j* Kunika. |
| Pooree ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Balasore ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Hazareebagh ... ... ... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | |
| Lohardugga ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | *k* 1 | ..... | 2 | *k* Ramghur. |
| Singbhoom ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Manbhoom ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | |
| Total ... | 14 | 32 | 46 | 6 | 10 | 3 | 111 | |

## STATEMENT No. II*A*.

*Attached Estates classified according to gross rental.*

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24-Pergunnahs ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Jessore ... ... ... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 8 | Syudpore trust estate. |
| Rungpore ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Furreedpore ... ... ... | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | |
| Backergunge ... ... ... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | |
| Mymensingh ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Noakholly ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Patna ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Sarun ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Bhagulpore ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Cuttack ... ... ... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| Pooree ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Balasore ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| Hazareebagh ... ... ... | 81 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 81 | These are petty estates sequestrated for debt. |
| Lohardugga ... ... ... | 143 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 143 | |
| Manbhoom ... ... ... | 68 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 68 | |
| Total ... | 312 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 320 | |
| Grand Total ... | 326 | 33 | 50 | 7 | 11 | 3 | 430 | |

## STATEMENT No. III.

# STATEMENT

## *Management of Wards'*

| Division. | District. | Grounds of disqualification. | | | | Number of properties under the Court. | Number of estates | | Government revenue. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Demand. | | | | | Balance. | | |
| | | Minors. | Females. | Lunatics. | Total. | | Paying revenue to Government. | Paying rent to superior landlords or rent-free. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Payments. | Remissions. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | **Bengal.** | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burdwan ... | Beerbhoom ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 12 | 26 | ..... | 26 | 26 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Midnapore ... ... | 2 | 2 | ... | 4 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 2,623 | ..... | 2,623 | 2,623 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 12 | 16 | 2,649 | ..... | 2,649 | 2,649 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Presidency ... | 24-Pergunnahs ... | 11 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 7 | 203 | 105 | 5,49,083 | 27,673 | 5,76,756 | 5,60,383 | 47 | 16,303 | 23 | 16,326 |
| | Nuddea ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 77 | 7 | 73,423 | 5,298 | 78,721 | 54,392 | ... | 24,329 | ..... | 24,329 |
| | Jessore ... ... ... | 6 | ... | ... | 6 | 3 | 38 | 131 | 85,452 | 3,315 | 88,767 | 86,317 | ... | 2,450 | ..... | 2,450 |
| | Total ... | 18 | 1 | 2 | 21 | 11 | 318 | 243 | 7,07,958 | 36,286 | 7,44,244 | 7,01,092 | 47 | 43,082 | 23 | 43,105 |
| Rajshahye ... | Moorshedabad... ... | 2 | 7 | ... | 9 | 7 | 102 | 78 | 2,23,894 | 1,53,144 | 3,77,038 | 1,68,972 | ... | 1,83,934 | 24,132 | 2,08,066 |
| | Dinagepore ... ... | 5 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 31 | 24 | 68,574 | 74 | 68,648 | 46,905 | ... | 21,743 | ..... | 21,743 |
| | Maldah ... ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | 18 | 7 | 68,509 | 8 | 68,517 | 20,693 | ... | 47,824 | ..... | 47,824 |
| | Rajshahye ... ... | 8 | 2 | ... | 10 | 7 | 131 | 87 | 1,11,461 | 17,652 | 1,29,113 | 67,590 | ... | 59,925 | 1,598 | 61,523 |
| | Rungpore ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 16,468 | ..... | 16,468 | 10,293 | ... | 6,175 | ..... | 6,175 |
| | Bogra ... ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 25 | 7 | 16,129 | ..... | 16,129 | 3,337 | ... | 12,792 | ..... | 12,792 |
| | Total ... | 17 | 14 | 1 | 32 | 27 | 309 | 205 | 5,95,035 | 1,70,878 | 6,75,913 | 3,17,790 | ... | 3,32,393 | 25,730 | 3,58,123 |
| Cooch Behar ... | Goalpara ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 45,753 | ..... | 45,753 | 40,041 | ... | 5,712 | ..... | 5,712 |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dacca ... ... | Backergunge ... ... | 6 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 7 | 25 | 591 | 19,037 | 5,008 | 24,045 | 18,534 | ... | 5,413 | 98 | 5,511 |
| | Mymensingh ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 4,411 | ..... | 4,411 | 4,411 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... | 7 | 2 | 3 | 12 | 9 | 31 | 602 | 23,448 | 5,008 | 28,456 | 22,945 | ... | 5,413 | 98 | 5,511 |
| Chittagong ... | Chittagong ... ... | 4 | 10 | 2 | 16 | 6 | 75 | 89 | 65,457 | 17,167 | 82,624 | 77,587 | 95 | 3,972 | 970 | 4,942 |
| | Tipperah ... ... | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 42 | 182 | 25,947 | 126 | 26,073 | 26,062 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... | 8 | 12 | 3 | 23 | 10 | 117 | 271 | 91,404 | 17,293 | 1,08,697 | 1,03,649 | 95 | 3,972 | 970 | 4,942 |
| | **Behar.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna ... ... | Patna ... ... ... | 5 | 1 | ... | 6 | 3 | 20 | 12 | 12,747 | ..... | 12,747 | 12,786 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Shahabad ... ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 45 | 8 | 11,781 | 702 | 12,483 | 12,483 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Tirhoot ... ... ... | 8 | ... | ... | 8 | 4 | 347 | 65 | 2,18,724 | 3,921 | 2,22,645 | 1,51,057 | ... | 68,688 | 2,900 | 71,588 |
| | Saruu ... ... ... | 13 | ... | 6 | 19 | 17 | 291 | 110 | 2,11,659 | 307 | 2,11,966 | 2,09,280 | ... | 2,678 | 8 | 2,686 |
| | Total ... | 28 | 1 | 7 | 36 | 27 | 703 | 190 | 4,54,911 | 4,930 | 4,59,841 | 3,85,606 | ... | 71,366 | 2,908 | 74,274 |
| Bhagulpore ... | Monghyr ... ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 4 | 6 | 105 | 50 | 17,007 | 1,021 | 18,028 | 14,565 | ... | 3,463 | ..... | 3,463 |
| | Bhagulpore ... ... | 2* | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 20 | 3 | 27,793 | 8 | 27,801 | 27,793 | ... | 8 | ..... | 8 |
| | Purneah... ... ... | | | | | 1 | 36 | 6 | 1,95,013 | 43,261 | 2,38,274 | 1,59,824 | ... | 78,450 | ..... | 78,450 |
| | Total ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 4 | 8 | 161 | 59 | 2,39,813 | 44,290 | 2,84,103 | 2,02,182 | ... | 81,921 | ..... | 81,921 |
| | **Orissa.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orissa ... ... | Cuttack ... ... ... | 9 | ... | 1 | 10 | 6 | 11 | 10 | 28,582 | 2,017 | 30,599 | 29,102 | ... | 1,497 | ..... | 1,497 |
| | Pooree ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 2,960 | 6,554 | 9,514 | 2,883 | ... | 1,557 | 5,074 | 6,631 |
| | Balasore... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 115 | 93 | 208 | 115 | ... | 93 | ..... | 93 |
| | Total ... | 11 | ... | 1 | 12 | 8 | 13 | 39 | 31,657 | 8,664 | 40,321 | 32,100 | ... | 3,147 | 5,074 | 8,221 |
| | **Chota Nagpore.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chota Nagpore | Hazareebagh ... ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 9,805 | ..... | 9,805 | 9,792 | ... | 13 | ..... | 13 |
| | Lohardugga ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 16,435 | ..... | 16,435 | 16,435 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Singbhoom ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4,267 | ..... | 4,267 | 4,267 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Manbhoom ... ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | 4,277 | 276 | 4,553 | 2,992 | ... | 1,561 | ..... | 1,561 |
| | Total ... | 8 | ... | 2 | 10 | 10 | 16 | 13 | 34,784 | 276 | 35,060 | 33,486 | ... | 1,574 | ..... | 1,574 |
| | Grand Total ... | 103 | 32 | 22 | 157 | 117 | 1,684 | 1,639 | 21,37,412 | 2,87,625 | 24,25,037 | 18,41,540 | 142 | 5,48,580 | 34,303 | 5,83,383 |

* These figures are included in those in the corresponding columns against Tirhoot.
. The correct return of the Chaklajat estate in Julpigoree has not been received.

# No. III.

*Estates for* 1873-74.

| Rent due to superior landlords. | | | | | | | Rent due to the estate. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand. | | | Payments. | Balance. | | | Demand. | | | Collections. | Remissions. |
| Current. | Arrear. | Total. | | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | | |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1,469 | 2,986 | 4,425 | 2,595 | 1,293 | 537 | 1,830 | 2,344 | 2,839 | 5,183 | 1,521 | ..... |
| 11 | ..... | 11 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,108 | 1,807 | 20,915 | 19,060 | ..... |
| 1,450 | 2,986 | 4,436 | 2,606 | 1,293 | 537 | 1,830 | 21,452 | 4,646 | 26,098 | 20,581 | ..... |
| 1,32,427 | 15,725 | 1,48,152 | 1,36,103 | 16,796 | 1,253 | 18,049 | 14,04,780 | 65,71,102 | 79,75,882 | 13,23,597 | 1,09,259 |
| 2,401 | 637 | 3,038 | 3,038 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,47,970 | 79,028 | 2,26,998 | 1,37,221 | 13,955 |
| 58,940 | 7,859 | 66,799 | 58,981 | 5,412 | 2,406 | 7,818 | 3,05,197 | 6,24,542 | 9,29,739 | 2,60,243 | 1,303 |
| 1,93,768 | 24,221 | 2,17,989 | 1,92,122 | 22,208 | 3,659 | 25,867 | 18,57,947 | 72,74,672 | 91,32,619 | 17,21,061 | 1,24,517 |
| 36,840 | 25,013 | 61,853 | 36,535 | 22,177 | 3,141 | 25,318 | 3,78,027 | 2,70,860 | 6,48,887 | 3,31,172 | 447 |
| 1,332 | 602 | 1,934 | 1,171 | 668 | 95 | 763 | 1,06,505 | 27,734 | 1,34,239 | 67,892 | 96 |
| 8,504 | 3,986 | 12,490 | 8,193 | 3,748 | 549 | 4,297 | 1,66,422 | 63,898 | 2,30,320 | 1,07,522 | 12,699 |
| 14,785 | 3,735 | 18,520 | 15,177 | 1,466 | 1,877 | 3,343 | 2,85,053 | 1,27,262 | 4,12,315 | 1,97,730 | 3,189 |
| 5 | 15 | 20 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 39,972 | 23,529 | 63,501 | 28,253 | ..... |
| 40 | ..... | 40 | 5 | 35 | ..... | 35 | 28,155 | ..... | 28,155 | 10,890 | ..... |
| 61,506 | 33,351 | 94,857 | 61,092 | 28,099 | 5,666 | 33,765 | 9,99,134 | 5,13,283 | 15,12,417 | 7,43,459 | 16,431 |
| 16 | 16 | 32 | 32 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,71,397 | 50,256 | 2,21,653 | 1,66,587 | 2,462 |
| 11,275 | 11,813 | 23,088 | 11,016 | 2,940 | 9,132 | 12,072 | 49,765 | 49,488 | 99,253 | 46,533 | 7,767 |
| 772 | 205 | 977 | 801 | 137 | 39 | 176 | 33,103 | 17,489 | 50,592 | 35,365 | 951 |
| 12,047 | 12,018 | 24,065 | 11,817 | 3,077 | 9,171 | 12,248 | 82,868 | 66,977 | 1,49,845 | 81,898 | 8,718 |
| 2,296 | 5,403 | 7,699 | 2,327 | 1,662 | 3,710 | 5,372 | 92,171 | 91,433 | 1,83,604 | 93,109 | 1,089 |
| 25,927 | 234 | 26,161 | 25,613 | 281 | 225 | 506 | 1,10,409 | 63,313 | 1,73,722 | 1,08,833 | 253 |
| 28,223 | 5,637 | 33,860 | 27,940 | 1,943 | 3,935 | 5,878 | 2,02,580 | 1,54,746 | 3,57,326 | 2,01,942 | 1,342 |
| 599 | 601 | 1,200 | 599 | 599 | 2 | 601 | 48,170 | 16,784 | 64,954 | 43,164 | ..... |
| 41 | 41 | 82 | ..... | 41 | 41 | 82 | 63,921 | 70,214 | 1,34,135 | 16,118 | ..... |
| 2,609 | 2,442 | 5,051 | 1,923 | 1,635 | 1,493 | 3,128 | 15,80,831 | 9,91,119 | 25,71,950 | 8,76,699 | 12,140 |
| 1,754 | 970 | 2,724 | 2,034 | 544 | 146 | 690 | 9,53,119 | 1,98,986 | 11,52,105 | 8,62,691 | 32,875 |
| 5,003 | 4,054 | 9,057 | 4,556 | 2,819 | 1,682 | 4,501 | 26,46,041 | 12,77,103 | 39,23,144 | 17,98,672 | 45,015 |
| ..... | 148 | 148 | ..... | ..... | 148 | 148 | 70,430 | 39,734 | 1,10,164 | 46,161 | 1,793 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,81,430 | 44,885 | 3,26,315 | 1,46,922 | ..... |
| 26 | 12 | 38 | 23 | 15 | ..... | 15 | 2,05,236 | 1,30,159 | 3,35,395 | 1,85,267 | 4,495 |
| 26 | 160 | 186 | 23 | 15 | 148 | 163 | 5,57,096 | 2,14,778 | 7,71,874 | 3,78,350 | 6,288 |
| 642 | 587 | 1,209 | 803 | 406 | ..... | 406 | 1,19,124 | 66,705 | 1,85,829 | 1,05,419 | 9,260 |
| 273 | 182 | 455 | 34 | 263 | 158 | 421 | 5,085 | 2,812 | 7,897 | 5,164 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 301 | 274 | 575 | 337 | ..... |
| 915 | 749 | 1,664 | 837 | 669 | 158 | 827 | 1,24,510 | 69,791 | 1,94,301 | 1,10,920 | 9,260 |
| 4,051 | 3,198 | 7,249 | 6,089 | 1,071 | 89 | 1,160 | 62,508 | 29,164 | 91,672 | 51,161 | 293 |
| 37 | ..... | 37 | 21 | 16 | ..... | 16 | 1,37,605 | 1,64,839 | 3,02,444 | 1,32,295 | 1,702 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,905 | 5,482 | 43,387 | 39,420 | 227 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28,154 | 14,362 | 42,516 | 18,958 | 2,666 |
| 4,088 | 3,198 | 7,286 | 6,110 | 1,087 | 89 | 1,176 | 2,66,172 | 2,13,847 | 4,80,019 | 2,41,834 | 4,888 |
| 3,07,242 | 86,390 | 3,93,432 | 3,07,135 | 61,210 | 25,045 | 86,255 | 69,29,197 | 98,40,099 | 1,67,69,296 | 54,65,306 | 2,18,921 |

# STATEMENT

| Division. | District. | Rent due to the estate. Balance. Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Receipts. Cash balance of last year. | Collections of rent. | Interest on mortgage loans and Government securities. | Debts recovered. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | BENGAL. *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | |
| BURDWAN ... | Beerbhoom ... ... | 1,981 | 1,681 | 3,662 | 543 | 1,573 | ..... | 17,542 | 66 | 19,724 |
| | Midnapore ... ... | 1,609 | 269 | 1,878 | 10,506 | 19,061 | 1,211 | ..... | 342 | 31,120 |
| | Total ... | 3,590 | 1,950 | 5,540 | 11,049 | 20,634 | 1,211 | 17,542 | 408 | 50,844 |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | |
| PRESIDENCY ... | 24-Pergunnahs ... ... | 4,12,975 | 61,30,051 | 65,43,026 | 75,937 | 13,23,599 | 72,838 | 27,379 | 2,01,347 | 17,01,100 |
| | Nuddea ... ... ... | 57,646 | 18,176 | 75,822 | 3,091 | 1,37,221 | ..... | 279 | 5,340 | 1,45,931 |
| | Jessore ... ... ... | 1,04,814 | 5,63,379 | 6,68,193 | 66,996 | 2,60,243 | 24,520 | 25,762 | 16,538 | 3,94,059 |
| | Total ... | 5,75,435 | 67,11,606 | 72,87,041 | 1,46,024 | 17,21,063 | 97,358 | 53,420 | 2,23,225 | 22,41,090 |
| RAJSHAHYE ... | Moorshedabad ... ... | 2,26,243 | 91,025 | 3,17,268 | 16,431 | 3,31,179 | 2,619 | 6,098 | 31,212 | 3,87,539 |
| | Dinagepore ... ... | 64,019 | 2,232 | 66,251 | 36,769 | 67,892 | 1,906 | 2,687 | 4,674 | 1,13,928 |
| | Maldah ... .. ... | 77,712 | 32,387 | 1,10,099 | 1,26,827 | 1,07,522 | 8,550 | 385 | 16,675 | 2,59,959 |
| | Rajshahye... ... ... | 1,39,766 | 71,630 | 2,11,396 | 34,792 | 1,97,728 | 601 | 10,884 | 29,949 | 2,73,954 |
| | Rungpore ... ... ... | 25,695 | 9,553 | 35,248 | 3,680 | 28,253 | ..... | ..... | 10,939 | 42,872 |
| | Bogra ... ... ... | 12,265 | ..... | 12,265 | 142 | 10,890 | ..... | 151 | 235 | 11,418 |
| | Total ... | 5,45,700 | 2,06,827 | 7,52,527 | 2,18,641 | 7,43,464 | 13,676 | 20,205 | 93,684 | 10,89,670 |
| COOCH BEHAR ... | Goalpara ... ... ... | 21,836 | 30,768 | 52,604 | 57,400 | 1,66,587 | 39,297 | ..... | 14,827 | 2,78,111 |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | |
| DACCA ... ... | Backergunge ... ... | 13,549 | 31,404 | 44,953 | 3,957 | 46,533 | ..... | 738 | 1,148 | 52,376 |
| | Mymensingh ... ... | 10,649 | 3,627 | 14,276 | 40,544 | 35,365 | 1,032 | 14,774 | 5 | 91,720 |
| | Total ... | 24,198 | 35,031 | 59,229 | 44,501 | 81,898 | 1,032 | 15,512 | 1,153 | 1,44,096 |
| CHITTAGONG ... | Chittagong ... ... | 41,110 | 48,296 | 89,406 | 3,797 | 93,109 | 270 | 6,504 | 1,918 | 1,05,598 |
| | Tipperah ... ... ... | 25,973 | 38,663 | 64,636 | 60,029 | 1,08,833 | 3,530 | 31,276 | 6,030 | 2,09,698 |
| | Total ... | 67,083 | 86,959 | 1,54,042 | 63,826 | 2,01,942 | 3,800 | 37,780 | 7,948 | 3,15,296 |
| | BEHAR. | | | | | | | | | |
| PATNA ... ... | Patna ... ... ... | 19,858 | 1,932 | 21,790 | 5,164 | 43,165 | ..... | 25,178 | ..... | 73,507 |
| | Shahabad ... ... ... | 55,726 | 62,291 | 1,18,017 | 23,555 | 16,114 | ..... | 379 | 1,222 | 41,270 |
| | Tirhoot ... ... ... | 10,29,723 | 6,53,388 | 16,83,111 | 6,01,090 | 8,76,698 | 2,46,796 | 31,22,010 | 4,17,474 | 52,64,068 |
| | Sarun ... ... ... | 2,08,722 | 47,817 | 2,56,539 | 1,76,022 | 8,61,950 | 27,457 | 3,05,129 | 2,88,007 | 16,58,565 |
| | Total ... | 13,14,029 | 7,65,428 | 20,79,457 | 8,05,831 | 17,97,927 | 2,74,253 | 34,52,696 | 7,06,703 | 70,37,410 |
| BHAGULPORE ... | Monghyr ... ... ... | 34,733 | 27,477 | 62,210 | 20,906 | 46,162 | ..... | 50 | 3,29,428 | 4,05,546 |
| | Bhagulpore ... ... | 1,03,978 | 15,415 | 1,79,393 | 1,96,974 | 1,46,923 | ..... | ..... | 1,14,159 | 4,58,056 |
| | Purneah ... ... ... | 86,371 | 59,262 | 1,45,633 | 12,998 | 1,85,267 | ..... | ..... | 20,080 | 2,18,345 |
| | Total ... | 2,85,082 | 1,02,154 | 3,87,236 | 2,39,878 | 3,78,352 | ..... | 50 | 4,63,667 | 10,81,947 |
| | ORISSA. | | | | | | | | | |
| ORISSA ... ... | Cuttack ... ... ... | 45,819 | 25,331 | 71,150 | 21,304 | 1,05,419 | ..... | 22 | 4,649 | 1,31,394 |
| | Pooree ... ... ... | 2,655 | 78 | 2,733 | ..... | 5,164 | ..... | ..... | 367 | 5,531 |
| | Balasore ... ... ... | 238 | ..... | 238 | ..... | 337 | ..... | 455 | ..... | 792 |
| | Total ... | 48,712 | 25,409 | 74,121 | 21,304 | 1,10,920 | ..... | 477 | 5,016 | 1,37,717 |
| | CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | |
| CHOTA NAGPORE | Hazareebagh ... ... | 20,923 | 19,295 | 40,218 | 24,071 | 50,011 | ..... | 22,290 | 3,688 | 1,00,060 |
| | Lohardugga ... ... | 75,760 | 92,687 | 1,68,447 | 8,807 | 1,32,295 | 1,568 | 9,392 | 11,721 | 1,63,783 |
| | Singbhoom ... ... | 3,480 | 260 | 3,740 | 8,077 | 39,420 | 1,901 | ..... | 5,308 | 54,706 |
| | Manbhoom ... ... | 16,057 | 4,835 | 20,892 | 2,184 | 18,958 | ..... | ..... | 66 | 21,208 |
| | Total ... | 1,16,220 | 1,17,077 | 2,33,297 | 43,139 | 2,40,684 | 3,469 | 31,682 | 20,783 | 3,39,757 |
| | GRAND TOTAL ... | 30,01,885 | 80,83,209 | 1,10,85,094 | 16,51,593 | 54,03,471 | 4,34,096 | 86,29,364 | 15,37,414 | 1,27,15,938 |

## No. III.—(*Continued.*)

| Disbursements. | | | | | | | | | | | Cash balance. | Deficit. | Debts due by the estate at the end of the year. | Total investment at the close of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government revenue. | Rent paid. | Expense of management. | Law expenses. | Maintenance of proprietors. | Education. | Miscellaneous. | Rate for postage, stationery, &c. | Debts paid. | Investments. | Total. | | | | |
| 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 26 | 2,596 | 540 | 664 | 251 | ..... | 195 | 110 | 12,204 | ..... | 16,586 | 3,138 | ..... | 6,469 | ..... |
| 2,625 | 11 | 820 | 64 | 3,076 | 3,438 | 5,102 | 591 | ..... | 6,385 | 22,112 | 9,008 | ..... | ..... | L. ... ... 1,418<br>S. ... ... 31,278 |
| 2,651 | 2,607 | 1,360 | 728 | 3,327 | 3,438 | 5,297 | 701 | 12,204 | 6,385 | 38,698 | 12,146 | ..... | 6,469 | L. ... ... 1,418<br>S. ... ... 31,278 |
| 5,60,295 | 1,30,102 | 1,03,896 | 32,737 | 1,99,903 | 24,580 | 1,72,537 | 10,125 | 65,869 | 3,19,376 | 16,19,220 | 81,880 | ..... | 3,62,955 | L. ... ... 3,74,593<br>S. ... ... 19,73,585<br>M. 2,250 |
| 54,392 | 3,038 | 8,382 | 3,886 | 28,670 | 1,525 | 12,658 | 1,031 | 20,944 | ..... | 1,34,526 | 11,405 | ..... | 1,386 | ..... |
| 80,317 | 58,981 | 31,688 | 19,886 | 36,091 | 9,056 | 32,902 | 2,481 | 18,353 | 44,633 | 3,41,288 | 52,771 | ..... | 8,468 | L. ... ... 1,610<br>S ... ... 56,604<br>M. ... ... 720 |
| 7,01,004 | 1,92,121 | 1,43,966 | 56,509 | 2,64,664 | 36,061 | 2,17,897 | 13,637 | 1,05,166 | 3,64,009 | 20,95,034 | 1,46,056 | ..... | 3,72,809 | L. ... ... 3,76,203<br>S. ... ... 20,30,189<br>M. 2,970 |
| 1,68,968 | 36,423 | 15,677 | 6,960 | 36,456 | 504 | 14,297 | 2,624 | 77,839 | 3,438 | 3,63,186 | 24,353 | ..... | 1,33,929 | L. 446 S. 56,176<br>M. ... ... 207 |
| 46,[illegible] | 1,171 | 6,291 | 369 | 17,965 | 7,453 | 7,436 | 1,353 | 814 | 19,528 | 1,09,285 | 4,643 | ..... | 5,053 | L. ... ... 20<br>S. ... ... 1,47,829 |
| 20,693 | 8,193 | [illegible]94 | 4,482 | 19,799 | ..... | 31,145 | 1,159 | 180 | 1,05,885 | 2,35,539 | 26,879 | 2,459 | ..... | S. ... ... 3,40,695 |
| 67,585 | 15,173 | 34,132 | 6,865 | 63,091 | 17,194 | 17,379 | 2,265 | 26,481 | ..... | 2,50,165 | 23,789 | ..... | 96,311 | S. ... ... 19,371 |
| 10,293 | 11 | 6,342 | 1,961 | 2,290 | ..... | 1,612 | 332 | 3,379 | ..... | 26,220 | 16,652 | ..... | 67,680 | ..... |
| 3,338 | 5 | 476 | 168 | 1,174 | 16 | 126 | 302 | 1,077 | ..... | 6,772 | 4,646 | ..... | 18,410 | ..... |
| 3,17,782 | 60,976 | 1,06,912 | 20,805 | 1,40,775 | 25,167 | 71,995 | 8,125 | 1,09,779 | 1,28,851 | 9,91,167 | 1,00,962 | 2,459 | 3,21,383 | L. ... ... 466<br>S. ... ... 5,73,271<br>M. ... ... 207 |
| 40,041 | 32 | 42,465 | 2,413 | 26,716 | 7,622 | 61,110 | 1,065 | 4,342 | 73,637 | 2,59,443 | 18,668 | ..... | 18,369 | L. ... ... 16,006<br>S. ... ... 7,90,471 |
| 18,534<br>4,411 | 10,706<br>801 | 3,867<br>5,017 | 2,394<br>4,939 | 6,597<br>5,190 | 20<br>168 | 1,656<br>1,661 | 244<br>358 | 2,397<br>5,839 | .....<br>..... | 46,415<br>27,784 | 5,961<br>63,936 | .....<br>..... | 21,367<br>1,505 | L. ... ... 473<br>..... |
| 22,945 | 11,507 | 8,884 | 7,333 | 11,787 | 188 | 2,717 | 602 | 8,236 | ..... | 74,199 | 69,897 | ..... | 22,872 | L. ... ... 473 |
| 77,587 | 2,324 | 5,062 | 2,810 | 5,777 | 30 | 1,673 | 1,026 | 3,932 | ..... | 1,00,221 | 5,377 | ..... | 13,117 | L. ... ... 3,000<br>S. ... ... 6,570 |
| 26,062 | 25,614 | 14,134 | 7,948 | 16,599 | 246 | 11,427 | 937 | 4,614 | 55,344 | 1,62,925 | 46,773 | ..... | 2,593 | L. 2,534 M. 9,358<br>S. ... ... 1,00,535 |
| 1,03,649 | 27,938 | 19,196 | 10,758 | 22,376 | 276 | 13,100 | 1,963 | 8,546 | 55,344 | 2,63,146 | 52,150 | ..... | 15,710 | L. ... ... 5,534<br>S. ... ... 1,07,103<br>M. ... ... 9,358 |
| 12,787<br>12,793 | 599<br>..... | 1,956<br>4,035 | 203<br>10,458 | 3,320<br>2,795 | 229<br>4 | 1,808<br>2,012 | 969<br>386 | 42,095<br>37 | 2,000<br>13 | 65,966<br>32,533 | 7,541<br>8,737 | .....<br>..... | 1,14,771<br>40,022 | S. ... ... 2,000<br>L. ... ... 24 |
| 1,51,052 | 1,931 | 2,00,913 | 30,450 | 2,08,831 | 50,078 | 6,68,137 | 7,682 | 63,959 | 17,17,855 | 31,00,888 | 21,63,180 | ..... | 1,42,890 | L. ... ... 14,69,007<br>M. ... ... 1,733<br>S. ... ... 60,04,239 |
| 2,09,290 | 2,035 | 46,337 | 25,970 | 1,02,764 | 10,118 | 7,17,642 | 15,028 | 2,05,503 | 2,14,018 | 15,48,705 | 1,09,860 | ..... | 3,84,110 | L. ... ... 2,35,894<br>M. ... ... 2,288<br>S. ... ... 6,28,639 |
| 3,85,922 | 4,565 | 2,53,241 | 67,081 | 3,17,710 | 60,429 | 13,89,598 | 24,065 | 3,11,593 | 19,33,886 | 47,48,090 | 22,89,320 | ..... | 6,81,793 | L. ... ... 17,04,925<br>S. ... ... 66,34,878<br>M. ... ... 4,021 |
| 14,561<br>27,793<br>1,59,824 | .....<br>.....<br>23 | 5,819<br>12,364<br>14,037 | 24,041<br>671<br>5,136 | 5,007<br>.....<br>..... | 646<br>.....<br>..... | 1,54,464<br>3,43,044<br>31,507 | 792<br>1,389<br>3,318 | 8,648<br>.....<br>283 | .....<br>.....<br>497 | 2,13,978<br>3,85,261<br>2,14,625 | 1,91,568<br>72,795<br>3,720 | .....<br>.....<br>..... | 3,11,618<br>.....<br>..... | .....<br>L. ... ... 112<br>L. ... ... 44,510<br>S. ... ... 70,180 |
| 2,02,178 | 23 | 32,220 | 29,848 | 5,007 | 646 | 5,29,015 | 5,499 | 8,931 | 497 | 8,13,864 | 2,68,083 | ..... | 3,11,618 | L. ... ... 44,622<br>S. ... ... 70,180 |
| 29,102<br>2,883<br>115 | 803<br>34<br>..... | 5,997<br>77<br>..... | 922<br>30<br>..... | 9,937<br>243<br>145 | 141<br>24<br>3 | 2,571<br>153<br>..... | 1,006<br>114<br>13 | 60,369<br>1,704<br>455 | .....<br>.....<br>..... | 1,10,848<br>5,262<br>731 | 20,546<br>269<br>61 | .....<br>.....<br>..... | 3,54,681<br>6,576<br>..... | .....<br>.....<br>..... |
| 32,100 | 837 | 6,074 | 952 | 10,325 | 168 | 2,724 | 1,133 | 62,528 | ..... | 1,16,841 | 20,876 | ..... | 3,61,257 | ..... |
| 9,792 | 6,089 | 9,978 | 2,476 | 6,556 | 2,727 | 18,006 | 971 | 5,261 | 13,100 | 74,962 | 25,098 | ..... | 42,753 | L. ... ... 4,090<br>S. ... ... 30,624<br>M. ... ... 2,376 |
| 16,435 | 21 | 16,140 | 11,964 | 9,941 | 1,798 | 28,743 | 606 | 63,254 | ..... | 1,48,902 | 14,881 | ..... | 3,19,825 | L. 6,008 M. 3,758<br>S. 45,888 R. P. W. 1,741 |
| 4,267<br>2,992 | .....<br>..... | 1,620<br>139 | 554<br>1,517 | 12,135<br>2,335 | 950<br>1,251 | 15,961<br>1,703 | 323<br>453 | .....<br>6,996 | .....<br>..... | 35,810<br>17,386 | 18,896<br>3,822 | .....<br>..... | 21<br>1,09,185 | S. 80,311<br>..... |
| 38,486 | 6,110 | 27,877 | 16,511 | 30,967 | 6,726 | 64,413 | 2,353 | 75,511 | 13,100 | 2,77,060 | 62,697 | ..... | 4,71,784 | L. ... ... 10,998<br>S. ... ... 1,56,823<br>M. ... ... 6,134<br>R. P. W. ... 1,741 |
| 18,41,758 | 3,06,716 | 6,42,195 | 2,12,938 | 8,33,654 | 1,40,727 | 23,57,867 | 59,143 | 7,06,837 | 25,75,715 | 96,77,544 | 30,40,853 | 2,459 | 25,84,064 | L. ... ... 21,60,645<br>S. ... ... 1,03,94,193<br>M. ... ... 22,690<br>R. P. W. ... 1,741 |

# STATEMENT

*Management of Attached*

| Division. | District. | Court ordering attachment. | | | Number of properties under attachment. | Number of estates included in the properties. | | Government revenue. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Demand. | | | | | Balance. | | |
| | | Civil. | Criminal. | Total. | | Paying revenue to Government. | Paying rent to superior landlords or rent free. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Payments. | Remissions. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | **Bengal.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Residency | 24-Pergunnahs | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Jessore | 1 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 24 | 32 | 15,343 | ..... | 15,343 | 15,338 | ... | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| | Total | 2 | 6 | 8 | 8 | 24 | 34 | 15,343 | ..... | 15,343 | 15,338 | ... | 5 | ..... | 5 |
| Rajshahye | Rungpore | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dacca | Furreedpore | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 10,031 | 2,495 | 12,526 | 12,526 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Backergunge | 4 | ... | 4 | 4 | 6 | ..... | 11,311 | ..... | 11,311 | 11,311 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Mymensingh | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total | 5 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 21,342 | 2,495 | 23,837 | 23,837 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chittagong | Noakholly | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 4,596 | 9,572 | 14,168 | 5,461 | ... | 4,596 | 4,111 | 8,707 |
| | **Behar.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna | Patna | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Sarun | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bhagulpore | Bhagulpore | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 20 | ..... | 20 | 20 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | **Orissa.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orissa | Cuttack | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Pooree | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Balasore | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 758 | 617 | 1,375 | 731 | ... | 644 | ..... | 644 |
| | Total | 4 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 758 | 617 | 1,375 | 731 | ... | 644 | ..... | 644 |
| | **Chota Nagpore.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chota Nagpore | Hazareebagh | 81 | ... | 81 | 81 | ..... | ..... | 2,201 | ..... | 2,201 | 2,201 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Lohardugga | 143 | ... | 143 | 143 | ..... | ..... | 495 | 332 | 827 | 248 | ... | 459 | 120 | 579 |
| | Manbhoom | 68 | ... | 68 | 68 | ..... | ..... | 9,455 | 1 | 9,456 | 8,488 | ... | 968 | ..... | 968 |
| | Total | 292 | ... | 292 | 292 | ..... | ..... | 12,151 | 333 | 12,484 | 10,937 | ... | 1,427 | 120 | 1,547 |
| | Grand Total | 304 | 15 | 319 | 319 | 40 | 43 | 54,212 | 13,017 | 67,229 | 56,326 | ... | 6,672 | 4,231 | 10,903 |
| | Syudpore trust estate in Jessore. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 95,254 | ..... | 95,254 | 95,254 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

# No. IIIA.

*Estates for* 1873-74.

| Rent due to superior landlords. | | | | | | | Rent due to the estate. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand. | | | | Balance. | | | Demand. | | | | |
| Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Payments. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Collections. | Remissions. |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,292 | 18,294 | 41,586 | 15,429 | 64 |
| 8,163 | 977 | 9,140 | 8,825 | 49 | 266 | 315 | 64,844 | 1,17,822 | 1,82,666 | 59,197 | 1,012 |
| 8,163 | 977 | 9,140 | 8,825 | 49 | 266 | 315 | 88,136 | 1,36,116 | 2,24,252 | 74,626 | 1,076 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | 9 | 9 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28,283 | 8,225 | 36,508 | 27,791 | 467 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,547 | 18,912 | 40,459 | 22,313 | 1,027 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | ..... | 31 | 31 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 49,861 | 27,137 | 76,998 | 50,135 | 1,494 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,823 | 20,042 | 26,865 | 6,067 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39 | 37 | 76 | 44 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41 | 37 | 78 | 45 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 | 104 | 161 | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,127 | 1,439 | 2,566 | 1,435 | 20 |
| 3 | ..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1,132 | 1,439 | 2,571 | 1,440 | 20 |
| 2,855 | 299 | 3,154 | 1,103 | 1,947 | 104 | 2,051 | 41,770 | 4,790 | 46,560 | 37,070 | ..... |
| 10,921 | 9,350 | 20,271 | 10,525 | 5,147 | 4,599 | 9,746 | 59,590 | 20,906 | 80,496 | 53,044 | 2,006 |
| 6,377 | 2,882 | 9,259 | 1,534 | 5,044 | 2,681 | 7,725 | 56,587 | 17,780 | 74,367 | 23,510 | ..... |
| 20,155 | 12,531 | 32,684 | 13,162 | 12,738 | 6,784 | 19,522 | 1,57,947 | 43,476 | 2,01,423 | 1,13,624 | 2,006 |
| 28,319 | 13,508 | 41,827 | 21,989 | 12,788 | 7,050 | 19,838 | 3,04,006 | 2,28,351 | 5,32,357 | 2,45,946 | 4,596 |
| 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1,69,073 | 68,512 | 2,37,585 | 1,65,326 | 305 |

STATEMENT

| Division. | District. | Rent due to the estate—(Continued.) Balance. Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Receipts. Cash balance of last year. | Collections of rent. | Interests on mortgage loans and Government securities. | Debts recovered. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| | **Bengal.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Central Districts.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Presidency ... | 24-Pergunnahs ... ... | 15,975 | 10,218 | 26,093 | 19,664 | 15,429 | ..... | ..... | 931 | 36,024 |
| | Jessore ... ... ... | 32,470 | 89,987 | 1,22,457 | 21,860 | 59,200 | ..... | 2,489 | 598 | 84,147 |
| | Total ... | 48,345 | 1,00,205 | 1,48,550 | 41,524 | 74,629 | ..... | 2,489 | 1,529 | 1,20,171 |
| Rajshahye ... | Rungpore ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 178 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 187 |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Dacca ... ... | Furreedpore ... ... | 7,916 | 334 | 8,250 | 644 | 27,791 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28,435 |
| | Backergunge ... ... | 8,395 | 8,724 | 17,119 | 11,366 | 22,313 | ..... | ..... | 1,082 | 34,761 |
| | Mymensingh ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 443 | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 474 |
| | Total ... | 16,311 | 9,058 | 25,369 | 12,453 | 50,135 | ..... | ..... | 1,082 | 63,670 |
| Chittagong ... | Noakholly... ... ... | 6,823 | 13,975 | 20,798 | ..... | 6,067 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,067 |
| | **Behar.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna ... ... | Patna ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| | Sarun ... ... ... | 11 | 21 | 32 | 45 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 89 |
| | Total ... | 12 | 21 | 33 | 54 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 98 |
| Bhagulpore ... | Bhagulpore ... ... | 57 | 104 | 161 | 219 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 219 |
| | **Orissa.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Orissa ... ... | Cuttack ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 6 |
| | Pooree ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 |
| | Balasore ... ... ... | 885 | 226 | 1,111 | 927 | 1,435 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,362 |
| | Total ... | 885 | 226 | 1,111 | 989 | 1,440 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2,428 |
| | **Chota Nagpore.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Chota Nagpore | Hazareebagh .. ... | 7,307 | 2,183 | 9,490 | 541 | 38,496 | ..... | ..... | 3,055 | 42,092 |
| | Lohardugga ... ... | 18,597 | 6,849 | 25,446 | 3,108 | 53,044 | ..... | ..... | 78 | 56,230 |
| | Manbhoom ... ... | 36,964 | 13,893 | 50,857 | 4,232 | 23,510 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 27,758 |
| | Total ... | 62,868 | 22,925 | 85,793 | 7,881 | 1,15,050 | ..... | ..... | 3,149 | 1,26,080 |
| | Grand Total ... | 1,35,301 | 1,46,514 | 2,81,815 | 63,296 | 2,47,374 | ..... | 2,489 | 5,761 | 3,18,920 |
| | Syudpore trust estate in Jessore. | 61,866 | 10,088 | 71,954 | 28,033 | 1,65,326 | 196 | 575 | 119 | 1,94,249 |

## No. IIIA.—(*Continued.*)

| Disbursements. | | | | | | | | | | Total. | Cash balance. | Deficit. | Debts due by the estate at the end of the year. | Total investment at the close of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government revenue paid. | Rent paid. | Expense of management. | Law expenses. | Maintenance of proprietors. | Education. | Miscellaneous. | Rate for postage, stationery, &c. | Debts paid. | Investment. | | | | | |
| 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| ..... | ..... | 2,055 | 48 | ..... | ..... | 6,348 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,451 | 27,573 | ... | 6,47,977 | ..... |
| 15,341 | 8,370 | 7,556 | 7,833 | 7,827 | ..... | 2,776 | 441 | 22,969 | ..... | 73,113 | 11,034 | ... | 61,990 | L 190 |
| 15,341 | 8,370 | 9,611 | 7,881 | 7,827 | ..... | 9,124 | 441 | 22,969 | ..... | 81,564 | 38,607 | ... | 7,09,967 | L 190 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 187 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 12,526 | ..... | 4,697 | 210 | ..... | ..... | 542 | 314 | ..... | ..... | 18,289 | 10,146 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 11,311 | ..... | 1,121 | 3,638 | 6,574 | ..... | 231 | 391 | ..... | ..... | 23,266 | 11,495 | ... | 2,793 | L 199 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 473 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 23,837 | ..... | 5,818 | 3,848 | 6,574 | ..... | 773 | 706 | ..... | ..... | 41,556 | 22,114 | ... | 2,793 | L 199 |
| 5,461 | ..... | 606 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,067 | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 14 | 75 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 22 | 76 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 20 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 38 | 186 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 731 | ..... | 45 | ..... | 1,023 | ..... | 3 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 1,852 | 510 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 731 | 2 | 45 | ..... | 1,023 | ..... | 3 | 50 | ..... | ..... | 1,854 | 574 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 2,301 | 1,103 | 296 | ..... | 1,446 | ..... | 4,202 | 1,113 | 29,700 | ..... | 40,061 | 2,031 | ... | 1,20,284 | ..... |
| 248 | 10,527 | 1,405 | ..... | 360 | 2 | 2,634 | 1,935 | 36,888 | ..... | 53,999 | 2,231 | ... | 1,84,073 | ..... |
| 8,510 | 1,534 | 1,178 | ..... | 581 | ..... | 1,571 | 1,005 | 12,273 | ..... | 26,652 | 1,106 | ... | 1,21,943 | ..... |
| 10,959 | 13,164 | 2,879 | ..... | 2,387 | 2 | 8,407 | 4,053 | 78,861 | ..... | 1,20,712 | 5,368 | ... | 4,26,300 | ..... |
| 56,351 | 21,536 | 18,981 | 11,729 | 17,811 | 2 | 18,314 | 5,254 | 1,01,830 | ..... | 2,51,808 | 67,112 | ... | 11,39,060 | L 389 |
| 95,354 | ..... | 1,228 | 891 | ..... | ..... | 64,585 | 897 | ..... | ..... | 1,62,855 | 31,394 | ... | 31 | S 3,575 |

# STATEMENT No. IV.

*Shewing the financial position of each ward's estate in 1873-74.*

| Division. | District. | Name of the estate. | Current revenue demand. | Current demand of rent due to superior landlords. | Total of columns 4 and 5. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 6 and 7. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year, whether to Government or to superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate at the end of the year. | Expenses of management. | Percentage of column 11 on column 7. | Debts due by estate at the end of the year. | Investments other than those in land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Burdwan. | Beerbhoom ... | Vishnu Chandra Chakravarti | 26 | 1,439 | 1,465 | 2,344 | 879 | 1,830 | 3,662 | 540 | 23·0 | 6,469 | |
| | Midnapore ... | Jambonee ... | 706 | ..... | 706 | 14,700 | 13,994 | ..... | ..... | 300 | 2·0 | ..... | Security 25,455 |
| | | Kanpore ... | 269 | ..... | 269 | 847 | 578 | ..... | 706 | 156 | 18·4 | ..... | |
| | | Roenan ... | 752 | 11 | 763 | 1,066 | 303 | ..... | 751 | ..... | ... | ..... | Security 1,000 |
| | | Joykistopore ... | 896 | ..... | 896 | 2,495 | 1,599 | ..... | 421 | 364 | 14·5 | ..... | Security 4,843 |
| Presidency. | 24-Pergunnahs | Chandra Narayan Pal... | ..... | 364 | 364 | 565 | 201 | 418 | 180 | ..... | ... | ..... | |
| | | Brindaban Chandra Kar Chaudhuri ... | ..... | 742 | 742 | 2,035 | 1,293 | 449 | 2,826 | 108 | 5·3 | 6,866 | |
| | | Bipin Behari Ray Chaudhuri | 193 | 180 | 373 | 634 | 261 | 159 | 292 | 3 | 0·4 | ..... | Security 541 |
| | | Gobardanga ... | 43,867 | 53,566 | 97,433 | 1,74,490 | 77,057 | 5,718 | 97,398 | 14,317 | 8·2 | 26,263 | Security 9,263 |
| | | Satkhira ... | 1,24,766 | 57,263 | 1,82,029 | 3,21,232 | 1,39,203 | 15,981 | 61,56,781 | 19,548 | 6·0 | 3,01,574 | |
| | | Jagneshwar Ray Chaudhuri ... | 656 | 1,200 | 1,856 | 3,152 | 1,296 | 1,326 | 2,076 | 326 | 10·3 | 3 | |
| | | Paikpara ... | 3,79,601 | 19,112 | 3,98,713 | 9,02,672 | 5,03,959 | 10,324 | 2,83,726 | 69,594 | 7·7 | 28,250 | Security 19,64,781; Mortgage 2,250 |
| | Jessore ... | Bogchur ... | 3,761 | 11,577 | 15,338 | 26,042 | 10,704 | 6,017 | 40,167 | 1,963 | 7·5 | 3,550 | |
| | | Nuldanga ... | 48,483 | 12,850 | 61,333 | 1,16,554 | 55,221 | 2,046 | 99,227 | 7,482 | 6·4 | ..... | Mortgage 720; Security 35,815 |
| | | Nurail ... | 33,208 | 34,513 | 67,721 | 1,62,601 | 94,880 | 1,305 | 5,28,799 | 22,243 | 13·6 | 4,918 | Security 20,789 |
| | Nuddea ... | The Nuddea Estate ... | 73,423 | 2,401 | 75,824 | 1,47,970 | 72,146 | 24,329 | 75,822 | 8,382 | 5·6 | 1,386 | |
| Rajshahye. | Moorshedabad | Madhu Sundry Burmoneah ... | 5,946 | 5,252 | 11,198 | 22,720 | 11,522 | 671 | 21,868 | 2,370 | 10·4 | 30 | Security 51,205 |
| | | Sydabad ... | 500 | 57 | 557 | 1,693 | 1,136 | ..... | 980 | 155 | 9·1 | ..... | |
| | | Cossim Bazar ... | 1,054 | 1,679 | 2,733 | 6,212 | 3,479 | 827 | 2,486 | 595 | 9·5 | 600 | |
| | | Choos ... | 1,291 | 274 | 1,565 | 3,470 | 1,905 | 61 | 2,464 | 1,076 | 31·0 | 621 | Security 4,971 |
| | | Nohalea ... | 9,310 | 20,245 | 29,555 | 39,100 | 9,545 | 28,107 | 45,786 | 3,369 | 8·6 | 22,777 | |
| | | Panchthoopee ... | 22,411 | 426 | 22,837 | 38,308 | 15,471 | 24,308 | 28,202 | 3,254 | 8·4 | 27,432 | Mortgage 207 |
| | | Nusheepore ... | 1,83,382 | 8,956 | 1,92,338 | 2,66,524 | 74,186 | 1,79,410 | 2,15,482 | 4,858 | 1·8 | 82,469 | |
| | Dinagepore ... | Kalindrapore ... | 5,061 | 35 | 5,096 | 6,524 | 1,428 | 1,714 | 5,684 | 772 | 11·8 | 1,498 | |
| | | Gungaprasad ... | 8,664 | 56 | 8,720 | 17,660 | 8,940 | 6,111 | 9,507 | 3,145 | 17·8 | ..... | Security 16,718 |
| | | Hazarutpore ... | 1,461 | 1,139 | 2,600 | 3,343 | 743 | 1,408 | 2,382 | 33 | 0·9 | 997 | |
| | | Prannathpore ... | 858 | 36 | 894 | 2,494 | 1,600 | 401 | 1,558 | 423 | 16·9 | 682 | |
| | | Sumbulpore ... | 1,891 | 32 | 1,923 | 3,379 | 1,456 | 5 | 3,217 | 145 | 4·2 | 1,876 | Security 12,871 |
| | | Maldwar ... | 50,639 | 34 | 50,673 | 73,105 | 22,432 | 13,167 | 43,953 | 1,773 | 2·4 | ..... | Security 1,18,240 |
| | Maldah ... | Chanchal ... | 68,509 | 8,504 | 77,013 | 1,66,422 | 89,409 | 52,121 | 1,10,099 | 43,994 | 26·4 | ..... | Security 3,49,695 |
| | Rajshahye ... | Govindpore ... | 755 | 205 | 960 | 5,789 | 4,829 | 209 | 2,758 | 1,129 | 19·5 | 3,015 | |
| | | Nowpara ... | 3,900 | 231 | 4,131 | 9,606 | 5,475 | 983 | 3,803 | 1,263 | 13·1 | 2,466 | |
| | | Surkutea ... | 14,256 | 1,607 | 15,863 | 34,475 | 18,612 | 13,225 | 46,426 | 3,920 | 11·3 | 31,721 | |
| | | Puttea ... | 13,090 | 1,489 | 14,579 | 39,724 | 25,145 | 9,780 | 31,680 | 7,419 | 18·6 | 26,152 | |
| | | Tahirpore, junior branch ... | 39,108 | 2,887 | 41,995 | 89,467 | 47,472 | 28,436 | 52,586 | 8,904 | 9·9 | 7,447 | |
| | | Tahirpore, senior branch ... | 35,409 | 738 | 36,147 | 83,431 | 47,284 | 13,727 | 54,651 | 8,021 | 9·6 | 5,480 | Security 19,571 |
| | | Bansila ... | 4,943 | 7,628 | 12,571 | 22,561 | 9,990 | 3,506 | 19,492 | 3,476 | 15·4 | 20,030 | |
| | Rungpore ... | Paugah ... | 16,468 | 5 | 16,473 | 39,972 | 23,499 | 6,184 | 35,248 | 6,342 | 15·8 | 67,080 | |
| | Bogra ... | Ranhobaree ... | 1,558 | ..... | 1,558 | 3,720 | 2,162 | 221 | 530 | 26 | 3·6 | 3,665 | |
| | | Gopendro Nath Roy ... | 14,571 | 40 | 14,611 | 19,435 | 4,824 | 12,606 | 11,735 | 450 | 2·3 | 14,745 | |
| Cooch Behar. | Goalpara ... | Sidlee ... | 19,391 | ..... | 19,391 | 22,490 | 3,099 | 5,712 | 7,355 | 5,528 | 24·5 | 18,369 | |
| | | Bijnee ... | 26,362 | 16 | 26,378 | 1,48,907 | 1,22,529 | ..... | 45,249 | 36,937 | 24·8 | ..... | Security 7,90,471 |
| Dacca. | Backergunge... | Prasanna Kumar Datta ... | ..... | 49 | 49 | 205 | 156 | 186 | 409 | 17 | 8·2 | 49 | |
| | | Basanta Kumar Chakravarti... | 587 | 184 | 771 | 1,705 | 934 | 865 | 2,863 | ..... | ... | 323 | |
| | | Hari Charan Chakravarti ... | 1,349 | 1,473 | 2,822 | 4,340 | 1,518 | 1,041 | 4,637 | 100 | 2·3 | 2,615 | |
| | | Bepin Behari Das ... | 4 | 944 | 948 | 1,978 | 1,030 | 1,917 | 3,235 | ..... | ... | 163 | |
| | | Jagat Narayan Ray ... | 5,593 | 1,998 | 7,591 | 14,533 | 6,942 | 6,016 | 16,524 | [illegible] | 7·6 | 2,347 | |
| | | Nicholas Kallonas ... | 2,966 | 818 | 3,784 | 4,854 | 1,070 | 2,386 | 3,949 | [illegible] | 3·6 | 7,648 | |
| | | Naukari Lal Chakravarti ... | 8,538 | 5,809 | 14,347 | 22,150 | 7,803 | 4,622 | 13,336 | [illegible] | 11·1 | 8,232 | |
| | Mymensingh ... | Syama Sundari Chaudhurani | 4,372 | 546 | 4,918 | 30,895 | 25,977 | 76 | 13,624 | 4,871 | 15·7 | ..... | |
| | | Hara Govind Lashkar ... | 39 | 226 | 265 | 2,208 | 1,943 | 100 | 652 | 146 | 6·6 | 1,505 | |
| Chittagong. | Chittagong ... | Rajkrishna Bannerjea ... | 48,638 | ..... | 48,638 | 57,472 | 8,834 | 2,372 | 29,745 | 2,025 | 3·5 | ..... | Security 6,570 |
| | | Amirun Nisa ... | 72 | 140 | 212 | 407 | 195 | 240 | 471 | 60 | 14·7 | ..... | |
| | | Fazl Ahmad ... | 4,430 | 300 | 4,730 | 7,181 | 2,401 | 2,686 | 8,824 | 685 | 9·6 | 4,139 | |
| | | Hidayet Ali Chaudhuri ... | 2,472 | 773 | 3,245 | 5,531 | 2,286 | 2,789 | 4,094 | 344 | 6·2 | 6,583 | |
| | | Abdur Raif ... | 336 | 378 | 714 | 1,318 | 604 | 1,729 | 9,289 | 320 | 24·2 | 1,716 | |
| | | Sreemutty Noyan Tara Chaudhurani ... | 9,509 | 705 | 10,214 | 20,312 | 10,098 | 498 | 36,983 | 1,628 | 8·0 | 730 | |
| | Tipperah ... | Har Kumar Ray... | 3,502 | 162 | 3,664 | 9,321 | 5,657 | ..... | 225 | 995 | 9·7 | 61 | |
| | | Muhammed Wajid ... | 194 | 101 | 295 | 702 | 407 | ..... | 450 | 85 | 12·1 | ..... | |
| | | Saiyed Basharat Ali Chaudhuri | 19,136 | 6,802 | 25,938 | 58,585 | 32,647 | ..... | 19,836 | 6,663 | 11·3 | 148 | Security 78,389 |
| | | Gunga Gobind Sen ... | 3,115 | 18,862 | 21,977 | 41,861 | 19,824 | 506 | 44,125 | 6,481 | 15·5 | 2,369 | Mortgage loans 9,350; Security 22,190 |
| Patna. | Patna ... | Shubhadra Kunwar ... | 242 | ..... | 242 | 1,081 | 839 | ..... | 212 | 420 | 38·8 | 50 | Security 2,000 |
| | | Jay Mangal Parsad ... | 12,505 | 599 | 13,104 | 46,421 | 33,317 | 601 | 21,493 | 1,530 | 3·2 | 1,14,721 | |
| | | Luchmun Panday ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 86 | 86 | ..... | 85 | 6 | 6·9 | ..... | |
| | Shahabad ... | Kesho Persad Singh ... | 2,194 | ..... | 2,194 | 7,514 | 5,320 | ..... | 10,364 | 598 | 7·8 | 40,000 | |
| | | Desputtee Singh... | 7,409 | 41 | 7,450 | 21,179 | 13,729 | 82 | 36,850 | 3,445 | 16·2 | 92 | |
| | | Hit Narayan Singh ... | 2,178 | ..... | 2,178 | 35,693 | 33,515 | ..... | 70,783 | ..... | ... | ..... | |

* Correct return for the Chaklajat estate, in Julpigoree, has not yet been received.

## STATEMENT No. IV.—(*Continued.*)

| Division. | District. | Name of the estate. | Current revenue demand. | Current demand of rent due to superior landlords. | Total of columns 4 and 5. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 6 and 7. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year, whether to Government or to superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate at the end of the year. | Expenses of management. | Percentage of column 11 on column 7. | Debts due by estate at the end of the year. | Investment other than those in land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Patna—(*Continued*). | Tirhoot | Sarfaraz Hossain Khan | 2,261 | ..... | 2,261 | 7,821 | 5,560 | 353 | 3,799 | 263 | 3·3 | ..... | Security 20,762 |
| | | Alinuggur | 1,219 | ..... | 1,219 | 5,872 | 4,653 | 387 | 5,695 | 916 | 15·5 | 1,530 | |
| | | Kunhowly | 24,108 | 1,120 | 25,228 | 78,219 | 52,991 | 8,044 | 1,12,284 | 11,652 | 14·9 | 1,37,593 | Security 14,000 |
| | | Durbhunga | 4,26,695 | 1,515 | 4,28,210 | 20,24,430 | 15,96,220 | 1,47,485 | 19,15,435 | 2,18,057 | 10·7 | 3,767 | Security 60,39,369; Mortgage 1,783 |
| | Sarun | Rai Bishweshwar Nath Sahai | 389 | ..... | 389 | 3,125 | 2,736 | 170 | 3,962 | 239 | 7·6 | 1,585 | |
| | | Audh Behari Saran Misser | 2,245 | ..... | 2,245 | 8,665 | 6,420 | ..... | 15,018 | 713 | 8·2 | 74 | Security 1,13,442 |
| | | Shio Sankar Parsad Sahu | 554 | 23 | 577 | 2,839 | 2,262 | 11 | 757 | 228 | 8·0 | 187 | |
| | | Hari Nath Parsad Sahu, lunatic | 1,283 | 18 | 1,301 | 5,904 | 4,603 | 11 | 7,179 | 833 | 14·1 | 1,39,736 | |
| | | Luchmi Parsad Lala | 295 | ..... | 295 | 1,211 | 916 | ..... | 394 | 84 | 6·9 | 2,937 | |
| | | Nursingh Narayan Singh, lunatic, senior | 123 | 67 | 190 | 541 | 351 | 25 | 470 | 56 | 10·3 | 4,592 | |
| | | Sri Raj Chakar Saran Narayan Singh | 5,226 | 3 | 5,229 | 12,722 | 7,493 | 2,416 | 8,221 | 1,419 | 11·1 | 56,894 | |
| | | Trigunanand Upadhya | 4,150 | ..... | 4,150 | 18,961 | 14,811 | ..... | 5,832 | 3,170 | 16·7 | 5,339 | Security 26,056 |
| | | Narendra Parsad Tewari | 1,329 | 12 | 1,341 | 5,112 | 3,771 | ..... | 5,538 | 781 | 15·2 | 2,339 | Security 5,478 |
| | | Nursing Narayan Singh, lunatic, junior | 355 | ..... | 355 | 848 | 493 | ..... | 826 | 60 | 7·0 | 8,955 | |
| | | Shio Deo Narain Singh | 176 | 191 | 367 | 1,875 | 1,508 | 3 | 1,483 | 243 | 12·9 | 572 | Security 15,159 |
| | | Kalika Parsad | 228 | 18 | 246 | 798 | 552 | 17 | 59 | 79 | 9·9 | 11,941 | |
| | | Abdur Rohman Khan | 335 | 135 | 470 | 1,099 | 629 | 207 | 938 | 71 | 6·4 | ..... | |
| | | Muhammed Jan | 85 | 91 | 176 | 901 | 725 | ..... | 783 | 57 | 6·3 | 1,364 | Security 8,539 |
| | | Luchmi Parsad Singh | 1,288 | ..... | 1,288 | 3,923 | 2,635 | ..... | 3,002 | 462 | 11·7 | 43,676 | |
| | | Roghu Nandan Parsad | 460 | 10 | 470 | 1,930 | 1,460 | 2 | 2,553 | 147 | 7·6 | 695 | Security 2,093 |
| | | Hutwa | 1,93,138 | 1,186 | 1,94,324 | 8,82,665 | 6,88,341 | 514 | 1,99,524 | 37,695 | 4·2 | 1,03,224 | Mortgage loans 2,288; Security 4,57,872 |
| Bhagulpore. | Monghyr | Gaddi Sumariah | 63 | ..... | 63 | 863 | 800 | 4 | 773 | 61 | 7·0 | ..... | |
| | | Ramdin Singh | 717 | ..... | 717 | 4,138 | 3,421 | 20 | 5,209 | 884 | 21·3 | 3,000 | |
| | | Roodra Prokas Misser | 1,737 | ..... | 1,737 | 7,957 | 6,220 | 240 | 15,898 | 650 | 8·1 | 1,91,174 | |
| | | Nursing Prokas Misser | 1,737 | ..... | 1,737 | 8,627 | 6,890 | 251 | 11,254 | 650 | 7·5 | 1,17,444 | |
| Orissa. | Cuttack | Gopalpore | 451 | ..... | 451 | 900 | 449 | ..... | 191 | ..... | ... | ..... | |
| | | Indalow | 1,088 | 64 | 1,152 | 2,214 | 1,062 | 5 | 818 | 286 | 12·9 | ..... | |
| | | Parumando | 1,204 | 1 | 1,205 | 2,322 | 1,117 | ..... | 618 | 96 | 4·1 | ..... | |
| | | Poobkhund | 2,800 | 316 | 3,116 | 5,040 | 1,924 | 1,644 | 3,095 | 630 | 12·5 | ..... | |
| | | Surulpore | 2,631 | 261 | 2,892 | 4,725 | 1,833 | 254 | 2,980 | ..... | ... | ..... | |
| | | Kunika | 20,408 | ..... | 20,408 | 1,03,923 | 83,515 | ..... | 63,448 | 4,985 | 4·7 | 3,54,681 | |
| | Pooree | Rorhung | 2,960 | 273 | 3,233 | 5,085 | 1,852 | 7,052 | 2,733 | 77 | 1·5 | 6,576 | |
| | Balasore | Kutsahi | 115 | ..... | 115 | 301 | 186 | 93 | 238 | ..... | ... | ..... | |
| Chota Nagpore. | Hazareebagh | Gadee Gawan | 793 | ..... | 793 | 17,853 | 17,060 | 18 | 13,130 | 3,213 | 17·9 | 3,372 | Mortgage loans 2,376 |
| | | Gadee Asko | 146 | ..... | 146 | 2,009 | 1,863 | ..... | 1,211 | 268 | 13·3 | 9,952 | |
| | | Jeridih | 347 | ..... | 347 | 3,238 | 2,891 | ..... | 2,137 | 251 | 7·7 | 22,722 | |
| | | Dhunwar | 8,519 | 4,051 | 12,570 | 39,408 | 26,838 | 1,155 | 23,740 | 6,246 | 15·8 | 6,707 | Security 30,624 |
| | Lohardugga | Deogan | 2,071 | 37 | 2,108 | 20,828 | 18,720 | 16 | 29,394 | 3,446 | 16·5 | ..... | Security 45,888; Mortgage 3,768; R. P. W. 1,741 |
| | | Chota Nagpore | 14,364 | ..... | 14,364 | 1,16,777 | 1,02,413 | ..... | 1,30,928 | 12,694 | 10·8 | 3,19,825 | |
| | Singbhoom | Dhulbhoom | 4,267 | ..... | 4,267 | 37,905 | 33,638 | ..... | 3,740 | 1,620 | 4·2 | 21 | Security 80,311 |
| | Manbhoom | Supur | 1,919 | ..... | 1,919 | 6,031 | 4,112 | 1,561 | 9,628 | ..... | ... | 40,202 | |
| | | Katras | 1,321 | ..... | 1,321 | 10,779 | 9,458 | ..... | 5,109 | ..... | ... | 1,783 | |
| | | Nowagurh | 1,036 | ..... | 1,036 | 11,470 | 10,434 | ..... | 6,155 | 139 | 1·2 | 67,200 | |

# STATEMENT No. IV*A*.

*Shewing the financial position of each attached estate in* 1873-74.

| Division. | District. | Name of the estate. | Current revenue demand. | Current demand of rent due to superior landlords. | Total of columns 4 and 5. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 6 and 7. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year, whether to Government or to superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate at the end of the year. | Expenses of management. | Percentage of column 11 on column 7. | Debts due by estate at the end of the year. | Investments other than those in land. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Presidency. | 24-Pergunnahs ... | Canning Municipal Estate ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,292 | 23,292 | ..... | 26,093 | 2,055 | 8·8 | 6,47,977 | ..... |
| | Jessore ... ... | Ramnugger ... ... ... ... | 15,343 | 8,163 | 23,506 | 64,830 | 41,324 | 320 | 1,22,447 | 7,556 | 11·6 | 61,990 | ..... |
| | | Kochoobaria ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Mirzanagore ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Perikhallee ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Bhetkin ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Doorgapore ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Bhogobotitolla ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Syudpore trust estate ... ... | 95,254 | 2 | 95,256 | 1,09,073 | 73,817 | 2 | 71,954 | 1,228 | 0·7 | 31 | Security 3,575 |
| Raj-shahye. | Rungpore ... ... | Rama Hurcenah ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dacca. | Furreedpore ... | Aliabad ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Kamalpur ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Boiltah ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Rupapat ... ... ... ... ... | 10,031 | ..... | 10,031 | 28,276 | 18,245 | ..... | 8,240 | 4,697 | 16·6 | ..... | ..... |
| | Backergunge ... | Kasi Nath Basu ... ... ... | 410 | ..... | 410 | 1,000 | 590 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 102 | ..... |
| | | Harrish Chundra Roy and Ratan Kanta Roy. | 326 | ..... | 326 | 800 | 474 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95 | ..... |
| | | Boikunt Chandra Chatterjea ... | 3,285 | ..... | 3,285 | 5,183 | 1,898 | ..... | 3,782 | 100 | 1·9 | 682 | ..... |
| | | Nobodurga Debya ... ... ... | 7,290 | ..... | 7,290 | 14,564 | 7,274 | ..... | 13,337 | 1,021 | 7·0 | 1,914 | ..... |
| | Mymensingh ... | Bilkoonkey ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 31 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chitta-gong. | Noakholly ... | Estate of Mr. E. Paxwell ... ... | 4,596 | ..... | 4,596 | 6,823 | 2,227 | 8,707 | 20,798 | 606 | 8·8 | ..... | ..... |
| Patna. | Patna ... ... | Bihari Ray, &c.... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Sarun ... ... | Abdul Kadir Khan ... ... ... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 39 | 37 | ..... | 32 | 10 | 25·6 | ..... | ..... |
| Bhagul-pore. | Bhagulpore ... | Neemah Khettah ... ... ... | 20 | ..... | 20 | 57 | 37 | ..... | 161 | 11 | 19·2 | ..... | ..... |
| Orissa. | Cuttack ... ... | Banipore ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Nanpore ... ... ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Pooree ... ... | Baleegoan ... ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Balasore ... ... | Chak Salim ... ... ... ... | 731 | ..... | 731 | 1,054 | 323 | 617 | 812 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Sastibar ... ... ... ... ... | 27 | ..... | 27 | 73 | 46 | 27 | 299 | 45 | 61·6 | ..... | ..... |
| Chota Nagpore. | Hazareebagh ... | 81 attached estates ... ... ... | 2,201 | 2,855 | 5,056 | 41,770 | 36,714 | 2,051 | 9,490 | 296 | 0·7 | 1,20,284 | ..... |
| | Lohardugga ... | 143 ditto ... ... ... ... | 495 | 10,921 | 11,416 | 59,590 | 48,174 | 10,322 | 25,543 | 1,405 | 2·3 | 1,84,073 | ..... |
| | Manbhoom ... | 68 ditto ... ... ... ... | 9,455 | 6,377 | 15,832 | 56,587 | 40,755 | 8,693 | 50,857 | 1,178 | 2·0 | 1,21,943 | ..... |

# STATEMENT No. V.

*Shewing particulars regarding the education, &c., of male minors in the several districts in which there were wards in* 1873-74.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Division. | District. | Name of ward. | Age of ward. | Place of residence. | Religion. | Caste. | Net collection from the estate during the past year of 1873-74. | Arrangements made for education. |
| | | | Y. M. D. | | | | Rs. A. P. | |
| Burdwan ... | Midnapore ... | Purna Chandra Dhal ... | 14 0 0 | Jambonee ... | Hindu ... | Rajpoot ... | 15,404 0 0 | Studies in the Midnapore high school under the protection of his guardian and tutor who lives with him. His estate is too involved to pay for his education at wards' institution. |
| | | Chaudhuri Anand Lal Panre ... | 14 0 0 | Joykistopore ... | Ditto ... | Up-Country Brahman. | 2,305 0 0 | Studying at the vernacular school at Kessiari, pergunnah Narainghur. |
| Presidency ... | 24-Pergunnahs ... | Kumar Kanti Chandra Singh ... | 18 0 0 | Paikparah (Calcutta.) | Ditto ... | Kayastha ... | 5,14,884 0 0 | Under the tuition of Captain Osborne and of two native tutors. Sarat Chandra also attends the Metropolitan Institution. |
| | | „ Sarat Chandra Singh ... | 13 0 0 | | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | | |
| | | „ Indra Chandra Singh ... | 10 0 0 | | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | | |
| | | Manamatha Nath Roy Chaudhuri | 14 0 0 | Sat'hirah ... | Ditto ... | Brahman ... | 1,61,969 0 0 | The boys are being taught by a paid guardian and tutor. The two elder boys will now be removed to the wards' institution. |
| | | Girija Nath Roy Chaudhuri ... | 10 0 0 | | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | | |
| | | Satyendra Nath Roy Chaudhuri... | 7 0 0 | | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | | |
| | | Girija Prasanna Mookerjea ... | 16 0 0 | Goburdanga ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 60,659 0 0 | The first two minors reside at the wards' institution, Calcutta, and attend the hindu school. The third boy attends the higher class Anglo-vernacular school at Goburdanga, and is also under the tuition of a private teacher. The youngest is under a pundit. |
| | | Ananda Prasanna Mookerjea ... | 14 0 0 | | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | | |
| | | Ganada Prasanna Mookerjea ... | 9 0 0 | | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | | |
| | | Pramatha Prasanna Mookerjea ... | 5 0 0 | | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | | |
| | | Bipin Behari Ray Chaudhuri ... | 13 0 0 | Buressa ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 247 0 0 | Attends the Buressa aided school. |
| | | Jajreshwar Ray Chaudhuri ... | 10 0 0 | Halisuhur ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 9[illegible] 0 0 | Attends the Halisuhur aided school. |
| | Nuddea ... | Kumar Khetish Chandra Ray ... | 6 0 0 | Kishnaghur ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 1,37,221 0 0 | A private tutor on a salary of Rs. 150 has been entertained to educate the ward. |
| | Jessore ... | Upendra Chandra Ray ... | 8 0 10 | Nurail ... | Ditto ... | Kayastha ... | 1,58,641 0 0 | The eldest boy has been put into the Anglo-vernacular school, and will be sent to the institution next year. A pundit has been retained to teach them Bengali. |
| | | Kiran Chandra Ray ... | 6 9 19 | | | | | |
| | | Kumar Pramatha Bhusan Deb Ray. | 15 3 0 | Nuldanga ... | Ditto ... | Brahman ... | 1,20,309 0 0 | The minor is in the wards' institution in Calcutta, and is being educated in the Hindu school. |
| | | Amulya Ratna Ray ... | 15 7 0 | Bogchur ... | Ditto ... | Subarnabanik ... | 22,299 0 0 | The two elder minors have been sent to Kishnaghur to prosecute their studies in the college there. They have besides a private tutor at home. The third minor is under the tuition of a Bengali teacher at Bogchur. |
| | | Nil Ratna Ray ... | 14 5 0 | | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | | |
| | | Jadu Lal Ray ... | 8 11 0 | | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | | |
| Rajshahye ... | Moorshedabad ... | Ranjit Singh ... | 9 0 0 | Nusheepore ... | Ditto ... | Agorwala ... | 6,598 10 7 | The minor has recently been admitted in the 3rd class, Berhampore college, and a private tutor has been appointed, who looks after the minor at his lodging. Gooroo Dutto is being educated by a private tutor at home. |
| | | Gooroo Dutto Singh ... | 6 0 0 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | | |
| | | Chandra Narain Singh ... | | | | | | |
| | | Gopal Krishna Ray ... | 15 0 0 | Nehalia ... | Ditto ... | Baurajput ... | 5,106 14 7 | Is being educated at the Berhampore college. |
| | | | 14 0 0 | Cossim Bazar ... | Ditto ... | Brahman ... | 311 0 0 | Is being educated at home by a private tutor, and arrangements have been made to put him into the Berhampore college. |
| | | Raghu Nath Chaudhuri ... | 15 0 0 | Sydabad ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 17 5 11 | Is being educated in the Berhampore college. |
| | | Hari Prasad Chaudhuri ... | 12 0 0 | Chooa ... | Ditto ... | Kayastha ... | 417 0 0 | Is being educated in an Anglo-vernacular school at Chooa. Arrangements have been made to put him in the Berhampore college. |
| | Dinagepore ... | Budohi Nath Chaudhuri ... | 18 0 0 | Dinagepore ... | Ditto ... | Brahman ... | 73,132 0 0 | The minor has studied in the Benares wards' institution and passed the Entrance in the 1st Division. His estate has lately been released. |
| | | Jagat Chandra Chaudhuri ... | 15 7 0 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Shaha ... | 3,071 6 0 | Studying in the Calcutta wards' institution. |

# STATEMENT No. V.—(*Continued.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Division. | District. | Name of ward. | Age of ward. | Place of residence. | Religion. | Caste. | Net collection from the estate during the past year of 1873-74. | Arrangements made for education. |
| | | | Y. M. D. | | | | Rs. A. P. | |
| Rajshahye.—(*Continued.*) | Dinagepore.—(*Continued.*) | Jadu Nath Baral ... | 19 0 0 | Dinagepore ... | Hindu ... | Bania ... | 3,030 0 0 | This boy was in the Government school, but was irregular in his attendance and gave the Collector much trouble. His portion of the Sumbulpore estate has been released. |
| | | Trailakya Nath Baral ... | 9 0 0 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | | Is being educated in the Government English school at Dinagepore. |
| | | Reasat Hussain ... | 18 0 0 | Ditto ... | Mahomedan ... | Ditto ... | 3,494 0 0 | He was in the Beauleah high school and made tolerable progress. His estate has been released. |
| | Rajshahye ... | Sashi Sikhareshwar Ray ... | 14 0 0 | Tahirpore Burra Turruf. | Hindu ... | Brahman ... | 59,740 3 7 | Are being educated in the wards' institution in Calcutta. Tarakeshwar has attained his majority. |
| | | Tarakeshwar Ray ... | 18 0 0 | Tahirpore Chota Turruf. | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 64,808 2 9 | |
| | | Bishweshwar Ray ... | 12 0 0 | | | | | |
| | | Kaseshwar Ray ... | 10 0 0 | | | | | |
| | | Mahesh Chandra Mani ... | 11 0 0 | Gobindpore ... | Ditto ... | Teli ... | 5,0[illegible] 14 10 | Is being educated in the Beauleah high school. |
| | | Jajuendra Narayan Ray ... | 15 0 0 | Nowpore ... | Ditto ... | Brahman ... | 7,145 8 10 | Ditto ditto ditto. |
| | | Govind Prasad Sukal ... | 15 0 0 | Nattore ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 26,276 5 6 | Has been sent to the wards' institution at Benares. |
| | | Gopalendra Narayan Ray ... | 8 0 0 | Pooteah ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 32,225 0 0 | Is being educated in the Pooteah school. |
| | Bogra ... ... | Harkisor Guha ... | 15 0 0 | Madhyaba ... | Ditto ... | Kayastha ... | 3,190 0 0 | Is being educated in the Bogra Government English school. |
| Cooch Behar ... | Goalpara ... | Raja Kumad Narayan Bhup of Bijnee. | 17 0 0 | Doomoree ... | Ditto ... | Rajbanshee ... | 1,63,292 0 0 | Sent to Benares wards' institution for education. |
| | Julpigoree ... | Maharaj Nripendra Narayan Bhup | 12 0 0 | Cooch Behar ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 80,780 3 4 | The minor is being educated in the Patna college and has an European private tutor and a native assistant tutor as well. He has made fair progress in his studies. |
| Dacca ... | Backergunge ... | Hari Charan Chakravarti ... | 11 0 0 | Bhomutpore ... | Ditto ... | Brahman ... | 96 7 4 | Attends the Burisal Government school. |
| | | Bepin Behari Das ... | 3 0 0 | Coisbary ... | Ditto ... | Kayastha ... | ..... | No arrangements made. The ward is yet an infant. |
| | | Nankari Lal Chakravarti ... | 15 0 0 | Narainpore ... | Ditto ... | Brahman ... | 406 0 6 | An attempt was made to place the boy in the Burisal school but without success. He has been encouraged to work in the manager's sherista. |
| | | Basanta Kumar Chakravarti ... | 14 0 0 | Rohomutpore ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 23 6 0 | The eldest boy attends the English school and his brothers, the "Patshala." |
| | | Tara Kumar Chakravarti ... | 7 0 0 | | | | | |
| | | Lalit Kumar Chakravarti ... | 5 0 0 | | | | | |
| | Mymensingh ... | Hara Govind Lushkar ... | 10 0 0 | Nassirabad ... | Ditto ... | Boido ... | 35 10 3 | The minor reads in the Mymensingh Government school, and is well spoken of by his class master. |
| Chittagong ... | Chittagong ... | Fazl Ahmad ... | 11 0 0 | Village Shohkata, thana Putteah. | Mahomedan ... | Soonni ... | 20 3 7 | The minor was re-admitted in the Chittagong Government school on the 18th August 1873, but had to be removed on account of ill-health on the 19th November last. |
| | | Bazlus Samad ... | 8 0 0 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | | Studies Persian at home. |
| | Tipperah ... | Durga Prasad Sen and Hara Govind Sen. | 16 0 0<br>10 0 0 | Sohacher, thana Daudkandi. | Hindu ... | Boido ... | 15,939 2 11 | The elder minor has been placed in the Comillah school; a private tutor has also been entertained to superintend his education at home. Arrangements have been made for sending up Hara Govind Sen to the wards' institution at Calcutta. |
| | | Har Kumar Ray ... | 17 0 0 | Bolokhal Hajigunge. | Ditto ... | Shaha ... | 3,356 11 3 | He was placed in the Comillah Government school in 1867. Is now in the fifth class, and receives instruction both in English and Bengali. A private tutor has been entertained for his education at home. |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mohammad Waid ... | 11 0 0 | Gohat, thana Hajigunge. | Mahomedan ... | Soonni ... | 390 15 11 | The minor has been placed in the Comillah Government aided vernacular school. He has commenced reading and writing Bengali only. The estate is too poor to pay for an English education. |
| PATNA ... | Patna | Jay Mangal Parsad ...<br>Kasi Parsad ...<br>Krishna Parsad ...<br>Ram Chandra Parsad ... | 17 11 29<br>16 4 16<br>11 10 2<br>6 3 19 | Dewan Mohulla in City Patna. | Hindu .. | Kayastha .. | 41,832 3 1 | The three first are educated at the Patna college. Ram Chandra Parsad is too young to be sent to school. He learns vernacular at home. Of the three, Kasi Parsad has merited the approbation of the head-master by his industry and intelligence. |
| | | Lachman Paure | 19 0 0 | Moheshpore a village in Patna. | Ditto .. | Brahman ... | 61 1 7 | The manager reports that the minor resides in his village and is taken care of by his guardian who is also the spiritual guide of the family. He was sent to the Normal school several times, but he ran away as often. As the income of the minor is very small, no further steps could be taken to give him education in English. The estate was released in October 1873. |
| | Shahabad ... | Desputty Singh ... | 8 6 14 | Mithba, pergunnah Behea. | Ditto ... | Rajpoot ... | 13,688 0 0 | The minor has been very recently placed in the Arrah Government school for education. |
| | | Het Narayan Singh .. | 6 5 0 | Jameera . | Ditto .. | Brahman ... | | Not reported. The estate has been attached very recently. |
| | Tirhoot ... | Maharaja Lachmeswar Singh and younger brother Rameswar Singh. | 15 0 0<br>14 0 0 | Secrole (Benares) | Ditto ...<br>Ditto ... | Surootriya ...<br>Brahman .. | 6,76,148 0 0 | Taught by Mr. J. W. Alexander, who resides with them at Secrole, Benares. They are instructed in English, Hindustani, and Hindi, also in arithmetic, mathematics, and physical science. |
| | | Jumna Parsad Sukal ..<br>Moti Parsad Sukal ...<br>Kunta Parsad Sukal ...<br>Shri Nandan Parsad Sukal .. | 16 0 0<br>14 0 0<br>13 0 0<br>11 0 0 | Kunhowlie ... | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | 49,306 0 0 | The three eldest boys have been admitted to the Benares wards' institution. The Superintendent of the wards' institution, Benares, reports that the eldest minor has been attentive to his lessons during the year, and his conduct is good. Moti Parsad and Kanta Parsad are however reported on unfavorably. The youngest minor is being educated at home. |
| | | Abdul Ali ... | 14 0 0 | Mozufferpore ... | Mahomedan ... | Shaikh ... | 4,337 0 0 | The minor was re-admitted into the Government school at Mozufferpore. The head-master of which reports that after attending the school for a few months, the minor's name was struck off the roll on account of protracted absence. The minor is a great idler and will not improve. |
| | | Sarfaraz Husain Khan .. | 13 0 0 | Khykulla ... | Ditto .. | Syud ... | 5,674 0 0 | The minor is educated at the Benares college, and is a boarder of the wards' institution. |
| | Sarun ... .. | Maharaj Kumar Kishan Pratap Singh. | 17 6 0 | Hutwah ... ... | Hindu ... ... | Brahman ... ... | 3,04,929 6 4 | The ward is privately educated at his residence. Mr. J Hickson, his tutor, gives him daily instructions for four hours in English subjects. He also reads Persian for two hours daily. Will be released on the 18th October next. |
| | | Audh Bihari Sarun Misr .. ...<br>Narendra Parsad Tewari ... ...<br>Ramendra Parsad Tewari ... ...<br>Ramanand Parsad Tewari .. ... | 14 2 0<br>17 0 0<br>16 0 0<br>14 0 0 | Chupra ... ...<br>Barsicha, pergunnah Baul. | Ditto .. ...<br>Ditto .. ... | Ditto .. ..<br>Ditto .. ... | 8,655 0 0<br>5,121 0 0 | The minor is educated in the Queen's college, Benares.<br>The three brothers are studying in the Chupra Government school. |
| | | Shio Deo Narayan, minor ... ... | 17 0 0 | Kutya, pergunnah Baul. | Ditto ... | Kayastha ... ... | 1,875 0 0 | Studying at the Chupra Government school. |
| | | Raghu Nandan Parsad ... ... | 13 0 0 | Chupra ... ... | Ditto . ... | Bhoojhar, Brahman. | 1,930 0 0 | The minor is educated in the Sarun Government school. |
| | | Shio Sankar Parsad Sahu, minor ... | 11 10 0 | | Ditto ... | Rowniur ... ... | 2,839 0 0 | The minor is educated in the Chupra school. |
| | | Ram Bahadur ... ... ...<br>Sham Bahadur ... ... ... | 17 0 0<br>14 0 0 | Maharajgunge, pergunnah Chesand. | Ditto ... ... | Kayastha ... ... | 3,125 0 0 | Studying in the Chupra school. |
| | | Lala Lachmi Parsad .. ... ... | 8 8 0 | Mastichuk, pergunnah Muchair. | Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | 1,211 0 0 | The minor is too young to be sent to school. He is being taught Persian at his residence. |
| | | Kalika Parsad ... ... ... | 11 9 0 | Goldingunge, pergunnah Churaud. | Ditto ... ... | Kulwah ... ... | 798 0 0 | The minor is being taught Hindi at home for want of funds to enable him to be educated at Chupra. |
| | | Jadunand Parsad ... .. ... | 18 8 0 | Mangli, pergunnah Mangli. | Ditto . ... | Kayastha ... .. | 585 0 0 | The ward's son is being taught Persian at home for the same reason as above given. |
| | | Trigunanand Upadhya ... ... | 12 4 0 | Chupra ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Brahman ... ... | 18,956 0 0 | The minor is educated in the Queen's college, Benares, and the Superintendent of wards' institution reports well of him. |

## STATEMENT No. V.—(*Concluded.*)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Division. | District. | Name of ward. | Age of ward. | Name of residence. | Religion. | Caste. | Net collection from the estate during the past year of 1873-74. | Arrangements made for education. |
| | | | Y. M. D. | | | | Rs. A. P. | |
| Patna—(*Contd.*) ... | Sarun.—(*Contd.*)... | Lachmi Parsad Singh ... ... | 13 8 0 | Bussuntopore, pergunnah Ruth, in Tirhoot. | Hindu ... ... | Bhooinhar, Brahman. | 3,923 0 0 | The boy studies in the Chupra school. |
| | | Muhammaud Jan ... ... .. | 12 10 0 | Hosenpura, pergunnah Karah. | Mahomedan ... | Shaikh ... ... | 901 0 0 | The minor is educated in the Chupra school. |
| Bhagulpore .. | Monghyr ... ... | Ramdin Singh... ... ... ... | 10 6 0 | Tuppeh Choutum, pergunnah Furkya. | Hindu ... ... | Rajput ... ... | 4,062 9 1 | It has been finally settled to remove the minor to Monghyr sudder station for education in the Government zillah school. A monthly allowance of Rs. 50 has been sanctioned to meet charges. He was admitted into school in April 1873. The fifth teacher of the school has been employed as his private tutor on Rs. 10 per month. |
| | | Rudra Prokash Misser ... ... | 7 11 0 | Pulbariah ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Brahman ... ... | 8,527 6 9 | Pending final arrangements, an English teacher on Rs. 15 per month has been appointed to teach him at home. |
| Orissa ... ... | Cuttack ... ... | Ramkrishna Patnaik ... ... | 16 0 0 | Korooab, pergunnah Baloobisi. | Ditto ... ... | Mahanty ... ... | 3,480 0 0 | They are studying in the Cuttack Normal school, and are reported to be very irregular in their attendance. Means have been taken to prevent this. |
| | | Lakshmidhar Patnaik ... ... | 14 0 0 | | | | | |
| | | Srikrishna Patnaik ... ... ... | 12 0 0 | | | | | |
| | | Radhakrishna Das ... ... ... | 15 0 0 | Soonuthinda, pergunnah Soonnut. | Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | 1,055 0 0 | They are reading in the Cuttack Normal school, and their progress seems good. |
| | | Radha Gobind Das ... ... .. | 13 0 0 | | | | | |
| | | Radhabinod Bose ... ... ... | 10 0 0 | Gungapore, pergunnah Soobang. | Ditto ... ... | Kayastha ... ... | 1,966 0 0 | Is in the high school at a cost in fees of 1 Re. per month. Is making fair progress. |
| | | Radha Shyam Das ... ... ... | 6 0 0 | Dikhittpara, pergunnah Ussasur. | Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | 698 0 0 | He has just commenced to learn the alphabets. |
| | | Asutosh Mookerjea ... ... ... | 9 0 0 | Jessore ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Brahman ... ... | 4,964 0 0 | The wards live at their home in Jessore. Orders have been received to release the estate. |
| | | Harendra Chandra Mookerjea ... | 6 0 0 | | | | | |
| | Pooree ... ... | Narayan Bidyadnur Mohapatter.. | 10 0 0 | Nij Gurh Roorhung. | Ditto ... ... | Khettree ... ... | 5,460 0 0 | The boy is being educated at home by a private teacher. |
| | Balasore ... ... | Radhashyam Patnaik ... ... | 15 0 0 | Village Olari, pergunnah Kamarda, zillah Balasore. | Ditto ... ... | Karan ... ... | 337 0 0 | Reading at the Bamdha middle class vernacular school. |
| Chota Nagpore... | Hazareebagh ... | Toral Narayan Singh ... ... | 14 0 0 | Gowan ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Soorujbunsy Rajpoot. | 16,431 3 0 | He knows Hindi well and has been sent to the wards' institution at Benares for English education. |
| | | Shob Narayan Singh ... ... | 15 0 0 | Ghus Keridih, Asko estate. | Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | 2,721 4 11 | Reads in a patshala in his own village as his estate is too much involved in debt to admit of better arrangements being made for his education. |
| | | Bechettra Narayan Singh ... ... | 4 0 0 | Jeridih ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | ... ... | The minor is too young to be sent to school. |
| | Lohardugga ... | Pratab Udaynath Sahi Deo. | 8 0 0 | Rata, pergunnah Khukra. | Ditto ... ... | Rajpoot Nagbunsee. | 97,681 13 8¼ | The minors are studying at the Government school in Ranchee, and have a private tutor who teaches them at home. The Deputy Commissioner reports very favorably of the younger. |
| | | Kooer Juggut Mohun Nath Sahi Deo. | | | | | | |
| | | Kisban Buksh Ray ... ... ... | 11 8 0 | Nowa ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Chero ... ... | 17,558 1 1 | Is studying at the Benares college, and is said to be making progress. |
| | Singbhoom ... | Ram Chaudra Dhal ... ... ... | 11 0 0 | Ghatsila pergunnah Dhulbhoom. | Ditto ... ... | Rajpoot ... ... | 46,628 0 0 | The minor and his younger brother as heretofore attend the Government school. They have also a private tutor, the second master of the school. They are under the immediate superintendence and constant supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. Owing to the backwardness of the boys some special arrangements for studying at home have been made this year. |
| | | Narsingh Dhal (younger brother of the above.) | 10 0 0 | | | | | |
| | Manbhoom ... | Gunga Narayan Singh ... ... | 11 0 0 | Katras ... ... | Ditto ... ... | Chatri ... ... | 11,627 5 0 | The minor is studying in the Benares wards' institution. |
| | | Bunwari Lall Singh ... ... ... | 8 0 0 | Dumra, Nowagur estate. | Ditto ... ... | Ditto ... ... | 1,686 8 6 | The minor is being taught at home to read and write, and it is proposed to bring him to the Purulea school or to send him to the Benares wards' institution as soon as the assets of the estate will permit. |

# APPENDIX B.

# STATEMENT

*Management of Wards'*

| Division. | District. | Grounds of disqualification. | | | | Number of properties under the court. | Number of estates | | Government revenue. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | Demand. | | | | | Balance. | | |
| | | Minors. | Females. | Lunatics. | Total. | | Paying revenue to Government. | Paying rent to superior landlords or rent-free. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Payments. | Remissions. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | **Bengal.** | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burdwan | Burdwan | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 12 | 40 | 17,577 | ..... | 17,577 | 17,577 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Beerbhoom | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Midnapore | 3 | 2 | ... | 5 | 5 | 13 | 15 | 4,587 | ..... | 4,587 | 4,567 | ... | 20 | ..... | 20 |
| | Total | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 7 | 25 | 58 | 22,164 | ..... | 22,164 | 22,144 | ... | 20 | ..... | 20 |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Presidency | 24-Pergunnahs | 11 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 205 | 102 | 5,48,669 | 19,393 | 5,68,002 | 5,53,293 | ... | 14,686 | 23 | 14,709 |
| | Nuddea | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 77 | 7 | 73,496 | 24,329 | 97,825 | 82,716 | ... | 15,109 | ..... | 15,109 |
| | Jessore | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 2 | 27 | 128 | 52,244 | 2,450 | 54,694 | 51,389 | ... | 3,305 | ..... | 3,305 |
| | Total | 16 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 9 | 309 | 237 | 6,74,349 | 46,172 | 7,20,521 | 6,87,398 | ... | 33,100 | 23 | 33,123 |
| Rajshahye | Moorshedabad | 4 | 6 | ... | 10 | 8 | 103 | 84 | 2,24,969 | 2,08,066 | 4,33,035 | 2,00,826 | 4,790 | 1,77,200 | 50,219 | 2,27,419 |
| | Dinagepore | 2 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 29 | 22 | 49,034 | 30,284 | 79,318 | 28,432 | ... | 31,885 | 18,835 | 50,720 |
| | Maldah | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | 18 | 7 | 68,509 | 47,824 | 1,16,333 | 77,417 | ... | 25,168 | 13,748 | 38,916 |
| | Rajshahye | 7 | 3 | ... | 10 | 8 | 147 | 145 | 1,08,605 | 59,012 | 1,67,617 | 89,839 | ... | 58,033 | 19,745 | 77,778 |
| | Rungpore | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 19,468 | 6,175 | 22,643 | 22,643 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Bogra | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 25 | 7 | 11,951 | 12,792 | 24,743 | 1,779 | ... | 10,893 | 12,571 | 22,964 |
| | Total | 15 | 14 | 2 | 31 | 27 | 324 | 267 | 4,79,536 | 3,64,153 | 8,43,689 | 4,20,936 | 4,790 | 3,02,679 | 1,15,118 | 4,17,797 |
| Cooch Behar | Julpigoree | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 1,16,712 | ..... | 1,16,712 | 1,16,712 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dacca | Backergunge | 6 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 61 | 554 | 17,873 | 5,181 | 23,054 | 17,936 | ... | 5,019 | 99 | 5,118 |
| | Mymensingh | 4 | 1 | ... | 5 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 5,612 | ..... | 5,612 | 5,612 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total | 10 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 10 | 68 | 565 | 23,485 | 5,181 | 28,666 | 23,548 | ... | 5,019 | 99 | 5,118 |
| Chittagong | Chittagong | 5 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 6 | 79 | 89 | 69,694 | 4,945 | 74,639 | 71,340 | ... | 2,587 | 712 | 3,299 |
| | Noakholly | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 21,369 | 10,277 | 31,646 | 25,619 | ... | 6,027 | ..... | 6,027 |
| | Tipperah | 4 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 42 | 182 | 23,723 | ..... | 23,723 | 23,723 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total | 9 | 12 | 3 | 24 | 11 | 126 | 273 | 1,14,786 | 15,222 | 1,30,008 | 1,20,682 | ... | 8,614 | 712 | 9,326 |
| | **Behar.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna | Patna | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 2,503 | 353 | 2,856 | 2,856 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Gya | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 13 | 24 | 1,197 | 347 | 1,544 | 1,544 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Shahabad | 3 | ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | 76 | 5 | 30,994 | 3,916 | 34,910 | 27,847 | ... | 7,042 | 21 | 7,063 |
| | Tirhoot | 7 | ... | ... | 7 | 3 | 345 | 63 | 2,22,394 | 71,332 | 2,93,726 | 2,75,784 | ... | 14,905 | 3,037 | 17,942 |
| | Sarun | 13 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 16 | 293 | 109 | 1,10,220 | 2,539 | 1,12,759 | 1,10,548 | ... | 2,183 | 28 | 2,211 |
| | Total | 25 | 2 | 5 | 32 | 26 | 734 | 207 | 3,67,308 | 78,487 | 4,45,795 | 4,18,579 | ... | 24,130 | 3,086 | 27,216 |
| Bhagulpore | Monghyr | 3 | ... | 1 | 4 | 6 | 112 | 51 | 18,695 | 3,460 | 22,155 | 20,158 | .. | 1,997 | ..... | 1,997 |
| | Bhagulpore | * | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 20 | 3 | 29,515 | 8 | 29,523 | 29,523 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Purneah | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 36 | 7 | 1,95,013 | 78,450 | 2,73,463 | 1,57,539 | ... | 1,15,924 | ..... | 1,15,924 |
| | Total | 3 | ... | 1 | 4 | 8 | 168 | 61 | 2,43,223 | 81,918 | 3,25,141 | 2,07,220 | ... | 1,17,921 | ..... | 1,17,921 |
| | **Orissa.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orissa | Cuttack | 7 | ... | 1 | 8 | 6 | 23 | 23 | 26,650 | 937 | 27,587 | 25,083 | ... | 2,470 | 34 | 2,504 |
| | Pooree | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 3,383 | 6,631 | 10,014 | 3,591 | 5,074 | 1,349 | ..... | 1,349 |
| | Balasore | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 100 | 78 | 178 | 100 | ... | 78 | ..... | 78 |
| | Total | 9 | ... | 1 | 10 | 8 | 25 | 45 | 30,133 | 7,646 | 37,779 | 28,774 | 5,074 | 3,897 | 34 | 3,931 |
| | **Chota Nagpore.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chota Nagpore | Hazareebagh | 3 | ... | 1 | 4 | 4 | 12 | 9 | 9,850 | 69 | 9,919 | 9,919 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Lohardugga | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 16,435 | ..... | 16,435 | 15,895 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Singbhoom | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4,267 | ..... | 4,267 | 4,267 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Manbhoom | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | 4,276 | 1,561 | 5,837 | 5,596 | ... | 241 | ..... | 241 |
| | Total | 8 | ... | 2 | 10 | 10 | *18 | 11 | 34,828 | 1,630 | 36,458 | 35,677 | ... | 241 | ..... | 241 |
| | Grand Total | 106 | 33 | 18 | 151 | 117 | 1,806 | 1,733 | 21,06,524 | 6,00,409 | 27,06,933 | 20,81,670 | 9,864 | 4,95,621 | 1,10,072 | 6,14,693 |

* The figures are included in those in the corresponding columns against Tirhoot.
The returns for Narail estate in Jessore and Kissengunge in Purneah have not been received.

# No. I.

*Estates for* 1874-75.

| Rent due to superior landlords. | | | | | | | Rent due to the estate. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand. | | | Payments. | Balance. | | | Demand. | | | Collections. | Remissions. |
| Current. | Arrear. | Total. | | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | | |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1,06,251 | 2,927 | 1,09,178 | 96,786 | 9,465 | 2,927 | 12,392 | 1,83,619 | 1,35,953 | 3,19,572 | 1,26,274 | ..... |
| 50 | 1,842 | 1,892 | 1,367 | 50 | 475 | 525 | 372 | 3,748 | 4,120 | 1,130 | ..... |
| 2,726 | 202 | 2,928 | 1,228 | 1,498 | 202 | 1,700 | 31,353 | 28,772 | 60,125 | 25,347 | ..... |
| 1,09,027 | 4,971 | 1,13,998 | 99,381 | 11,013 | 3,604 | 14,617 | 2,15,344 | 1,68,473 | 3,83,817 | 1,52,751 | ..... |
| 1,31,876 | 18,617 | 1,50,493 | 1,17,590 | 31,183 | 1,720 | 32,903 | 14,08,710 | 65,53,656 | 79,59,366 | 13,65,219 | 28,87,592 |
| 2,392 | ..... | 2,392 | 2,392 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,50,832 | 79,655 | 2,30,487 | 1,49,614 | 5,333 |
| 24,863 | 6,928 | 31,791 | 25,125 | 4,085 | 2,581 | 6,666 | 1,43,821 | 1,42,259 | 2,86,080 | 1,33,579 | 36,543 |
| 1,59,131 | 25,545 | 1,84,676 | 1,45,107 | 35,268 | 4,301 | 39,569 | 17,00,363 | 67,75,570 | 84,75,933 | 16,48,412 | 29,29,468 |
| 37,788 | 30,548 | 68,336 | 43,400 | 17,756 | 7,180 | 24,936 | 3,84,702 | 3,28,722 | 7,13,424 | 3,85,035 | 10,661 |
| 1,632 | 1,633 | 3,265 | 1,058 | 1,515 | 692 | 2,207 | 73,693 | 67,017 | 1,40,710 | 36,562 | 271 |
| 7,851 | 4,297 | 12,148 | 8,909 | 1,883 | 1,356 | 3,239 | 1,72,079 | 1,13,124 | 2,85,203 | 1,65,960 | 7,389 |
| 49,419 | 26,472 | 75,891 | 57,803 | 13,353 | 4,735 | 18,088 | 3,30,080 | 2,63,873 | 5,93,953 | 3,20,433 | 5,286 |
| 5 | 9 | 14 | 9 | 5 | ..... | 5 | 40,214 | 38,221 | 78,435 | 43,183 | ..... |
| 40 | 35 | 75 | ..... | 40 | 35 | 75 | 22,881 | 12,265 | 35,146 | 3,005 | ..... |
| 96,735 | 62,994 | 1,59,729 | 1,11,179 | 34,552 | 13,998 | 48,550 | 10,23,649 | 8,23,222 | 18,46,871 | 9,54,178 | 23,607 |
| 179 | 21 | 200 | 14 | 173 | 13 | 186 | 2,56,112 | 5,15,954 | 7,72,066 | 2,71,540 | 2,46,391 |
| 11,078 | 12,370 | 23,448 | 12,601 | 2,924 | 7,923 | 10,847 | 47,768 | 43,530 | 91,298 | 40,461 | 3,629 |
| 772 | 176 | 948 | 670 | 199 | 79 | 278 | 36,104 | 14,477 | 50,581 | 35,751 | 1,764 |
| 11,850 | 12,546 | 24,396 | 13,271 | 3,123 | 8,002 | 11,125 | 83,872 | 58,007 | 1,41,879 | 76,152 | 5,393 |
| 2,728 | 5,408 | 8,136 | 3,719 | 1,439 | 2,978 | 4,417 | 1,01,157 | 89,444 | 1,90,601 | 96,291 | 33 |
| 73 | ..... | 73 | ..... | 73 | ..... | 73 | 31,384 | 57,231 | 88,615 | 41,442 | ..... |
| 24,570 | 506 | 25,076 | 24,270 | 300 | 506 | 806 | 1,04,972 | 66,952 | 1,71,924 | 1,07,204 | ..... |
| 27,371 | 5,914 | 33,285 | 27,989 | 1,812 | 3,484 | 5,296 | 2,37,513 | 2,13,627 | 4,51,140 | 2,44,937 | 33 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,907 | 4,011 | 12,918 | 9,980 | ..... |
| 1,002 | 1,270 | 2,272 | 754 | 632 | 836 | 1,518 | 5,798 | 3,638 | 9,436 | 4,815 | ..... |
| 45 | 82 | 127 | 82 | 45 | ..... | 45 | 89,835 | 1,14,089 | 2,04,524 | 74,950 | ..... |
| 2,087 | 3,128 | 5,215 | 2,973 | 812 | 1,430 | 2,242 | 15,73,311 | 16,80,717 | 32,54,028 | 13,77,312 | 4,598 |
| 972 | 665 | 1,637 | 942 | 309 | 386 | 695 | 6,00,955 | 2,58,106 | 8,59,061 | 5,83,555 | 6,474 |
| 4,106 | 5,145 | 9,251 | 4,751 | 1,848 | 2,652 | 4,500 | 22,78,806 | 20,61,161 | 43,39,967 | 20,50,612 | 11,072 |
| ..... | 148 | 148 | ..... | ..... | 148 | 148 | 82,031 | 75,980 | 1,58,011 | 98,870 | 537 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,79,892 | 1,79,401 | 4,59,293 | 2,71,810 | ..... |
| 26 | 15 | 41 | 26 | ..... | 15 | 15 | 2,32,403 | 1,45,643 | 3,78,046 | 1,94,616 | 16,186 |
| 26 | 163 | 189 | 26 | ..... | 163 | 163 | 5,94,326 | 4,01,024 | 9,95,350 | 5,65,296 | 16,723 |
| 613 | 259 | 872 | 159 | 609 | 104 | 713 | 1,07,559 | 71,292 | 1,78,851 | 91,433 | 64 |
| 273 | 421 | 694 | 432 | 262 | ..... | 262 | 5,429 | 2,749 | 8,178 | 5,171 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 293 | 272 | 565 | 293 | ..... |
| 886 | 680 | 1,566 | 591 | 871 | 104 | 975 | 1,13,281 | 74,313 | 1,87,594 | 96,897 | 64 |
| 4,086 | 1,139 | 5,225 | 3,986 | 1,166 | 73 | 1,239 | 63,638 | 40,218 | 1,03,856 | 54,840 | 1,130 |
| 37 | 16 | 53 | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,53,828 | 1,73,902 | 3,27,730 | 1,25,616 | 46,316 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40,092 | 3,837 | 43,929 | 38,470 | 77 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,933 | 20,892 | 48,825 | 21,247 | 597 |
| 4,123 | 1,155 | 5,278 | 4,039 | 1,166 | 73 | 1,239 | 2,85,491 | 2,38,849 | 5,24,340 | 2,40,173 | 48,120 |
| 4,13,434 | 919,134 | 5,32,568 | 4,06,848 | 89,826 | 36,394 | 1,26,220 | 67,88,757 | 1,13,30,200 | 1,81,18,957 | 63,00,948 | 32,80,871 |

# STATEMENT

| Division. | District. | Rent due to the estate.-(Contd.) Balance. Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Receipts. Cash balance of last year. | Collections of rent. | Interest on mortgage loans and Government securities. | Debts recovered. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | **Bengal.** *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Burdwan | Burdwan | 59,559 | 1,33,739 | 1,93,298 | ..... | 1,26,274 | 15,090 | ..... | 2,068 | 1,43,432 |
| | Beerbhoom | 296 | 2,694 | 2,990 | 3,138 | 1,130 | ..... | 3,350 | 56 | 7,674 |
| | Midnapore | 8,855 | 26,042 | 34,897 | 9,013 | 25,324 | 693 | 37,269 | 10,086 | 82,385 |
| | Total | 68,710 | 1,62,475 | 2,31,185 | 12,151 | 1,52,728 | 15,783 | 40,619 | 12,210 | 2,33,491 |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Presidency | 24-Pergunnahs | 4,16,734 | 32,89,821 | 37,06,555 | 81,638 | 13,65,217 | 86,961 | 16,196 | 2,60,408 | 18,10,420 |
| | Nuddea | 61,920 | 13,620 | 75,540 | 11,406 | 1,40,614 | ..... | 2,620 | 8,445 | 1,72,085 |
| | Jessore | 61,107 | 54,851 | 1,15,958 | 31,959 | 1,33,579 | 3,719 | 10,582 | 4,322 | 1,84,161 |
| | Total | 5,39,761 | 33,58,292 | 38,98,053 | 1,25,003 | 16,48,410 | 90,680 | 29,398 | 2,73,175 | 21,66,666 |
| Rajshahye | Moorshedabad | 2,16,963 | 1,00,765 | 3,17,728 | 25,300 | 3,85,029 | 164 | 2,376 | 34,280 | 4,47,149 |
| | Dinagepore | 55,412 | 48,825 | 1,04,237 | 3,704 | 36,562 | 149 | 23,452 | 6,712 | 70,579 |
| | Maldah | 70,287 | 41,567 | 1,11,854 | 26,880 | 1,65,960 | 6,680 | 91 | 10,828 | 2,10,439 |
| | Rajshahye | 1,38,336 | 1,29,898 | 2,68,234 | 23,789 | 3,20,434 | 702 | 7,920 | 21,614 | 3,74,459 |
| | Rungpore | 18,226 | 17,026 | 35,252 | 14,531 | 43,183 | ..... | 364 | 4,219 | 62,297 |
| | Bogra | 20,406 | 11,735 | 32,141 | 4,707 | 3,005 | ..... | 1,031 | 658 | 9,401 |
| | Total | 5,19,630 | 3,49,816 | 8,69,446 | 98,911 | 9,54,173 | 7,695 | 35,234 | 78,311 | 11,74,324 |
| Cooch Behar | Julpigoree | 96,902 | 1,57,233 | 2,54,135 | 37,245 | 2,71,540 | ..... | ..... | 2,59,223 | 5,68,008 |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Dacca | Backergunge | 15,454 | 31,814 | 47,268 | 5,945 | 40,401 | ..... | 976 | 8,354 | 55,676 |
| | Mymensingh | 9,460 | 3,606 | 13,066 | 63,936 | 35,751 | 172 | 11,521 | 21 | 1,11,401 |
| | Total | 24,914 | 35,420 | 60,334 | 69,881 | 76,152 | 172 | 12,497 | 8,375 | 1,67,077 |
| Chittagong | Chittagong | 45,107 | 49,170 | 94,277 | 5,375 | 96,291 | 270 | 628 | 3,835 | 1,06,399 |
| | Noakholly | 11,624 | 35,549 | 47,173 | 4,266 | 41,442 | ..... | 55 | 5,590 | 51,353 |
| | Tipperah | 28,097 | 36,623 | 64,720 | 46,769 | 1,07,205 | 5,180 | 20,177 | 10,662 | 1,89,993 |
| | Total | 84,828 | 1,21,342 | 2,06,170 | 56,410 | 2,44,938 | 5,450 | 20,860 | 20,087 | 3,47,745 |
| | **Behar.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna | Patna | 1,737 | 1,201 | 2,938 | 1,492 | 9,981 | 1,530 | 549 | 155 | 13,707 |
| | Gya | 3,679 | 942 | 4,621 | ..... | 4,815 | 233 | 485 | 1 | 5,534 |
| | Shahabad | 63,023 | 66,551 | 1,29,574 | 8,766 | 74,952 | ..... | 1,125 | 8,255 | 93,098 |
| | Tirhoot | 10,60,668 | 8,11,450 | 18,72,118 | 21,62,682 | 13,77,314 | 42,066 | 14,95,235 | 9,72,366 | 60,49,663 |
| | Sarun | 2,09,273 | 59,759 | 2,69,032 | 1,09,658 | 5,83,584 | 11,962 | 3,38,012 | 1,93,330 | 12,36,546 |
| | Total | 13,38,380 | 9,39,903 | 22,78,283 | 22,82,598 | 20,50,646 | 55,791 | 18,35,406 | 11,74,107 | 73,98,548 |
| Bhagulpore | Monghyr | 24,779 | 33,825 | 58,604 | 1,91,567 | 98,869 | ..... | ..... | 2,88,840 | 5,79,276 |
| | Bhagulpore | 1,49,953 | 37,530 | 1,87,483 | 72,795 | 2,71,809 | ..... | 12 | 28,493 | 3,73,109 |
| | Purneah | 1,05,702 | 61,542 | 1,67,244 | 3,720 | 1,94,606 | ..... | 1,463 | 20,575 | 2,20,364 |
| | Total | 2,80,434 | 1,32,897 | 4,13,331 | 2,68,082 | 5,65,284 | ..... | 1,475 | 3,37,908 | 11,72,749 |
| | **Orissa.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Orissa | Cuttack | 36,476 | 50,878 | 87,354 | 20,106 | 91,433 | ..... | 19 | 1,368 | 1,12,926 |
| | Pooree | 3,004 | 3 | 3,007 | 269 | 5,171 | ..... | ..... | 462 | 5,902 |
| | Balasore | 272 | ..... | 272 | 61 | 293 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 354 |
| | Total | 39,752 | 50,881 | 90,633 | 20,436 | 96,897 | ..... | 19 | 1,830 | 1,19,182 |
| | **Chota Nagpore.** *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Chota Nagpore | Hazareebagh | 28,124 | 19,762 | 47,886 | 25,099 | 54,840 | 395 | 12,613 | 4,877 | 97,824 |
| | Lohardugga | 92,957 | 62,841 | 1,55,798 | 14,881 | 1,25,616 | 2,310 | 7,586 | 15,184 | 1,65,577 |
| | Singbhoom | 4,635 | 747 | 5,382 | 18,896 | 38,470 | 5,323 | 3,735 | 8,486 | 74,910 |
| | Manbhoom | 17,389 | 9,592 | 26,981 | 3,822 | 21,247 | ..... | ..... | 273 | 25,342 |
| | Total | 1,43,105 | 92,942 | 2,36,047 | 62,698 | 2,40,173 | 8,028 | 23,934 | 28,820 | 3,63,653 |
| | **Grand Total** | 31,36,416 | 54,01,201 | 85,37,617 | 30,33,415 | 63,00,941 | 1,83,599 | 19,99,442 | 21,94,046 | 1,37,11,443 |

## No. I.—(*Continued.*)

| Disbursements. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government revenue. | Rent paid. | Expense of management. | Law expenses. | Maintenance of proprietors. | Education. | Miscellaneous. | Rate for establishment, postage, stationery, &c. | Debts paid. | Investments. | Total. | Cash balance. | Deficit. | Debts due by the estate at the end of the year. | Total investments at the close of the year. |
| 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| 17,577 | 96,786 | 4,447 | 1,942 | 1,973 | 4,802 | 4,050 | 642 | ..... | ..... | 1,32,219 | 11,213 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 1,367 | 450 | 629 | 251 | ..... | 22 | 16 | 2,367 | 121 | 5,223 | 2,451 | ..... | 4,205 | R. I. 121 |
| 4,568 | 1,227 | 1,289 | 84 | 4,395 | 1,578 | 10,304 | 750 | 23,009 | 20,000 | 67,199 | 15,186 | ..... | 72,232 | L. 16,418<br>S. 36,303 |
| 22,145 | 99,380 | 6,186 | 2,655 | 6,619 | 6,375 | 14,276 | 1,408 | 25,376 | 20,121 | 2,04,641 | 28,850 | ..... | 76,437 | L. 16,418<br>S. 36,303<br>R. I. 121 |
| 5,53,320 | 1,17,590 | 1,10,786 | 52,344 | 2,47,531 | 15,611 | 2,28,789 | 9,263 | 97,089 | 2,89,396 | 17,21,719 | 88,701 | ..... | 3,68,156 | L. 3,87,182<br>M. 2,250<br>S. 22,50,392 |
| 82,716 | 2,392 | 19,031 | 4,570 | 34,248 | 1,842 | 16,296 | 1,056 | 3,505 | ..... | 1,65,656 | 6,429 | ..... | 559 | ..... |
| 51,388 | 25,068 | 10,322 | 11,040 | 13,697 | 5,345 | 21,104 | 1,066 | 1,828 | 29,536 | 1,70,394 | 13,767 | ..... | 2,909 | L. 2,004<br>M. 1,020<br>S. 64,173 |
| 6,87,424 | 1,45,050 | 1,40,139 | 67,954 | 2,95,476 | 22,798 | 2,66,189 | 11,385 | 1,02,422 | 3,18,932 | 20,57,769 | 1,08,897 | ..... | 3,71,624 | L. 3,89,186<br>M. 3,270<br>S. 23,14,565 |
| 2,00,824 | 43,401 | 17,529 | 4,743 | 34,988 | 1,840 | 33,862 | 2,496 | 98,152 | 1,277 | 4,39,112 | 8,037 | ..... | 71,841 | L. 1,728<br>S. 56,176 |
| 28,432 | 1,058 | 6,923 | 2,995 | 3,772 | 3,620 | 4,200 | 996 | 1,949 | 11,987 | 65,932 | 4,647 | ..... | 6,546 | S. 28,705 |
| 77,417 | 8,665 | 39,314 | 6,141 | 16,609 | ..... | 29,557 | ..... | 235 | ..... | 1,77,938 | 34,359 | 1,858 | 4,317 | S. 3,49,695 |
| 89,847 | 57,799 | 42,210 | 6,587 | 46,391 | 4,723 | 22,698 | 2,590 | 34,984 | ..... | 3,07,835 | 66,624 | ..... | 1,23,508 | S. 19,571 |
| 22,643 | 9 | 4,105 | 5,228 | 2,280 | ..... | 9,085 | 332 | 12,926 | ..... | 56,608 | 5,689 | ..... | 54,434 | ..... |
| 1,780 | ..... | 577 | 258 | 1,874 | 14 | 2,114 | 238 | 38 | ..... | 6,893 | 2,508 | ..... | 20,346 | ..... |
| 4,20,943 | 1,10,932 | 1,10,658 | 25,952 | 1,05,914 | 10,197 | 1,01,516 | 6,658 | 1,48,284 | 13,264 | 10,54,318 | 1,21,864 | 1,858 | 2,80,992 | L. 1,728<br>S. 4,54,147 |
| 1,16,713 | 14 | 41,778 | 8,322 | 3,676 | 4,005 | 3,70,741 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,45,249 | 22,759 | ..... | ..... | L. 3,600 |
| 17,936 | 10,845 | 3,051 | 2,508 | 4,551 | ..... | 1,524 | 468 | 9,143 | 965 | 50,991 | 4,085 | ..... | 18,942 | L. 977<br>R. I. 557 |
| 5,612 | 668 | 4,836 | 2,708 | 4,937 | 244 | 3,016 | 437 | 751 | ..... | 23,209 | 88,192 | ..... | 1,076 | ..... |
| 23,548 | 11,513 | 7,887 | 5,216 | 9,488 | 244 | 4,540 | 905 | 9,894 | 965 | 74,200 | 92,877 | ..... | 20,018 | L. 977<br>R. I. 557 |
| 71,340 | 3,719 | 6,433 | 4,790 | 8,412 | 752 | 2,263 | 979 | 1,732 | ..... | 1,00,420 | 5,979 | ..... | 12,624 | L. 3,000<br>S. 6,570 |
| 25,619 | ..... | 2,785 | 1,172 | 1,050 | ..... | 2,947 | 295 | 12,930 | ..... | 46,798 | 4,555 | ..... | 76,477 | ..... |
| 23,723 | 24,344 | 12,264 | 10,801 | 15,428 | 2,009 | 21,494 | 892 | 1,248 | 28,209 | 1,40,412 | 40,581 | ..... | 2,397 | S. 1,23,140<br>L. 2,961<br>M. 14,533 |
| 1,20,682 | 28,063 | 21,482 | 16,763 | 24,890 | 2,761 | 26,704 | 2,166 | 15,910 | 28,209 | 2,87,630 | 60,115 | ..... | 91,498 | L. 5,261<br>M. 14,533<br>S. 1,29,710 |
| 2,856 | ..... | 298 | 356 | 1,160 | 125 | 1,360 | 334 | 50 | 2,189 | 8,728 | 4,979 | ..... | 7 | S. 24,983 |
| 1,544 | 754 | 791 | 239 | 625 | ..... | 35 | ..... | 819 | ..... | 4,807 | 727 | ..... | 812 | ..... |
| 27,891 | 84 | 4,748 | 9,802 | 4,383 | 85 | 6,632 | 1,804 | 13,455 | 4,241 | 73,125 | 19,973 | ..... | 1,42,345 | L. 4,266 |
| 2,75,829 | 2,970 | 2,88,905 | 41,430 | 1,54,352 | 51,518 | 27,80,949 | 16,153 | 4,487 | 9,79,229 | 45,95,797 | 14,53,866 | ..... | 1,42,890 | L. 14,95,830<br>M. 1,733<br>S. 69,35,850 |
| 1,10,117 | 944 | 32,654 | 12,840 | 95,640 | 9,361 | 5,53,431 | 9,775 | 2,59,116 | 86,011 | 11,69,880 | 66,657 | ..... | 2,58,327 | L. 3,21,905<br>M. 2,288<br>S. 6,28,705 |
| 4,18,237 | 4,752 | 3,27,396 | 64,667 | 2,56,160 | 61,084 | 33,42,407 | 28,046 | 2,77,927 | 10,71,670 | 58,52,346 | 15,46,202 | ..... | 5,44,381 | L. 18,22,001<br>M. 4,021<br>S. 75,89,538 |
| 20,154 | ..... | 12,321 | 3,651 | 6,747 | 327 | 3,44,828 | 876 | 45,137 | 152 | 4,34,193 | 1,45,083 | ..... | 3,11,300 | L. 152 |
| 29,522 | ..... | 7,392 | 968 | ..... | ..... | 2,31,391 | 1,399 | ..... | 95 | 2,70,767 | 1,02,342 | ..... | ..... | L. 207 |
| 1,57,538 | 26 | 23,572 | 7,824 | ..... | ..... | 27,490 | 1,055 | ..... | 310 | 2,17,824 | 2,540 | ..... | ..... | L. 44,820<br>S. 70,180 |
| 2,07,214 | 26 | 43,285 | 12,443 | 6,747 | 327 | 6,03,718 | 3,330 | 45,137 | 557 | 9,22,784 | 2,49,965 | ..... | 3,11,300 | L. 45,179<br>S. 70,180 |
| 25,083 | 159 | 5,600 | 606 | 8,932 | 98 | 5,351 | 932 | 29,002 | 1,061 | 76,824 | 36,102 | ..... | 2,96,413 | S. 1,061 |
| 3,591 | 432 | 170 | 3 | 362 | 36 | 247 | ..... | 954 | ..... | 5,795 | 107 | ..... | 5,032 | ..... |
| 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 145 | 3 | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... | 261 | 93 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 28,774 | 591 | 5,770 | 609 | 9,439 | 137 | 5,598 | 945 | 29,956 | 1,061 | 82,880 | 36,302 | ..... | 3,01,445 | S. 1,061 |
| 9,918 | 3,086 | 10,191 | 3,325 | 7,176 | 455 | 14,261 | 842 | 8,773 | 25,198 | 84,125 | 13,699 | ..... | 40,994 | L. 4,990<br>M. 90<br>S. 30,624<br>R. I. 27,404 |
| 15,805 | 53 | 16,341 | 12,578 | 6,592 | 2,451 | 26,258 | 1,291 | 63,409 | 2,528 | 1,47,396 | 18,181 | ..... | 2,54,681 | L. 6,258<br>M. 3,758<br>S. 45,888<br>R. I. 4,019 |
| 4,267 | ..... | 1,620 | 727 | 11,822 | 678 | 21,475 | ..... | ..... | 18,518 | 59,107 | 15,803 | ..... | 21 | S. 98,829 |
| 5,596 | ..... | 717 | 494 | 2,885 | 1,[illegible]28 | 2,725 | 296 | 4,963 | ..... | 18,903 | 6,430 | ..... | 1,05,298 | ..... |
| 35,576 | 4,039 | 28,869 | 17,124 | 28,475 | 4,812 | 64,719 | 2,429 | 77,144 | 46,244 | 3,09,531 | 54,122 | ..... | 4,00,994 | L. 11,248<br>M. 3,848<br>S. 1,75,341<br>R. I. 31,423 |
| 20,81,356 | 4,04,360 | 7,33,450 | 2,21,765 | 7,46,884 | 1,12,740 | 48,00,508 | 57,272 | 7,32,050 | 15,01,023 | 1,13,91,348 | 23,21,953 | 1,858 | 23,98,689 | L. 22,96,293<br>M. 25,672<br>S. 1,07,70,845<br>R. I. 32,101 |

# STATEMENT

*Management of Attached*

| Division. | District. | Court ordering attachment. | | | Number of properties under attachment. | Number of estates included in the properties. | | Government revenue. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Demand. | | | | | Balance. | | |
| | | Civil. | Criminal. | Total. | | Paying revenue to Government. | Paying rent to superior landlords or rent-free. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Payments. | Remissions. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | **Bengal.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Presidency ... ... | 24-Pergunnahs ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Jessore ... ... ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 23 | 29 | 15,322 | 5 | 15,327 | 15,327 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 23 | 31 | 15,322 | 5 | 15,327 | 15,327 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rajshahye ... ... | Rungpore ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dacca ... ... ... | Furreedpore ... ... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 10,357 | ..... | 10,357 | 10,357 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Backergunge ... ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 | 5 | ..... | 10,978 | ..... | 10,978 | 10,971 | ... | 7 | ..... | 7 |
| | Mymensingh ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... | 5 | 4 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 3 | 21,335 | ..... | 21,335 | 21,328 | ... | 7 | ..... | 7 |
| | **Behar.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhagulpore ... ... | Bhagulpore ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 20 | ..... | 20 | ..... | ... | 20 | ..... | 20 |
| | **Orissa.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orissa ... ... | Cuttack ... ... ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Pooree ... ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Balasore ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 731 | 617 | 1,348 | 731 | 24 | 593 | ..... | 593 |
| | Total ... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 731 | 617 | 1,348 | 731 | 24 | 593 | ..... | 593 |
| | **Chota Nagpore.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chota Nagpore ... | Hazareebagh ... ... | 89 | ... | 89 | 89 | ..... | ..... | 2,922 | ..... | 2,922 | 2,704 | ... | 218 | ..... | 218 |
| | Lohardugga ... ... | 156 | ... | 156 | 156 | ..... | ..... | 59 | 64 | 123 | ..... | ... | 59 | 64 | 123 |
| | Manbhoom ... ... | 61 | ... | 61 | 61 | ..... | ..... | 7,597 | 369 | 7,966 | 3,636 | ... | 4,330 | ..... | 4,330 |
| | Total ... | 306 | ... | 306 | 306 | ..... | ..... | 10,578 | 433 | 11,011 | 6,340 | ... | 4,607 | 64 | 4,671 |
| | Grand Total ... | 316 | 10 | 326 | 326 | 32 | 38 | 47,986 | 1,055 | 49,041 | 43,726 | 24 | 5,227 | 64 | 5,291 |
| | Syudpore trust estate in Jessore. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 95,254 | ..... | 95,254 | 95,254 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

## No. IA.

*Estates for* 1874-75.

| Rent due to superior landlords. | | | | | | | Rent due to the estate. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand. | | | | Balance. | | | Demand. | | | | |
| Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Payments. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Collections. | Remissions. |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,056 | 26,093 | 49,149 | 11,135 | 600 |
| 8,163 | 315 | 8,478 | 8,132 | 40 | 306 | 346 | 62,259 | 1,25,982 | 1,88,241 | 61,688 | 16,590 |
| 8,163 | 315 | 8,478 | 8,132 | 40 | 306 | 346 | 85,315 | 1,52,075 | 2,37,390 | 72,823 | 17,190 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30,644 | 8,250 | 38,894 | 23,208 | 32 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,761 | 17,888 | 38,649 | 23,124 | 643 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | ..... | 31 | 16 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 51,436 | 26,138 | 77,574 | 46,348 | 675 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 | 161 | 218 | 27 | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... |
| 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | 812 | 1,812 | 1,000 | ..... |
| 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1,002 | 812 | 1,814 | 1,002 | ..... |
| 4,190 | 1,841 | 6,031 | 4,457 | 1,194 | 380 | 1,574 | 46,630 | 8,427 | 55,057 | 41,842 | ..... |
| 9,320 | 5,615 | 14,935 | 6,118 | 7,143 | 1,674 | 8,817 | 60,788 | 20,863 | 81,651 | 42,030 | 2,139 |
| 5,113 | 5,673 | 10,786 | 6,187 | 2,705 | 1,894 | 4,599 | 44,348 | 26,411 | 70,759 | 22,076 | 7,919 |
| 18,623 | 13,129 | 31,752 | 16,762 | 11,042 | 3,948 | 14,990 | 1,51,766 | 55,701 | 2,07,467 | 1,05,948 | 10,058 |
| 26,789 | 13,445 | 40,234 | 24,896 | 11,083 | 4,255 | 15,338 | 2,89,585 | 2,34,887 | 5,24,472 | 2,26,148 | 27,923 |
| 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,69,774 | 72,749 | 2,42,523 | 1,58,981 | 296 |

# STATEMENT

*Management of Attached*

| Division. | District. | Rent due to the estate—(*Continued.*) Balance. Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Receipts. Cash balance of last year. | Collections of rent. | Interest on mortgage loans and Government securities. | Debts recovered. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| | **Bengal.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Central Districts.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Presidency ... | 24-Pergunnahs ... ... | 19,909 | 17,505 | 37,414 | 27,573 | 11,135 | ..... | ..... | 882 | 39,590 |
| | Jessore ... ... ... | 31,332 | 78,631 | 1,09,963 | 10,875 | 61,688 | ..... | 3,711 | 1,196 | 77,470 |
| | Total ... | 51,241 | 96,136 | 1,47,377 | 38,448 | 72,823 | ..... | 3,711 | 2,078 | 1,17,060 |
| Rajshahye ... | Rungpore ... ... ... | 9 | ..... | 9 | 187 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 187 |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Dacca ... ... | Furreedpore ... ... | 13,843 | 1,811 | 15,654 | 11,697 | 23,208 | ..... | 147 | 786 | 35,838 |
| | Backergunge ... ... | 8,196 | 6,686 | 14,882 | 9,975 | 23,124 | ..... | ..... | 1,809 | 34,908 |
| | Mymensingh ... ... | 15 | ..... | 15 | 473 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 489 |
| | Total ... | 22,054 | 8,497 | 30,551 | 22,145 | 46,348 | ..... | 147 | 2,595 | 71,235 |
| | **Behar.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhagulpore ... | Bhagulpore ... ... | 57 | 134 | 191 | 186 | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 213 |
| | **Orissa.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Orissa ... ... | Cuttack ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| | Pooree ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 |
| | Balasore ... ... ... | 812 | ..... | 812 | 511 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,511 |
| | Total ... | 812 | ..... | 812 | 575 | 1,002 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,577 |
| | **Chota Nagpore.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Chota Nagpore | Hazareebagh ... ... | 10,391 | 2,824 | 13,215 | 1,865 | 41,430 | ..... | 150 | 2,720 | 46,165 |
| | Lohardugga ... ... | 29,559 | 7,923 | 37,482 | 1,914 | 42,030 | ..... | ..... | 402 | 44,346 |
| | Manbhoom ... ... | 27,094 | 13,670 | 40,764 | 1,009 | 22,076 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,085 |
| | Total ... | 67,044 | 24,417 | 91,461 | 4,788 | 1,05,536 | ..... | 150 | 3,122 | 1,13,596 |
| | Grand Total ... | 1,41,217 | 1,29,184 | 2,70,401 | 66,329 | 2,25,736 | ..... | 4,008 | 7,795 | 3,03,868 |
| | Syudpore trust estate in Jessore ... ... ... | 71,540 | 11,707 | 83,247 | 31,394 | 1,58,981 | 296 | 3,152 | 6,951 | 2,00,774 |

## No. IA.—(*Continued.*)

*Estates for* 1874-75.—(Continued.)

| Disbursements. | | | | | | | | | | Total. | Cash balance. | Deficit. | Debts due by the estate at the end of the year. | Total investment at the close of the year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government revenue paid. | Rent paid. | Expense of management. | Law expenses. | Maintenance of proprietors. | Education. | Miscellaneous. | Rate for postage, stationery, &c. | Debts paid. | Investment. | | | | | |
| 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| ..... | ..... | 2,337 | 1,189 | ..... | ..... | 1,686 | ..... | 22,377 | ..... | 27,589 | 12,001 | ... | 6,25,599 | ..... |
| 15,328 | 8,132 | 7,315 | 3,038 | 7,337 | ..... | 4,244 | 430 | 25,445 | 400 | 71,669 | 5,801 | ... | 62,445 | L. 590 |
| 15,328 | 8,132 | 9,652 | 4,227 | 7,337 | ..... | 5,930 | 430 | 47,822 | 400 | 99,258 | 17,802 | ... | 6,88,044 | L. 590 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 187 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 10,357 | ..... | 4,738 | 845 | 216 | ..... | 1,019 | 323 | 95 | ..... | 17,593 | 18,245 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 10,971 | ..... | 1,985 | 3,107 | 8,232 | ..... | 124 | 357 | 2,698 | ..... | 27,474 | 7,434 | ... | 303 | L. 199 |
| ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 483 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 21,328 | ..... | 6,728 | 3,952 | 8,448 | ..... | 1,143 | 681 | 2,793 | ..... | 45,073 | 26,162 | ... | 303 | L. 199 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 210 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 731 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 135 | ..... | ..... | 44 | ..... | ..... | 910 | 601 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 731 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 135 | ..... | ..... | 44 | ..... | ..... | 912 | 665 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 2,704 | 4,457 | 595 | ..... | 2,521 | ..... | 6,001 | 1,240 | 27,909 | ..... | 45,427 | 738 | ... | 2,50,885 | ..... |
| ..... | 6,118 | 2,293 | ..... | 360 | ..... | 1,374 | 1,786 | 30,539 | ..... | 42,470 | 1,876 | ... | 1,91,142 | ..... |
| 3,614 | 6,187 | 587 | ..... | 292 | ..... | 1,214 | 736 | 6,212 | ..... | 18,842 | 4,243 | ... | 71,982 | ..... |
| 6,318 | 16,762 | 3,475 | ..... | 3,173 | ..... | 8,589 | 3,762 | 64,660 | ..... | 1,06,739 | 6,857 | ... | 5,14,009 | ..... |
| 43,705 | 24,896 | 19,855 | 8,179 | 19,093 | ..... | 15,662 | 4,920 | 1,15,275 | 400 | 2,51,985 | 51,883 | ... | 12,02,356 | L. 789 |
| 95,254 | 4 | 1,097 | 1,119 | ..... | ..... | 73,222 | 900 | 3,322 | ..... | 1,74,918 | 25,856 | ... | 31 | S. 3,575 |

## TATEMENT No. II.

*Wards' Estates classified according to gross rental.*

| District. | Number of estates with current gross rental not exceeding Rs. 1,000 | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 1,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000. | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 50,000. | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 50,000, but not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000. | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 5,00,000. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| Burdwan ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *a* 1 | ..... | 1 | *a* Chuckdigee. |
| Beerbhoom ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Midnapore ... ... ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... ... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | *b* 2 | *c* 1 | 6 | *b* Goburdanga and Satkhira. *c* Paikparah. |
| Nuddea ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *d* 1 | ..... | 1 | *d* Estate of Koomar Khetish Chundra Ray. |
| Jessore ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | *e* 1 | ..... | 2 | *e* Nuldanga. |
| Moorshedabad ... ... | ..... | 3 | 4 | ..... | *f* 1 | ..... | 8 | *f* Nushepore. |
| Dinagepore ... ... ... | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | |
| Maldah ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *g* 1 | ..... | 1 | *g* Chanchal estate. |
| Rajshahye ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 8 | |
| Rungpore ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Bogra ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| Julpigoree ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *h* 1 | ..... | 1 | *h* Chucklajat. |
| Backergunge... ... ... | 2 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | |
| Mymensingh... ... ... | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | |
| Chittagong ... ... ... | 2 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 | |
| Noakholly ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Tipperah ... ... ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | |
| Patna ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| Gya ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Shahabad ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | |
| Tirhoot ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | *i* 1 | 3 | *i* Durbhunga. |
| Saruu ... ... ... | 3 | 9 | 3 | ..... | ..... | *k* 1 | 16 | *k* Hutwa. |
| Monghyr ... ... ... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | |
| Purneah ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *l* 1 | ..... | ... | *l* Surjapore estate. |
| Cuttack ... ... ... | 1 | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 | |
| Pooree ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Balasore ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Hazareebagh... ... ... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | |
| Lohardugga ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | *m* 1 | ..... | 2 | *m* Chota Nagpore Estate. |
| Singbhoom ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Manbhoom ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | |
| Total ... | 15 | 33 | 43 | 8 | 10 | 3 | 111 | |

## STATEMENT NO. II*A*.

*Attached Estates classified according to gross rental.*

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24-Pergunnahs ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Jessore... ... ... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | *n* 1 | ..... | 5 | *n* Syudpore trust estate. |
| Rungpore ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Furreedpore ... ... ... | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | |
| Backergunge... ... ... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | |
| Mymensingh ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Bhagulpore ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Cuttack ... ... ... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| Pooree ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Balasore ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Hazareebagh... ... ... | 89 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 89 | These are petty estates sequestrated for debt. |
| Lohardugga ... ... ... | 156 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 156 | |
| Manbhoom ... ... ... | 61 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61 | |
| Total ... | 321 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 327 | |
| Grand Total ... | 336 | 33 | 47 | 9 | 10 | 3 | 438 | |

# APPENDIX C.

No. 74, dated Wards' Institution, Maniktollah, the 21st September 1875.

From—BABOO RAJENDRALALA MITRA, Director of Government Wards,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following report on the progress of the wards' institution during the year 1874-75.

2. *Number of boys.*—The number of boys on the rolls of the institution at the close of 1873-74, was eight, of whom seven were wards and one was a boarder. The estate of the last was taken in charge of the court of wards in the middle of last year, and he has accordingly since been reckoned a ward. Three other boys were also admitted during the period, making a total of eleven wards at the end of the year. There were no withdrawals during the period under report.

3. *Age.*—Of the eleven pupils on the rolls at the close of last year, one was of 10, two of 11, one of 13, two of 14, four between 15 and 16, and one of 17 years of age.

4. *District.*—Four of them have come from the district of 24-Pergunnahs, three from Rajshahye, and one each from the districts of Dinagepore, Jessore, Tipperah, and Burdwan.

5. *Caste.*—Eight of these are brahmins, one suri, one vaidya, and one kshatriya. The brahmins have always been on the ascendant in this institution, and the fact suggests the inference that the brahmins of Bengal own the largest number and some of the richest estates in the country. The data available from the rolls of this institution are, however, extremely limited, and the inference would be untenable were it not supported by proofs derivable from extraneous sources, which are, however, I believe, overwhelming; nor is this to be wondered at, for *a priori* it is but reasonable to suppose that the brahmins, as the last Hindu comers and of superior intellectual capacity, should have early appropriated to themselves the lion's share of the property of the country.

6. *Course of Instruction.*—The course of instruction followed in the institution continues the same as heretofore. The attendance of the boys at school has been regular, and the morning and evening classes at home have been carefully attended to. The private tutor who attended on the boys at the beginning of the year was found to be somewhat perfunctory in the discharge of his duties, he being himself at the time engaged in preparing for the law examination of the Calcutta University. His services were therefore dispensed with, and a new man, a degree-holder, was employed, who has been regular in attendance and mindful of his duties. The subjects taught are regulated by the curriculum of the Hindu school, but I have availed myself of every opportunity as heretofore of giving instruction in miscellaneous subjects, arising from the daily lessons of the boys, or apart from them.

7. *Progress.*—The tabular statement annexed to this report shews the books read, and the extent to which they have been read, from the beginning of 1875 to July last, the report for 1873-74 having included the extent of reading to end of July 1874. The period from July to the end of that year was devoted to revision of old lessons. The progress, as shewn in the statement, is, on the whole satisfactory, and with two exceptions the boys have learnt well what has been taught them. At the last annual examination the ward from Tipperah, Haragobinda Sen, carried away the first prize of his class, and one of the Satkhira wards had the second prize of his class. The exceptions refer to the wards Jagatchandra Chaudhuri of Dinagepore, and Bisvesvara Raya of Rajshahye. The former has been in the institution now for several years, but he has made very little progress in his studies. His memory is exceedingly defective, and he cannot at all remember his lessons. I have already adverted to this several times in former reports, and I regret to have to state that no improvement has been effected in his case during the period under notice. The latter is suffering from a partial paralysis of one-half of his body. His right hand is unsteady, and he can write only with great difficulty. His tongue also is slightly affected, and he cannot pronounce words very clearly. His intellect is in keeping with his body. He is, however, young yet, and I hope by careful management he will be able to learn enough to be able hereafter to attend to his affairs.

8. *Drawing class.*—Six boys attend the drawing class, and four of them draw from solid models. As only three hours are devoted to drawing in a week, it cannot be expected that the progress of the boys would stand comparison with that of pupils attending technical schools; but on the whole I think it has been satisfactory. Pramatha Bhusan Ray of Nuldanga, and Sosisekharswar Ray of Tahirpore, are the most proficient boys in the class. The visitors have been uniformly pleased with their drawing exercises.

9. *General training.*—I have nothing to add to what has been stated in former reports regarding the system of training followed here. I have uniformly borne in mind that the greatest good that the institution can do to the wards is to wean them from that lethargy and insouciance which so unhappily characterize the bulk of the landed aristocracy of Bengal, and to make them active, energetic, and self-reliant. With this view every encouragement has been afforded them to betake to active exercises of all kinds; to riding, shooting, and hunting; to quoits and cricket; to wrestling and swimming; and attention to their own bazar and washerman's accounts is insisted upon; no consultations with servants are permitted, and the only in-door game allowed is billiards. And I am glad to report that for activity, energy, and self-reliance, my wards yield to no boy of their standing in native society, and are superior to most.

10. *Conduct.*—Their general conduct has been entirely satisfactory. They are modest without awkwardness, respectful to their superiors, and courteous to all. Some of them are kind to the poor, and I have frequently noticed them giving away their pocket-money in alms.

11. *Health.*—The health of the boys continues as heretofore, uniformly good. All of them have gained in flesh, and look quite cheerful and happy. In some cases the growth of the boys has been so rapid that their clothing had to be enlarged in three months.

12. *Leave of absence.*—Most of the boys have had leave to go home during the Dusserah, the winter, and the summer vacations, and those that have their relatives in Calcutta have been permitted to go and visit them almost every Sunday. I regret to add, however, that frequently the boys overstay their leave, at times for weeks, and their progress at school is thereby very much interfered with. Once in arrears for two or three weeks very few boys can retain their position in their class, and the result at the annual examination becomes unsatisfactory. The evil, however, is one which cannot be easily overcome.

13. *Law of minority.*—The recent change made in the law of minority will doubtless prove highly beneficial to the wards, by affording them a longer period to prosecute their studies, and to their guardians opportunity to keep them away from the possession of large sums of money, and from the pernicious influence of parasites, until they are in a condition intelligently to take care of themselves. But it has at the same time thrown a heavier responsibility and a more onerous task than hitherto on this institution. It is much easier to control boys up to 16 or 18 than young men of 20 and 21, who are in expectation of coming to large property within a very short time. The former are fully amenable to strict discipline, but the latter will naturally require a more conciliating and liberal treatment. The expenses on account of them must also be greater. It has further to be borne in mind that no young man, however mild the treatment may be, will live here cheerfully if he happens to have a grown up wife at home. I shall not be at all surprised if attempt be made by some of them to run away, or to refuse to come back after the expiry of their vacation leave. As a matter of precaution I think it will be necessary therefore to prohibit marriages until after the eighteenth year of the ward's age, instead of the sixteenth year, at which marriages have hitherto been sanctioned. The Hindu law on the subject is not imperative, and the Court of Wards is at perfect liberty to exercise its discretion in the matter.

14. *Expenses.*—The total expenditure on account of the institution during the past year amounted to Rs. 28,193-14-8, of which Rs. 1,975-2-11 were contributed by a boarder, and the balance by the wards, as shewn in the annexed statement. The amount in 1873-74 was Rs. 28,961-14-1, or Rs. 767-15-5 in excess of that of last year.

15. *General charges.*—The expenses under the head of general charges for the maintenance of the institution, including house-rent, establishment, conveyance, lighting, and contingencies, amounted to Rs. 14,424-5-8, against Rs. 15,143-0-11 of the previous year, shewing a saving of Rs. 718-10-3. The amount shewn in the statement is exclusive of Rs. 900 contributed by a boarder. The result gives an average of Rs. 117-5-7 per month for 123 months for eleven boys, against Rs. 114-7 of 1873-74. The highest amount contributed by any single boy was Rs. 2,970-7-10, and the lowest Rs. 720-13-6. Considering the way in which the boys are here kept, with all the advantages of a good house, a large establishment, good conveyance, and the comforts and conveniences befitting the rank and position of first class zemindars, the amount, I humbly believe, will not be deemed by any means high.

16. *Personal charges.*—The personal charges must for obvious reasons vary greatly according to the character and position of the different boys in the institution, but on the whole they have been lower than in the previous year. The total was Rs. 13,769-9 for 123 months for eleven boys, giving an average of Rs. 111-15-1 per month, against Rs. 107-1-10 of 1873-74. This amount includes boarding, clothing, shoes, personal servants, saddle-horses, books, private tutors, and contingencies. The highest personal cost for any one boy was Rs. 1,974-7-4, and the lowest Rs. 720-13-6.

17. *Visitors.*—The institution was inspected by the official visitors thirteen times during the past year, as per memorandum on the margin. The minutes recorded by the visitors are uniformly satisfactory.

*Visitors.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, C.S.I. ... | 1 |
| Lord Ulick Browne, Presidency Commissioner ... ... ... | 2 |
| Raja Ramanath Tagore, C.S.I. ... | 2 |
| " Harendrakrishna Bahadoor ... | 2 |
| Baboo Chandramohun Chatterjee ... | 2 |
| Hon'ble Kristodas Pal ... ... | 2 |
| G. Toynbee, Esq., Officiating Secretary, Board of Revenue ... ... | 1 |
| F. B. Peacock, Esq., Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs ... ... ... | 1 |
| Total ... | 13 |

*Statement shewing the progress made, and the expenses incurred, by the boys of the wards' institution from 1st April 1874 to 31st March 1875.*

| Names of Wards. | Ages on the 31st March 1875. | Date of admission. | Where educated. | Names and extent of books read. | Amount of personal expenses incurred since the 1st April 1874 to the 31st March 1875. | Proportions of general expenses for the same period. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Y. M. D. | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| Jagatchandra Chaudhuri,* Dinagepore. | 16 0 0 | 14th November 1865 ... | Hindu School ... | Douglas' Fifth Book of Reading, from page 160 to 195.<br>Lennie's Grammar, from page 81 to 93.<br>Lethbridge's History of Bengal, from page 1 to 40.<br>Anderson's smaller Geography, from page 36 to 52.<br>Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, Simple Rule-of-three.<br>Chattrabodha, from page 1 to 40.<br>Upakramanika, from page 40 to 47. | 1,393 15 11 | 742 9 11 8/16 | 2,136 9 10 4/16 | I regret much to have once again to report that the progress of this boy in his studies continues as unsatisfactory as before. He cannot at all remember his lessons, and what is taught one day is forrotten the next day. His general conduct, however, has been good. At the last annual examination he obtained promotion from the 6th to the 5th class. |
| Girija Prasanna Mookerjea,† Gobardangah. | 16 8 0 | 21st February 1870 ... | Ditto ... | Hiley's Grammar, 44 pages.<br>Lethbridge's World's History (whole).<br>Ditto Easy Selections, from page 1 to 59.<br>Ditto History of India, from the beginning of the Mahomedan period to the end of the Mahratta period.<br>Anderson's Geography, whole of Europe.<br>Geometry, 32 propositions, 1st Book.<br>Algebra, four simple rules.<br>Arithmetic, simple interest.<br>Rijupatha, Part 1, 18 pages.<br>Upakramanika, Dhattoo. | 1,611 13 0 | 1,485 3 10 15/16 | 3,097 0 10 15/16 | General progress fair and conduct good, but he failed to obtain promotion at the last annual examination. |
| Annada Prasana Mookerjea,† Gobardangah. | 14 11 0 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Easy Selections (Lethbridge), from page 1 to 51.<br>History of India (Lethbridge), from page 70 to 106.<br>English Grammar (Hiley), from page 18 to 42.<br>Ditto (Lennie), from page 81 to 93.<br>Euclid, Book I, Propositions I to X.<br>Algebra, multiplication.<br>Arithmetic, simple interest.<br>Upakramanika, from page 16 to 46.<br>Rijupatha, from page 1 to 13.<br>Shahitya Sangraha, from page 1 to 15. | 1,369 9 5 | 1,485 3 10 15/16 | 2,854 13 3 15/16 | Progress good; conduct excellent. Had no promotion at the last annual examination, but kept a good place in his class. |
| Pramatha Bhusan Ray,‡ Nuldanga. | 16 0 0 | 23rd October 1870 ... | Ditto ... | English—Douglas' Fifth Book of Reading, from page 160 to 195.<br>Lennie's Grammar, from page 81 to 93.<br>Lethbridge's History of Bengal, from page 1 to 40.<br>Anderson's smaller Geography, from page 36 to 52.<br>Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, Simple Rule-of-three.<br>Chattrabodha, from page 1 to 40.<br>Upakramanika, from page 1 to 40. | 1,974 7 4 | 2,970 7 10 | 4,944 15 2 | Is a good natured, quiet boy, attentive to his lessons and mindful of his tutors, but he failed at the last annual examination. |
| Sosisekherswar Ray,‡ Tahirpore ... | 14 0 0 | 7th November 1872 ... | Ditto ... | English—Douglas' Fifth Book of Reading, from page 160 to 195.<br>Lennie's Grammar, from page 81 to 93.<br>Lethbridge's History of Bengal, from page 1 to 40.<br>Anderson's smaller Geography, from page 36 to 52.<br>Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, Simple Rule-of-three.<br>Chattrabodha, from page 1 to 40.<br>Upakramanika, from page 40 to 47 ... ... ... | 1,640 1 6 | 2,970 7 10 | 4,610 9 4 | A shy but good-natured and studious lad; has made excellent progress in his lessons, and given me every satisfaction by his general conduct. Had his promotion at the last annual examination. |

* Contributes one share of the general charges. | † Contributes two shares of the general charges. | ‡ Contributes four shares of the general charges.

| Names of Wards. | Ages on the 31st March 1875. | Date of admission. | Where educated. | Names and extent of books read. | Amount of personal expenses incurred since the 1st April 1874 to the 31st March 1875. | Proportions of general expenses for the same period. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Y. M. D. | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| Bisveasvara Raya,* Tahirpore ... | 13 0 0 | 21st December 1872 ... | Hindu School ... | English Reader, IV (Douglas), from page 19 to 95.<br>Companion to Atlas (Sircar), from page 3 to 9.<br>Child's First Grammar (Sircar), from page 1 to 11.<br>Akhyanamanjari, from page 1 to 54.<br>Boddasára, from page 1 to 8.<br>Arithmetic, G. C. Measure and L. C. Multiple. | 764 1 3 | 742 9 11 3/12 | 1,506 11 2 3/12 | A sickly lad with one-half of his body partially paralysed. Progress bad, cannot write on account of the paralysis. Had no promotion. |
| Kasiswar Raya,* Tahirpore... ... | 10 0 0 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | English Reader, III (Douglas), from page 15 to 69.<br>Bodhadaya, from page 9 to 31.<br>Arithmetic, the four simple rules. | 720 13 6 | 742 9 11 5/12 | 1,463 7 5 5/12 | A smart lad, doing well; had his usual promotion. |
| Monomothanath Chaudhuri,* Satkhira. | 14 11 0 | 27th June 1874 ... | Ditto ... | Chambers' Moral Class Book, from page 1 to 35.<br>Lennie's Grammar, from page 1 to 23.<br>Lethbridge's History of Bengal, from page 10 to 33.<br>Anderson's smaller Geography, from page 80 to 87.<br>Barnard Smith's Arithmetic, from Vulgar Fractions to Compound Multiplication.<br>Chárupatha, Part II, from page 1 to 40.<br>Upakramaniká, from page 15 to 28. | 995 10 9 | 537 10 1 12/12 | 1,533 4 10 12/12 | Conduct good; progress fair. |
| Haragovinda Sen,* Tipperah ... | 10 9 0 | 10th August 1874 ... | Ditto ... | English Reader, IV (Douglas), from page 19 to 95.<br>Companion to Atlas (Sircar), from page 3 to 9.<br>Child's First Grammar (Sircar), from page 1 to 11.<br>Akhyanamanjari, from page 1 to 54.<br>Bodhasára, from page 1 to 8.<br>Arithmetic, G. C. Measure and L. C. Multiple. | 792 5 0 | 401 13 10 11/12 | 1,194 2 10 11/12 | Progress excellent; conduct perfectly satisfactory. Was the best boy of his class at the last annual examination and obtained the first prize. |
| Girijanath Chaudhuri,* Satkhira ... | 10 8 0 | 28th September 1874... | Ditto ... | English Reader, IV (Douglas), from page 19 to 95.<br>Companion to Atlas (Sircar), from page 3 to 9.<br>Child's First Grammar (Sircar), from page 1 to 11.<br>Akhyanamanjari, from page 1 to 54.<br>Bodhasára, from page 1 to 8.<br>Arithmetic, G. C. Measure and L. C. Multiple. | 552 14 8 | 334 0 11 11/12 | 886 15 7 11/12 | Was the second best boy in his class at the last annual examination and obtained a prize; conduct excellent. |
| Lolitmohun Raya,† Chuckdigi ... | 15 0 0 | 18th April 1871 ... | Ditto ... | Lethbridge's World's History (whole).<br>Ditto Easy Selections, from page 1 to 59.<br>Hiley's Grammar, 44 pages.<br>History of India, from the beginning of Mahomedan period to the end of the Mahratta period.<br>Anderson's Geography, whole of Europe.<br>Geometry, 32 Propositions, 1st Book.<br>Algebra, four simple rules.<br>Arithmetic, simple interest.<br>Rijupatha, Part I, 18 pages.<br>Upakramaniká, Dhattoo. | 878 9 9 | 1,111 7 3 5/12 | 1,990 1 0 5/12 | Progress fair, conduct good; but he failed to obtain promotion at the last annual examination. |
| | | | | Total ... | 12,694 6 1 | 13,524 5 8 | 26,218 11 9 | |

* Contributes one share of the general charges.

† Contributes four shares of the general charges.

WARDS' INSTITUTION;
MANICKTOLLAH,
*The 21st September 1875.*

*Errors Excepted.*

RAJENDRALALA MITRA,
*Director of Government Wards*

B. E.—Regr. No. 8047—200—25-2-75.

# REPORT

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

# WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES

## IN THE LOWER PROVINCES

For the year 1875-76.

Calcutta:
PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.
1877.

*No. 34½A.*

FROM T. B. LANE, ESQ.,

*Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,*

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 18th January 1877.*

LAND REVENUE.
(Wards.)

SIR,

I AM directed to submit the Board's report on the administration of wards' and attached estates in Bengal for the year 1875-76.

HON'BLE V. H. SCHALCH, C.S.I.

2. The delay in the submission of the report is owing to the non-receipt of some of the divisional reports, the last of which reached this office on the 5th January 1877. The bulk of the report was sent to press on the date affixed to it.

3. In April 1875 Moorshedabad was transferred from the Rajshahye to the Presidency division, and in July 1875 Tipperah was transferred from the Chittagong to the Dacca division. The wards' estates in the above two districts have, therefore, been shewn in the present report under the Court of Wards of the division to which they now belong.

4. Of the 440* wards' and attached estates mentioned in paragraph 452 of the report for 1874-75, 99† have been released, and have therefore been omitted from the present report. In 1875-76 121‡ new estates were brought under management. Thus there were 462 estates under the charge of the revenue authorities in the year under review.

| | | No. |
|---|---|---|
| * These are the correct figures. | | |
| † Wards' estates | ... ... | 13 |
| Attached ,, | ... ... | 86 |
| | Total ... | 99 |
| ‡ Wards' estates | ... ... | 16 |
| Attached ,, | ... ... | 105 |
| | Total ... | 121 |

5. The total demand of rent of all the estates (except the properties of Narail in Jessore and Surjapore in Purneah, the returns for which have not yet been received, the estates of Chundra Kumar Sandyal and Katalipara in Furreedpore, the figures of which have not been supplied, and the estate of Sheik Zahur Mushin in Sarun, the return for which has been received too late for incorporation in the present report) was Rs. 1,58,04,715, of which Rs. 69,78,132 represent the current demand, and Rs. 88,26,583 the arrear demand, due on account of previous years. The total collections during the year were Rs. 62,74,409, or 39·6 per cent. of the total demand—a result which is unsatisfactory. Explanations regarding the state of the balances in the large estates have been given in the body of the report. The Government revenue of the estates was Rs. 27,69,956, of which Rs. 24,18,426 have been paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,51,530, principally due from the estates in the districts of the Presidency division. The remissions of rent granted during the year amounted to Rs. 15,62,168; nearly the whole of these were nominal, and were granted upon the Chakdighi estate in Burdwan and the Satkhira estate in the 24-Pergunnahs. The amounts remitted upon the above two estates were Rs. 99,225 and Rs. 13,50,880 respectively.

6. With the above preliminary remarks I am to proceed to describe in the following sections of the report the management of each estate.

# SECTION I.

## BURDWAN COURTS OF WARDS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of district. | Name of estate. | Name of proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts other than rent. | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | CLASS I. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| BURDWAN ... | Chakdighi ... | Lalit Mohan Rai ... ... | 1874 | 20,174 | 85,746 | 1,05,920 | 1,59,354 | 53,434 | 9,936 | 3,41,594 | 1,53,144 | 3,378 | 1,56,522 | 5,483 | 89,225 | 14,340 | 8·9 | 21,825 | 13,165 | 4,28,436 | 10,226 |
| | CLASS II. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BEERBHOOM ... | Nakrokunda ... | Vishnu Chandra Chakravarti ... ... ... ... | 1871 | ..... | 7 | 7 | 164 | 157 | 2,451 | 3,165 | 226 | 1,730 | 1,956 | 516 | 2,939 | 165 | 100·6 | 4,227 | ..... | ..... | 1,542 |
| | CLASS I. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MIDNAPORE | Jamboonee ... | Purna Chandra Dhal ... | 1862 | 706 | ..... | 706 | 15,167 | 14,461 | 5,700 | 15,677 | 14,700 | 5,612 | 20,312 | 27 | 977 | 300 | 1·9 | 17,779 | 7,227 | 9,975 | ..... |
| | Belurya ... | Durga Dass Rakshit ... | 1874 | 1,742 | 2,621 | 4,363 | 12,585 | 8,222 | 8,665 | 44,586 | 9,787 | 11,886 | 21,673 | 127 | 34,799 | 1,034 | 8·2 | 22,116 | 2,399 | ..... | 62,639 |
| | Joykistopore ... | Anand Lal Paure ... ... | 1860 | 896 | ..... | 896 | 2,495 | 1,599 | 510 | 3,195 | 2,702 | 100 | 2,802 | ..... | 493 | 300 | 12·0 | 1,294 | 820 | 4,788 | ..... |
| | Jhargram ... | Raghu Nath Narayan Mollo ... ... ... | 1875 | 627 | 85 | 712 | 765 | 53 | 34 | 3,938 | 1,522 | 36,364 | 37,886 | 152 | 2,416 | 1,047 | 136·8 | 34,586 | 1,373 | ..... | 35,216 |
| | CLASS III. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Roenan ... ... | Biraj Mohini Debya ... | 1863 | 752 | 11 | 763 | 1,048 | 285 | 243 | 1,990 | 1,189 | 33 | 1,222 | 11 | 801 | 22 | 2·1 | 603 | 89 | 997 | ..... |
| | Jamirapal ... | Bhooya Dwarka Nath Singha ... ... ... | 1875 | ..... | 116 | 116 | 1,578 | 1,462 | 1 | 1,957 | 1,317 | 1,558 | 2,875 | 205 | 640 | 25 | 1·5 | 2,642 | 208 | ..... | 10,184 |
| | | Total ... | ... | 24,897 | 88,586 | 1,13,483 | 1,93,156 | 79,673 | 27,540 | 4,16,102 | 1,84,587 | 60,661 | 2,45,248 | 6,521 | 1,32,290 | 17,219 | ... | 1,05,072 | 30,281 | 4,44,196 | 1,19,806 |

## SECTION I.

### BURDWAN COURT OF WARDS.

BURDWAN.

7. *Chakdighi.*—The nature and description of the estates and tenures making up the estate are noted in the margin. There has been no change in the *personnel* of the managing agency during the year. The total cost of management, including contingencies, amounted to Rs. 14,340; the proportion of charges to gross collections being nine per cent., or one per cent. less than the usual charge of collection allowed in settlements. The manager is reported to be an efficient man, and the Collector is satisfied with the way in which he manages the estate. The rents have been collected from 31 tenure-holders and farmers, and about 9,379 tenants having a permanent interest, right of occupancy, or holding from year to year. The tenantry are reported to have suffered considerably from the Burdwan fever, and much homestead and culturable land is lying waste for want of tenants. The Collector thinks that it is hardly possible to settle these lands speedily.

| | *Gross rental.* |
|---|---|
| | Rs. |
| 2 entire estates held direct under Government ... ... | 761 |
| 10 shares in ditto ... ... | 32,004 |
| 23 putni mehals ... ... | 92,586 |
| 6 darputnis ... ... | 12,976 |
| 4 mokurrurris ... ... | 14,528 |
| 1 darmokurrurri ... ... | 2,675 |
| Plots of resumed and joint lakhiraj land ... | 3,300 |
| Total ... | 1,58,830 |

8. The gross rental realizable during the year under report, including the outstanding balance of previous years and interest on arrears, amounted to Rs. 3,41,594. Of this amount Rs. 1,53,144 were collected and Rs. 99,225 remitted, leaving an uncollected balance of Rs. 89,225 at the close of the year. Of this balance Rs. 3,036 are reported to be bad and irrecoverable, owing to death or absconding of ryots and relinquishments of jummas; Rs. 5,342 have been disputed on the ground of deterioration of land by natural causes and rent being fixed by the former executors without the knowledge and consent of the tenants; Rs. 7,508 are due from ryots in bad circumstances, and will have to be realized gradually; and the remainder, Rs. 73,339, is in course of realization. The amount of good arrears of rent which remained unrealized at the close of the year is large, owing to the indebtedness of the ryots in consequence of bad harvest during the last three years. The total income of the estate from various sources, including the balance in hand at the close of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 1,65,916, and the total expenditure to Rs. 1,48,427, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 17,489 to the credit of the estate at the close of the year. Of the entire amount (Rs. 10,226) of debts due by the estate, more than Rs. 6,000 is due to Rajessury Dabee on account of her monthly allowance. The remainder is mostly due to parties who are themselves indebted to the estate. The debts carry no interest. Of the amount (Rs. 99,165) of debts due to the estate a very large amount (Rs. 83,772) is barred by limitation, and is therefore irrecoverable. Rs. 3,121, covered by a usufructuary mortgage, are being gradually liquidated from the rents of the mehals mortgaged; Rs. 2,315 have been advanced by the estate under clause 4, section 13, Regulation VIII of 1819, for the protection of a darputni mehal, and the remainder, consisting of petty sums, is in course of realization.

9. Several heavy law suits pending in the civil courts in connection with this estate have engrossed the time and attention of the manager and cost much money; nothing, therefore, has been done during the year under report in the way of local improvements. A portion of the waste lands has been settled, but beyond this it is reported that no extension of cultivation or improvements in agriculture have taken place, and no change in crops or staples is possible.

10. The minor is at present under the care and protection of his father-in-law and guardian, Baboo Jogendro Nath Roy of Monirambattee. An allowance of Rs. 1,400 annually has been made for the maintenance of the minor's wife and his own expenses when at home during school holidays. He continues studying in the Calcutta Wards' Institution as a boarder, and is reported to be in good health.

11. The most important of the law suits (three in number) pending in the civil court are between Rajessury Dabee, the widow of the late proprietor, and the Court of Wards. The first suit was brought by the estate against Rajessury Dabee, to compel her to endorse over to the Court of Wards some Government promissory notes belonging to the estate. This suit has been decided by the Judge of Burdwan in favour of the estate, but the whole cost was awarded against it, on the ground that "it was the testator's want of precaution which has rendered this unfortunate litigation possible." The second suit is for possession of Government securities to the value of Rs. 65,000 appertaining to the estate of the minor, but wrongfully detained by Rajessury Dabee on the false plea that it is her *stridhan*. There is evidence to show that these Government securities, or part of them, were purchased by the said Rajessury with moneys belonging to the estate during the time she acted as executrix of her late husband's will. The case is now pending in the High Court. The last and the heaviest case is that brought by Rajessury Dabee to set aside the will of her late husband, Baboo Sharoda Persad Roy, by which he bequeathed his estate to his nephew, minor, Lalit Mohun Roy, on the ground that the will is forged and invalid in law; and to recover possession of the estate left by her husband as his heir-at-law. The suit is laid at Rs. 16,50,225 and is now pending in the court of the Additional Sub-Judge of Burdwan. Besides these cases many suits were instituted by the estate for the recovery of arrears of rent, the amount involved in these suits being Rs. 10,592.

BEERBHOOM.

12. *Nakrokunda.*—Little alteration in the condition of the estate occurred during the year. Property to the value of Rs. 1,462 was sold; and repeated attempts to sell off the remaining property to the best advantage having failed owing to its uninviting character, composed as it is of shares in scattered lakhiraj tanks and orchards held on doubtful titles, the Collector has presented a petition to the Judge, praying that he be permitted to sell off the remaining properties of the lunatic by public auction without reserve, and be relieved of the charge of the estate. The application has been sanctioned.

13. The balance in hand at the close of 1874-75 was Rs. 2,451, which with the receipts during the year on account of rent, debts recovered, lands sold, and miscellaneous items, amounted to a total of Rs. 4,407, out of which Rs. 3,470 were expended in the payment of debts. The ascertained debts of the estate have now been reduced to Rs. 1,542. The assets consist of property now valued at about Rs. 1,500, good debts Rs. 500, and doubtful Rs. 2,439. The probable realizable value of the whole is estimated by the Collector at Rs. 2,500.

MIDNAPORE.

14. *I. Jamboonee.*—At the end of the previous year there was an outstanding balance of Rs. 510 due for 1874-75 on account of the rent of the newly-purchased mouzahs Dhunniapal, Tentuliapal, Bera, and Khunjah. As these mouzahs have now been farmed out to Messrs. R. Watson and Company, who have taken them over, arrears and all, as stipulated in the new lease executed in April 1876, the outstanding balance disappears The current demand for the year under report was Rs. 15,167, viz. old jumma Rs. 14,700, and Rs. 800 on account of rent of the four newly-purchased mouzahs; and the total collection Rs. 14,700, leaving a balance of Rs. 467 remaining to be collected at the close of the year. The most considerable item of expenditure was on account of the marriage of the minor, to defray the expenses of which a Government promissory note for Rs. 5,000 was sold. The balance to the credit of the estate at the close of the year was Rs. 7,227, besides which there are Rs. 10,000 invested in Government securities. The estate is not in debt.

15. The works noted in the margin were proposed and sanctioned to be carried out during the year under report. Of the total amount sanctioned Rs. 3,188 were expended. Cultivation has not been extended during the year in this estate to any perceptible degree, but the Collector expects that a large area will come under cultivation when the Beliabund irrigation project is in working order. There has been no change in the cultivation of crops.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Completion of pucka house at Jamboonee for the minor ... | 5,046 |
| Ditto of Beliabund ... | 300 |
| Roads and bridges ... | 1,000 |
| Repairs to embankments ... | 500 |
| Establishment ... | 400 |
| Travelling allowance ... | 200 |
| Total ... | 7,446 |

16. The minor and his step-brother live in a hired pucka house in the town of Midnapore, with the two minors of Jhargram, under the care of a guardian and tutor. The Collector reports that the elder minor is not attentive to his studies, though the guardian possesses a very good influence over him and performs his duties in a most satisfactory manner. The younger minor is said to be a promising lad. The health of the minor and his step-brother is good. The marriage of the minor with the daughter of the zemindar (titular rajah) of Shamsoonderpore, took place in July 1875. The wife is now living with her mother-in-law in Jamboonee.

17. *II. Belurya.*—At the beginning of the year the property remaining to be managed consisted of—(1) the three Belurya estates, (2) 8 annas of Sreerampore, (3) Goculpore, (4) Balkissorepore, and (5) putni jote Kannagurh. The estate is under the direct management of the Collector, who is assisted by a naib on a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem.* The naib has under him a mohurir at Rs. 10 and a peon at Rs. 4, and he receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 2-8 for contingencies. The monthly cost of the mofussil establishment entertained for collection of rents is Rs. 39. The total cost for management is therefore Rs. 105-8, shewing a reduction as compared with the previous year, owing to the abolition of the tehsildar entertained for collecting the rents of mehal Balkissorepore, which was sold in September 1875 to one of the creditors for Rs. 8,200. The naib is reported to be performing his duties satisfactorily.

18. The general features of the management are that the rents are collected in the Belurya estates, in Balkissorepore, and in the jote Kannagurh, without any difficulty, while Sreerampore and Goculpore are in a state of total disorganization, and the ryots of the latter refuse payment of any rent except a mere quit-rent. The following extract from the report of the Collector shews what proceedings were taken for the realization of rents in these two mehals, and with what result:—

"It was with the object of settling these disputes by the certificate procedure that the Collector was placed in charge, and after much trouble a fair adjustment was made on general equitable principles which would no doubt have been accepted in both estates had not one of the leaders of the ryots heard of the Chittagong case and taken proceedings in the High Court to declare the procedure invalid. The High Court, on the 23rd August 1875, quashed the proceedings in the Goculpore test case, and on the 4th January 1876 in the Sreerampore test case. Thus the labours of eleven months were all rendered useless, another year's rent became barred by limitation, and the estate had, after all, to prepare for suing in the civil court. Our suing in the case of Goculpore was delayed by two of the ryots suing the minor to set aside the rent fixed in the certificate cases against them as not being the proper suit. This raised the very issue we wished, and accordingly, under the Legal Remembrancer's advice, the court defended these cases on the merits. The ryots' advisers, however, finding that we should thus bring matters to an issue, abandoned the suits after fixing the issues, paying, of course, the costs, and thus a plaint had to be prepared on behalf of the minor after all. The plaint in the test case was sent up for approval on the 31st March 1876, received back approved on the 10th April 1876, the suit brought on the 28th April 1876."

19. The difficulty in the case of Sreerampore is much greater owing to the ryots having withheld payment of rents for over ten years. On comparing the list of collections 10 years ago with the road cess returns of the co-sharers of the mehal, it was found that almost every holding had changed hands. The Collector therefore proposed, instead of trying to sue on these old papers, to remeasure and apply for sanction to do so under section 38, Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869. A petition to that effect was drawn up and forwarded to the Legal Remembrancer for approval, but the opinion of that officer on the case has not yet been received. The Collector lately recommended the extension of the Agrarian Disputes Act, VI (B.C.) of 1876, to Sreerampore, and his proposal has been disposed of for the present under Government order No. 22, dated 8th January 1877. Meanwhile the interest of the mortgage debt is accumulating at 11 per cent., and all endeavours to borrow money at a more favourable rate of interest having failed, it was proposed to sell putni lot jote Kannagurh with its appurtenant tenures, and the proposal was sanctioned by the Board.

20. The total arrear demand which remained uncollected at the close of the previous year was Rs. 32,000, and Rs. 12,585 was the demand for 1875-76, making a total of Rs. 44,586, of which Rs. 9,787 were collected during the year, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 34,799; of this amount Rs. 25,656 were on account of Sreerampore and Rs. 5,682 on account of Goculpore, but the demand shewn against these mehals is merely nominal. The greater portion of the arrears on account of Sreerampore were never due at all, being calculated at the rate which the zemindar demanded, and not at the rate he was entitled to levy from any except the few ryots who gave

registered kabuliyats. The fair and proper rent is about Rs. 1,760, instead of Rs. 2,320 shewn in return XXXI. The ryots, however, are not willing to pay even this amount without compulsion. The sum really due from Sreerampore would be nearer Rs. 20,000 than Rs. 25,000, and out of this amount about Rs. 5,500 would not be barred by limitation. In Goculpore, out of the Rs. 5,681 shewn as balance outstanding, perhaps Rs. 2,681 will be recoverable, and the rest is barred. The arrears in the Belurya estates are Rs. 1,063, and are chiefly due to the gomashta having got mixed up in a family case towards the close of the year, which diverted his attention from his duties. In jote Kannagurh the arrears (Rs. 2,272) are owing to the ryots claiming a set-off for a contribution made to the deceased during his lifetime. The Collector has not admitted this claim at present. If the estate is sold, he can probably come to some settlement with the purchaser as to the arrears. Over and above the total amount of rent shewn as collected during the year, Rs. 594 were recovered as the rent of a house in Keraneetolah and other out-houses in the town.

21. Rs. 20,102 were disbursed in payment of debt. This includes Rs. 2,877, due on account of the spice shop in which the deceased, his uncle, and one Annund Lall Sen, were partners. The accounts of the shop, being in a very entangled state, were referred to arbitration, and it was decided that Annund Lall Sen should guarantee the payment of Rs. 2,877, found to be the minor's share of the liabilities of the shop, and also pay Rs. 1,630 in two instalments. The total amount of the debts against the estate, including interest, was Rs. 83,914, of which Rs. 1,173 were remitted and Rs. 20,102 paid during the year, the balance due being Rs. 62,639. By far the largest amount of the balance is due on account of the mortgage debts bearing compound interest at 11 per cent., and it is to clear these off that it is proposed to sell a considerable portion of the property.

22. During the year the lakhiraj lands at mouzah Foalsole and a tank at Sackpoora, which have hitherto yielded nothing to the minor, have been let out at an annual jumma of Rs. 17. No other improvements were effected in the estate, and nothing was spent for the encouragement of education or establishing any dispensary in it, as the estate is not in a position to do so.

23. The minor attends the Hardinge vernacular school in the station, and is reported to be making tolerable progress. His health is generally good.

24. *III. Joykistopore.*—The manager, Baboo Bissonath Patok, died in July 1875, and was succeeded by his brother Baboo Kinaram Patok. The Collector reports that nothing has been heard against the management of the new manager. The old family mooktear, who was paid at the rate of Rs. 4 per mensem, also died in January 1876, and this payment has been curtailed since his death, there being no necessity to entertain a mooktear.

25. The outstanding balance at the close of 1874-75 was Rs. 700, and the demand for the year under report was Rs. 2,495, making a total of Rs. 3,195. Of this sum Rs. 2,702 were realized during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 493 uncollected at the close of the year; of this balance Rs. 145 were reported to have become irrecoverable, and their remission was accordingly sanctioned. The current balance is all recoverable, and steps are being taken by the manager to realize it. No improvements were effected in this estate during the year, nor has anything been spent for the encouragement of education or in the way of establishing any dispensary, as the funds of the estate are not sufficient to admit of such expenditure. There was no extension of cultivation or improvement of agriculture. Almost all the lands are cultivated.

26. The minor continues to attend the vernacular school at Kessiarree. His health is good, and he is taught to ride. He is reported to be an intelligent and promising lad.

27. *IV. Jhargram.*—This is a considerable estate, consisting of two pergunnahs and a small mehal in the jungle mehals which came under the management of the Court of Wards during the year under review. The titular Rajah of Jhargram died on the 15th January 1875, leaving no son, but two grandsons, Raghu Nath Narayan Mollo and Jadu Nath Narayan Mollo. Upon this it was recommended that the estate, which was a very important one, though much entangled, should be taken under the Court of Wards, and the charge was sanctioned on the 27th of April 1875, under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870.

28. Pergunnah Jhargram, which is about 15 miles long and on an average about 10 miles wide, or in all about 150 square miles, is almost the most jungly of the jungle mehals. Its soil is entirely laterite; a large portion of it is still covered with sâl jungle, large tracts of which are conserved, and the trees are said to grow better and to a greater height than in other places. It is reported that the whole of this pergunnah is undulating, the jungle being generally on the higher ground. The lower land, which is about one-third of the entire area, is grown with rice, while a large portion of the cleared land is suited for indigo, saru, soorgoza, and other rubbee crops. Even the cleared portions contain numerous mowha, ashna, sâl, tamarind, and mango trees, which belong to the zemindar and are worth a good deal in the aggregate. The rent-roll of this pergunnah is about two-thirds of the entire property. The other pergunnah, named Chearah, is about 50 square miles in area and is situated on the south of Jhargram. It is flat and entirely cleared, except a small patch of conserved jungle near the centre of it. The land is chiefly rice-land, but requires an abnormal rainfall; but at the southern extremity it is intersected by the Dolong river, beyond which it abuts on the Suburnarekha. The Collector states that the area within the spill flood of these rivers has been much raised by frequent inundations and is generally too high for rice, but in favourable seasons bears excellent crops of castor and other oil-seeds—produce which is at the present time rising greatly in favour with the Calcutta market and being consigned there by canal in large quantities. The rent-roll of this pergunnah is about one-third of the entire property.

29. The estate bears three separate numbers on the towjih, as noted in the margin. The total Government revenue is about one-fifth of the gross mofussil assets. Evidently neither pergunnah can have been much cleared at the time of the permanent settlement; but as Chearah paid a higher revenue than Jhargram, though so much smaller, it was then, as it is now, the more cultivated of the two. The village system obtains throughout the entire estate, each village

| | | *Govt. revenue.* Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pergunnah Jhargram, No. 806 | ... | 258 | 1 | 6 |
| „ Chearah „ 484 | ... | 314 | 15 | 6 |
| Mehal Kachunagore „ 918 | ... | 54 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | ... | 627 | 1 | 0 |

MIDNAPORE.

having a mundul who contracts for the rent with the zemindar, paying, according to custom, 80 per cent. of the aggregate rent of the village. Besides these tenures there are a considerable number of Kamdora villages leased out at a nominal rent as a maintenance. The greater number of these, called babooani mouzahs, are allotted to the illegitimate relations of the Rajahs, who are locally called baboos, and a few are also given to servants, amlah, and others. Most of the service done to the Rajah by palkee-bearers, guards, barbers, &c., was paid for in assignments of land rent free.

30. There is a lien upon this estate which colors its entire administration. It is therefore necessary to give a brief account of this lien in order to make the description of the managing agency complete and intelligible. The Commissioner writes—

"The late proprietor of the estate, having fallen heavily into debt, executed a lease or mortgage with possession of his property to his chief creditor, Ram Nidhee Koondoo, to whom his debt with interest amounted in February 1872 to Rs. 1,50,000. The leading features of the mortgage were that the proprietor was to prove a rent-roll from the village jotes of Rs. 35,000, while the income from the jungle clearing and other miscellaneous rents held khas were valued at Rs. 3,000 annually. The izardar was to take this latter income in lieu of collection expenses, and was to collect the Rs. 35,000, paying himself annually Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 15,000 to the Rajah for his maintenance. The lease was to last for fourteen years, in which time the debt, with interest at nine per cent., would be paid off. From this lease were excluded the babooani villages, the Rajah's personal maintenance villages, four in number, mehal Kachunagore, the fort at Jhargram up to the outer enclosure, being a full square mile in area, and some conserved forests and timber.

"The weak point in the agreement on the part of the Rajah was that he pledged himself to prove a rent-roll of Rs. 35,000 within six months, or to make good the deficit in six months, when he was actually receiving Rs. 26,000 per annum. The Rajah accordingly, immediately after he had executed the agreement, proceeded to give fresh pottahs and to have them registered, re-converting the payments in kind into cash at full rates, and probably procuring in many cases an increase of rent. By these means the Rajah had succeeded in arranging a rent-roll of Rs. 30,250 before the lease came into operation, but had given no *mokabilla* of it.

"When the estate came under the Court of Wards the izardar evidently hoped to embarrass the court as much as possible in giving the *mokabilla*, so as to reduce the amount verified to the lowest point, to swell his own debt so as to bring the interest due on it as nearly as possible to an equality with the sum he has agreed to account for, and thereby retard the payment of the principal, to refuse all payment of maintenance till the estate could prove its right to claim any, and to entangle the estate in a mesh of law suits and thereby straiten its finances all the more. Hence the work of management has been (1) to prove the rent, (2) to carry on the war with the izardar and in some way to procure funds, (3) to manage the conserved forests and timber which the farmer is debarred from touching, and (4) to make the best disposition possible of the property excluded from the lease. For this purpose, especially with a view to prove the rent and the fight with the izardar and to procure funds, the Collector has been placed in charge as manager, and Baboo Hori Hur Mollo, the most respected of the illegitimate relatives of the late Rajah, has been made sub-manager, in order that he may live in the fort, represent the proprietor, and manage the khas property. The sub-manager is allowed Rs. 75 a month, which has been fixed with a view to his position rather than the work he has to perform. He has also maintenance villages of his own.

"From the account given above it will be seen that the most important features of the management have been the verification of the rent and the conduct of suits with the farmer. The *mokabilla* of the rent, as it is called, has been a work of much trouble. Fortunately the munduls proved intensely loyal to their landlord and firmly resisted the seductions and threats of the farmer, and the consequence has been that up to date Rs. 28,601 have been admitted by them and returned to the izardar. The latter, when he found the munduls staunch and *mokabilla* going on, referred to the condition in the lease that if the *mokabilla* was not completed before the lease came into operation the proprietor would have to make good the deficiency in the collections; and claimed that the delay converted the mortgage bond into a deed of sale, and he was free to collect precisely what he pleased and account for that only. The moonsiff who tried the original suits assented to the doctrine of the izardar, but the Judge in appeal unhesitatingly overruled this. The cases went up to the High Court, and on the recommendation of the Legal Remembrancer the Advocate-General was retained on behalf of the minor. The result has not yet been communicated to this office.

"The verification of rent, however, has not yet been completed, and it cannot be ascertained how the minor stands until something becomes due as maintenance allowance under the *mokabilla*, which will not be for some time, owing to the farmer's overpayments to the Rajah during his lifetime. The Collector thinks that probably it will be about the end of the fifth year that he will be able to sue for any payment and thereby obtain a judicial settlement of the account, but that once due, all further embarrassment will cease; and the minor being thenceforth in receipt of a regular income of some Rs. 700 a month, besides the proceeds of the khas lands, will speedily be enabled to clear off all other debts and think of improvements.

"The izardar also sued to set aside the pottahs granted by the Rajah in 1279, before the lease came into operation, and also in 1280, chiefly on the ground that the Rajah had no right to raise the rents after signing the lease; and that in order to obtain this increase of rent, the Rajah had in many cases included in the leases khas reclaimed lands which had been made over, at the estimated value of Rs. 3,000, to the izardar for his collection expenses. As regards the pottahs of 1280, it was urged as an additional argument that when the izardar entered into possession the zemindar had no power to grant a lease at all. The defence mainly rested on the argument that, inasmuch as the izardar had himself imposed the condition of verifying the rent, his case was quite different from an izardar who contracts to pay a fixed amount. The Collector also pleaded ignorance of any khas reclaimed lands having been included in the pottahs, while he privately offered the izardar to allow him the deduction of the Rs. 3,000 from the regular rents, he surrendering all the khas miscellaneous rents if he had been endamaged; but the izardar did not listen to the offer.

"In the lower court the cases were tried by two successive moonsiffs, one of whom gave all the cases in connection with the pottahs of 1280 in favour of the plaintiff, and all the 1279 cases in favour of the Court of Wards. The other moonsiff began in the same way, but ultimately turned round and gave all the cases against the Court of Wards. Both moonsiffs, however, considered the plea of the inclusion of khas lands in the pottahs to be untenable. On appeal the Court of Wards gained a victory all along the line, the Judge denying the right of the plaintiff to sue, especially when his only good ground, the inclusion of khas lands, had failed. The plaintiff cross-appealed on this point, but without success. He has now carried the cases up to the High Court in special appeal, but the result has not yet been communicated to this office. From the above it will be seen that this part of the management has been as good as it was possible under the circumstances."

31. The property excluded from the izara is managed thus:—The conserved jungles are managed by a supervisor on a salary of Rs. 40 per mensem, and eight keepers on Rs. 4 each. Their chief work is to protect the forests from plunder. They also sell from 200 to 300 Rs. worth of timber per mensem. Besides selling valuable timber, licenses to cut burning wood are granted on a large scale. The leasing is, however, under the sub-manager, it being the duty of the supervisor and his keepers to see that valuable timber is not taken. The income from the grant of these leases amounted to Rs. 1,784 in 1875, but in the current year the leases already reach Rs. 3,875, though the Collector fears the full amount will not be realized. All the lands included in the khas property have been leased for periods varying from one to fifteen years. The lands are 1,677 beeghas in area, and are comprised in seven mouzahs and 341 plots of land in one mouzah. The total rental is Rs. 1,132, of which Rs. 764 were due up to 31st March 1876, and Rs. 514 collected up to that date. The indigo factory in the *gur* has not yet been utilized, and the hide jumma has been fixed at Rs. 150 per annum.

32. The finances of the estate during the year have necessarily been in an entirely abnormal position, owing (1) to the almost extravagant funeral expenses of the deceased which were incurred before the Court of Wards took over charge; (2) to the death of the minor's mother, which entailed further expenses, and to the marriage of his sister; (3) to the heavy legal expenditure entailed by the litigation, and (4) to the minor receiving at present no income from the izardar for the reasons explained above. The total receipts from all sources were Rs. 37,920, and the expenditure Rs. 36,547, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 1,373. Rs. 18,800 were borrowed on interest at

nine per cent, to clear off debts contracted at high rates of interest. The total sum, with interest and cost to 31st March 1876, due to the several creditors and servants of the late zemindar over and above the izara, was Rs. 62,014, of which Rs. 1,744 were disallowed or remitted and Rs. 25,053 paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 35,217. Still the Collector thinks that the general financial prospect is not bad. Making every allowance for the lands resumed and other tenures to which the izardar can take objection, Mr. Harrison calculates that he can give the izardar a rent-roll of Rs. 28,000. Though the izardar will not admit the right to give a *mokabilla* at this stage, he is yet suing on the Collector's *mokabilla* wholesale, and recovering with interest at 12 per cent. Hence, as he is obtaining interest, he cannot again claim interest from the minor, who may count as if Rs. 28,000 had been paid in full yearly from the first. At this calculation the amount due to the izardar, according to the conditions of the agreement, at the close of 1283, will be Rs. 11,240. As this amount is being liquidated at the rate of about Rs. 700 a month, the whole will be cleared in about 18 months, and from that date the minor will be entitled to receive Rs. 8,000 a year from the izardar, as originally ageed upon. On the other hand, cutting down the religious and the legal expenses, the Collector thinks that the annual expenditure can be kept at Rs. 6,500. To this must be added nearly Rs. 3,000 as the interest at nine per cent. on the other debts, shewing a total expenditure of Rs. 9,500.

To meet this there is the—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Nij-jote income ... ... ... ... ... | 1,000 |
| Burning wood jumma ... ... ... ... ... | 3,000 |
| Sale of timber ... ... ... ... ... | 1,000 |
| Total ... | 5,000 |

To meet the deficit the minor will have to borrow Rs. 4,500 per annum until he receives any money from the izardar. After the deficit with the izardar has been cleared, the annual income of the minor will be Rs. 13,000, which, with an expenditure of Rs. 9,500, will leave a balance of Rs. 3,500, which will be expended in paying off his other debts. While the izardar is being paid off at the rate of Rs. 20,000, less the diminishing interest, and as the gradual extinction of interest will increase the rate of repayment, Mr. Harrison calculates that the estate will be cleared before the minority terminates, and be one of the best and most improving estates in the district.

33. The following are the remarks of the Collector on the condition of the tenantry and on the relation between landlord and tenant:—

"I have been over almost the whole of the estate, and am fully acquainted with the position of the tenantry: as a rule they are very poor, very attached to the family, very hostile to the izardar, and very manageable. The Rajah's government of them scarcely deserved the affection it elicited, for they were not spared in their purse, and bribery and corruption reigned supreme. Still the Rajah was personally an indulgent and easy-going man, lavish and generous, fond of hunting, courageous, and very religious,—a character which nearly always meets with more favour from its dependents than from the political economist. In a bad year the bulk of the ryots can scarcely support life, but the fruit of the mowha tree, roots, and insects are all utilized as food by the poorest, and serve to enable them to tide over their difficulties. The land is probably leased out at its full value, and the ryots could not pay more, as a rule, than what they are assessed at. Even of the mundul or middlemen the majority live from hand to mouth."

34. In the present financial condition of the estate no attempt at any improvements can be made. Cultivation will no doubt extend annually as the jungle is cleared, but the Collector is of opinion that large tracts of land will probably be permanently more valuable as forest tracts than as cultivated.

35. The minors live in a house in Midnapore with the Jamboonee minors. The boys are said to be good friends, though differing widely in character. The Jhargram minors are reported to be quite docile and not very bright, very attached to one another and to their local guardian, Baboo Ram Dhun Bhuttacharjee—a man who has the Collector's entire confidence and exercises a very salutary influence over them. The elder minor goes to the high school, and the younger minor to a model patshala close to their residence.

36. *V. Roenan.*—The outstanding balance remaining to be realized at the close of the previous year was Rs. 960, from which is to be deducted Rs. 18 on account of the reduction of the farming jumma of rent-free lands from Rs. 48 to Rs. 30. The net balance realizable was therefore Rs. 942, and the demand for the year on account of rent was Rs. 1,048, making a total of Rs. 1,990, of which Rs. 1,189 were realized during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 80 uncollected at the close of the year. Of this amount Rs. 15 have been realized after the close of the year. Certificates under Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 have been issued for the realization of Rs. 381, notices have been served upon the ryots in the two mouzahs under khas collection for the realization of Rs. 162, orders have been issued to realize Rs. 54 by attachment and sale of property of a farmer, and accounts of rent due from ryots have been made over to the nazir for the realization of the remainder. The balance to the credit of the estate at the close of the year was Rs. 89. Besides this balance Rs. 1,000 are invested in Government securities. The estate is not in debt.

37. No material improvements, whatever, have been made in this estate: only a pucka house is being constructed for the minor's use under the superintendence of her husband. Owing to the limited income of the estate, nothing has been done towards the encouragement of education or for the establishment of a dispensary in it. No extension of cultivation or improvement of agriculture have been attempted.

38. *VI. Jamirapal.*—This estate was placed under the Court of Wards in March 1875, by the orders of the District Judge of Midnapore, under section 12, Act XL of 1858. The name of the minor is Bhooya Dwarka Nath Singha. His age is two years.

39. The estate is situated about 33 miles south-west of the sudder station, on the banks of the river Suburnairekha. Its cultivated area is 3,290 beeghas. Besides there are sâl jungles and waste lands, the precise area of which is not known, the lands having never been surveyed. The soil is laterite and spill-flood alluvion. The chief product of the estate is rice, but oil-seeds and pulses are also produced to a small extent. The estate is a shikmi talook and is held under the Noyagram

MIDNAPORE. zemindar. There are no putnis or other tenures, or land-free holdings making up this property. The following extract from the report of the Collector contains an explanation of the circumstances under which the revenue of the estate is paid to Government through the Noyagram zemindar :—

"Before the accession of the British Government Jamirapal did not form part of Noyagram, but both Noyagram and Jamirapal estates were separate and feudatories of the Rajah of Mourbhunj, from whom the zemindars of Killay Jamirapal and Noyagram received the titles of Mungroj Bhooya and Pykara Bhooya respectively. They remained under the control of the Mahrattas till some time after the permanent settlement, and were only given up and annexed to Hidgelli at the same time as Pattaspore, viz. in 1803. When the estates came under settlement neither of the Bhooyas were present, and the late Haro Singh Baboo, the chief amla of the Noyagram zemindar, appeared before the settlement officer and got the estates Dippa Kairohand, Noyagram, and Jamirapal fraudulently settled in the name of his master, Parsuram Singh, Pykara Bhooya. When the ancestor of the present minor of Jamirapal heard of this, he submitted a petition to the settlement officer for cancelling the settlement. The settlement officer then directed him to institute a regular suit to have the settlement quashed. As he was going to institute a suit, the zemindar of Noyagram proposed a compromise that he should submit a petition to the settlement officer declaring that he had no right or possession in the estate of Jamirapal, that it should remain as already entered in the collectorate roll, but that the zemindar of the same should hold it and pay to Government the revenue in his name. This arrangement appears to have been accepted, save that the revenue is paid through the Noyagram zemindar, but he gets no profit as malikana on it."

40. The estate has been placed under the management of Baboo Bholanath Mohapattro, the maternal grandfather of the minor. The Collector reports that nothing has been heard against his management. The entire estate is under khas collection. Rs. 10 monthly are paid to the manager; out of this he pays Rs. 4 to two chettials, who collect rents under him.

41. When the estate came under the Court of Wards, the outstanding balance to April 1875 was Rs. 379, and the demand for the year of report was Rs. 1,578, making a total of Rs. 1,957, of which Rs. 1,317 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 640 to be collected at the closing of the year. Rs. 2,200 were paid during the year in liquidation of debts, which amounted to Rs. 12,384, leaving a balance of Rs. 10,184.

42. The finances of the estate being in an embarrassed state, no improvements have been made in it, nor was anything spent for encouragement of education or for establishment of a dispensary. No extension of cultivation was made during the year, and no improvements of agriculture.

43. The condition of the tenantry is reported to be good. The landlord and tenants are on good terms, except some of the ryots who have been instigated to withhold payment of rent by one Lukhee Narain Sing, who has instituted a civil suit against the minor for a share in the property.

44. The minor lives in his maternal grandfather's house at Jamirapal with his mother. Rs. 22-4 per mensem are paid to the minor's mother for his and his mother's maintenance. He is too young for education. His health is reported to be good.

# SECTION II.

## PRESIDENCY COURT OF WARDS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of district. | Name of estate. | Name of proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | WARDS' ESTATES. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24-PERGUNNAHS. | Satkhira ... | Grijanath Rai Chaudhari ... ...<br>Satyendranath Rai Chaudhari ...<br>Manamathanath Rai Chaudhari ... | 1872 | 1,23,791 | 57,410 | 1,81,201 | 3,27,203 | 1,46,002 | 18,242 | 36,48,755 | 2,49,753 | 3,01,305 | 5,51,058 | 39,687 | 20,48,122 | 20,639 | 6·3 | 3,53,654 | 20,016 | ..... | 3,24,085 |
| | Goberdanga ... | Girja Prasanna Mukerji ... ...<br>Annada Prasanna Mukerji ... ...<br>Ganoda Prasanna Mukerji ... ...<br>Pramatha Prasanna Mukerji ...<br>Khetra Mani Debya ... ... ... | 1869 | 43,974 | 54,538 | 98,512 | 1,76,265 | 77,753 | 22,494 | 2,73,602 | 1,70,677 | 5,134 | 1,75,811 | 4,331 | 99,385 | 15,347 | 8·7 | 72,349 | 11,955 | 468 | 9 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jainagar ... ... | Chandra Narain Pal ... ... ... | 1863 | ..... | 364 | 364 | 565 | 201 | 1 | 1,050 | 750 | 5 | 755 | 518 | 280 | ..... | ... | 291 | 151 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Barisa ... ... | Bipin Behari Rai Chaudhari ... | 1868 | 193 | 180 | 373 | 668 | 295 | 349 | 936 | 823 | 228 | 1,051 | 211 | 113 | 2 | 0·3 | 879 | 157 | 5,010 | ..... |
| | Halishahar ... | Jageswar Rai Chaudhari ... .. | 1865 | 656 | 1,229 | 1,885 | 3,091 | 1,206 | 322 | 5,359 | 3,039 | 201 | 3,240 | 1,873 | 1,828 | 471 | 15·2 | 693 | 500 | 1,095 | ..... |
| | *Class IV.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Paikpara ... ... | Kumar Girish Chandra Singh* ...<br>Kumar Purna Chandra Singh* ...<br>Kumar Kanti Chandra Singh* ...<br>Kumar Sharat Chandra Singh* ...<br>Kumar Indra Chandra Singh ... | 1866 | 3,79,417 | 18,953 | 3,98,370 | 9,03,975 | 5,05,605 | 47,293 | 12,97,877 | 9,16,362 | 4,29,315 | 13,45,677 | 13,896 | 2,86,416 | 71,305 | 7·8 | 9,06,824 | 22,129 | 23,65,808 | 27,235 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NUDDEA ... | Nuddea ... | Kumar Khetish Chandra Rai ... | 1871 | 73,599 | 2,392 | 75,991 | 1,52,301 | 76,310 | 6,429 | 2,31,325 | 1,57,910 | 12,836 | 1,70,746 | 4,269 | 72,952 | 13,862 | 9·1 | 63,548 | 12,935 | ..... | 203 |

* The first three are majors who have voluntarily made over their respective shares to the Collector's management under section 3 of Act IV (B C.) of 1870.

# PRESIDENCY COURT OF WARDS—(*continued*).

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of district. | Name of estate. | Name of proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | WARDS' ESTATES—(*continued*). | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JESSORE | Naldangah ... | Kumar Pramatha Bhusan Deb Rai... | 1870 | 48,483 | 12,825 | 61,308 | 1,16,718 | 55,410 | 13,158 | 2,05,918 | 1,22,392 | 32,348 | 1,54,740 | 1,338 | 82,527 | 11,138 | 9·5 | 74,449 | 21,241 | 2,01,378 | ..... |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Narail* ... ... | Upendra Chandra Rai ... ... / Kiran Chandra Rai ... ... ... | 1870* | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class IV.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bhogchur ... | Amulya Rutna Rai ... ... ... / Nil Rutna Rai ... ... ... / Jadu Lall Rai ... ... ... ... / Gojendra Gamini Dasia ... ... | 1871 | 3,761 | 12,008 | 15,769 | 26,784 | 11,015 | 609 | 56,120 | 24,434 | 1,002 | 25,436 | 8,673 | 29,600 | 1,844 | 6·8 | 5,926 | 2,165 | 1,934 | 2,534 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MOORSHEDABAD. | Nushipore .. | Rani Jamuna Kumari ... ... / Subhadra Kumari ... ... ... | 1866 | 1,83,069 | 8,954 | 1,92,023 | 2,66,131 | 74,108 | 4,563 | 4,77,769 | 2,65,066 | 7,244 | 2,72,310 | 1,65,706 | 2,11,675 | 6,387 | 2·3 | 39,705 | 10,451 | ..... | 29,000 |
| | Sydabad ... .. | Madhu Sundari Barmani ... ... | 1871 | 5,946 | 5,271 | 11,217 | 21,980 | 10,763 | 1,572 | 52,134 | 14,145 | 6,670 | 20,815 | 3,869 | 37,989 | 2,552 | 11·6 | 9,063 | 2,018 | 64,400 | 16 |
| | Ditto ... ... | Rakhakali Debya ... ... ... / Raghunath Chaudhari ... ... | 1867 | 500 | 53 | 553 | 1,754 | 1,201 | 126 | 2,646 | 1,611 | 380 | 1,991 | ..... | 1,035 | 209 | 11·9 | 1,296 | 59 | 4,478 | ..... |
| | Cossimbazar ... | Sasi Sundari Debya ... ... ... | 1867 | 1,054 | 1,655 | 2,709 | 6,207 | 3,498 | 102 | 9,726 | 6,521 | 99 | 6,620 | 942 | 3,205 | 627 | 10·1 | 3,094 | 85 | ..... | 584 |
| | Nehalia ... ... | Chandra Narain Singh ... ... | 1870 | 9,310 | 21,065 | 30,375 | 40,532 | 10,157 | 670 | 80,178 | 48,984 | 6,036 | 55,020 | 21,369 | 31,194 | 2,672 | 6·5 | 14,735 | 2,293 | ..... | 7,905 |
| | Bashpore... ... | Janoki Nath Singh ... ... ... | 1874 | 1,388 | 20 | 1,408 | 4,984 | 3,576 | 406 | 8,411 | 5,090 | 113 | 5,203 | 1 | 3,321 | 1,071 | 21·4 | 2,535 | 588 | ..... | 66 |
| | Panchthoopee . | Bhubaneshwari Dasia ... ... | 1870 | 22,411 | 426 | 22,837 | 38,289 | 15,452 | 597 | 70,812 | 35,769 | 2,945 | 38,714 | 34,535 | 35,043 | 4,254 | 11·1 | 13,957 | 811 | ..... | 23,111 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Choa ... ... | Hari Prasad Chaudhari ... ... | 1870 | 1,291 | 231 | 1,522 | 3,365 | 1,843 | 1 | 6,219 | 2,618 | 373 | 2,991 | 501 | 3,601 | 596 | 17·7 | 1,183 | 2 | 4,776 | 596 |
| | | Total ... | ... | 8,98,843 | 1,97,574 | 10,96,417 | 20,90,812 | 9,94,395 | 1,16,940 | 58,38,817 | 20,25,944 | 8,06,234 | 28,32,178 | 3,01,717 | 11,34,266 | 1,52,978 | ... | 15,74,182 | 1,07,557 | 26,51,349 | 4,18,344 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ATTACHED ESTATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Class C.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24-PERGUNNAHS. | Port Canning Municipal Estate. | ..... | 1871 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,619 | 23,619 | 12,001 | 61,033 | 29,491 | 1,086 | 30,577 | ..... | 30,054 | 2,155 | 9·1 | 5,893 | 34,529 | ..... | 7,15,233 |
| | *Class B.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ramnagar ... | Eight proprietors ... ... ... | 1868 | 15,322 | 8,163 | 23,485 | 62,254 | 38,769 | 5,694 | 1,75,647 | 59,425 | 38,910 | 98,335 | 927 | 1,05,340 | 7,265 | 11·6 | 64,024 | 9,833 | ..... | 52,988 |
| | *Class F.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Durgapur† ... | Ishwar Chandra Goswami ... ... | 1848 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 19 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... | ..... | 19 | ..... | ..... |
| | Parikhali ... ... | Jadu Nath Ghose ... ... ... | 1866 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| JESSORE ... | Mirzanagar† ... | Kutabdi Dhabi... ... ... ... | 1845 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | 85 | 3 | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 88 | ..... | ..... |
| | | Total ... | ... | 15,322 | 8,163 | 23,485 | 85,878 | 62,393 | 17,802 | 2,36,685 | 88,919 | 39,996 | 1,28,915 | 927 | 1,35,396 | 9,420 | ... | 69,917 | 44,472 | ..... | 7,68,221 |
| | TRUST ESTATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Syudpore ... ... | ..... | 1816 | 95,254 | 2 | 95,256 | 1,69,480 | 74,224 | 25,856 | 2,53,758 | 1,62,815 | 10,025 | 1,72,840 | ..... | 90,648 | 1,247 | 0·7 | 74,706 | 27,487 | 3,970 | 582 |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | 10,09,419 | 2,05,739 | 12,15,158 | 23,46,170 | 11,31,012 | 1,50,598 | 63,29,260 | 22,77,678 | 8,56,255 | 31,33,933 | 3,02,644 | 13,60,310 | 1,63,645 | ... | 17,18,805 | 1,79,516 | 26,55,319 | 11,87,147 |

* The return has not yet been received.

† Have been released.

## SECTION II.

### PRESIDENCY COURT OF WARDS.

24-PERGUNNAHS.

45. *I. Satkhira.*—The area of the estate is not known, there being no measurement papers of all the pergunnahs included in the estate. It is, however, understood that the largest revenue-paying pergunnah is Bajitpore, and the next largest pergunnah is Mundulghat. Of the putni tenures belonging to the wards, the largest is pergunnah Balanda. The property is situated in five districts—viz. the 24-Pergunnahs, Jessore, Nuddea, Hooghly, and Midnapore. The lands in pergunnah Booran and Bajitpore in the 24-Pergunnahs, and Molooi and Talakhajra in Jessore, are generally low and are intersected by small khalls. During the rainy season the fields yielding crops are mostly inundated, but the inundation produces a good effect, as all saline matters are washed off the surface of the soil, which is thus rendered fit for cultivation and for the growth of crops. There are several bheels included in the above-mentioned pergunnahs which might be thoroughly drained and reclaimed at considerable expense. As regards pergunnah Bajitpore, which is the sole property of the minors, several projects were submitted by the manager to the Collector for the improvement of the pergunnah, but they have been kept in abeyance until the survey and measurement of the pergunnah is completed. In pergunnah Balanda, which is also the sole property of the wards, there is a bheel named Holdoho, and a project is in contemplation for its reclamation. The southern and south-eastern portion of the estate within the Satkhira sub-division, resembles the Soonderbuns in its natural features. The principal products of this important pergunnah are rice, jute, tobacco, linseed, rapeseed, til, and pulses. Pergunnah Mundulghat and lot Comulchuck in the district of Hooghly also produce mulberry to a considerable extent. The pergunnahs adjoining Satkhira contain a large number of date trees, which are tapped by the ryots for the manufacture of jaggery. The tenantry in these pergunnahs depend to a certain extent upon the sale-proceeeds of date *goor*.

46. The estate is composed of mehals which pay rent direct to Government, of putni and ijara mehals, ganti tenures, and rent-free holdings, situated in the five districts mentioned above. The estates paying rent direct to Government are 92 in number, of which 82 are permanently-settled estates, and 10 are bund-busti and ijara mehals. Estate No. 1637 (Boyarghata) and No. 1358 (khall Chattabania) have been resumed by Government owing to the lease having fallen in. Amongst the mehals under settlement, a resettlement of chuck Digholia in Jessore has been obtained during the year under report for a period of 30 years. Previously only eight annas share of this mehal belonged to the minors, but at the resettlement the whole mehal has been settled with them. The putni tenures are 10 in number; four of these are held under the Maharajah of Burdwan, one under Maharanee Surnomoyee, one under Khoodajan Nissa Bebee, and four under the Collector of Jessore.

47. Deputy Collector Baboo Hari Chaitanya Ghose was appointed during the year as manager on Rs. 500 per mensem. The Collector states that the manager is indefatigable in his endeavours to restore order in the management of the estate. There are unfortunately great difficulties in the way, but the Collector has confidence in the abilities of the manager, and has no reason to doubt that he will be able to overcome them. A revised establishment was lately sanctioned by the Board for the manager at a cost of Rs. 165 per mensem.

48. The chief part of the Satkhira estate is managed khas, and only a few tenures are leased. A large number of temporarily-leased mehals came under khas management during the year under report. The collections in the mehals under khas management, which are made through naibs and gomashtas, aggregate Rs. 2,84,703, and those from putni and ijara mehals Rs. 42,454.*

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| * Mourasi and putni | ... | 37,062 |
| Temporary ijara | ... | 5,392 |
| Total | ... | 42,454 |

49. The financial position of the estate, as reported in the previous year, is not prosperous, as the estate is greatly involved in debt. Out of a total amount of debt of Rs. 8,41,055, Rs. 5,16,039 were paid off and Rs. 931 were reduced by compromise, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,24,085 at the close of 1875-76. There has been an increase in the hustabood of Rs. 3,468 during the year under report. The reductions aggregate Rs. 2,037, but they are for the most part nominal, and are attributable to unavoidable causes. The total amount collected during the year is Rs. 2,49,753, shewing a falling off of Rs. 34,751 as compared with the collections of the preceding year, but the manager attributes this to the fact that, although the former manager, Mr. Diverinne, resigned his appointment in October 1875, he continued in service until 5th March 1876. During this interval of five months the naibs did not properly look after the collections. The new manager, however, collected a sum of Rs. 66,382 after the 6th March, the date on which he took charge, up to the close of the year, though his time was mostly taken up in looking after and instituting suits which would otherwise have been barred by limitation.

50. The manager reports as follows regarding the condition of the tenantry:—

It is admitted on all sides that the tenantry now-a-days eat better rations, put on better clothes, and use more valuable household utensils than their ancestors. It is no wonder, therefore, that they should spend more money than their predecessors to satisfy the love of litigation which is predominant in some ryots. They have their eyes opened to law. In days gone by, the mooktears invariably drew up plaints or petitions of defence for a ryot who had recourse to the courts, but now in several instances the ryot dictates to the mooktear in what manner the plaint should be drawn up, or what course the line of defence should take. In the civil courts the pleas set up by the tenants sued by the ward's estate for non-payment of rents, are varied. Some urge that the relation of landlord and tenant does not exist, others that credit has not been given for payments already made, others again that there is no written stipulation binding them to pay rents by instalments (kist by kist) within the year, and others wait until the tenure in arrears is put up to auction, when they urge that the original summons not having been served upon them, they were totally ignorant of the proceedings hitherto taken by the plaintiff (landlord). Several ryots contumaciously withhold payment of rents. The cost of suits instituted or defended by the Satkhira ward's estate is indeed enormous In 1874-75 a sum of Rs. 11,424 was spent in conducting suits, exclusive of the charges of a suit conducted in England, and in 1875-76 a sum of Rs. 13,014 was spent. Litigation occupies a good deal of my time. The execution of decrees is a most troublesome task. There is ample truth in the remark that "the hardest trouble of a successful litigant begins when he tries to execute his decree." To contend with the several obstacles which appear in the way of execution, becomes at times a serious affair.

51. Only Rs. 2,007 were spent upon improvements. Of this Rs. 1,350 consist of expenditure incurred in the survey of pergunnah Bajitpore, about Rs. 400 were laid out in reclaiming about 200 beeghas of waste land, and the remainder was spent on roads. The survey of Bajitpore is still in progress. The indebtedness of the estate does not admit of much being done for the encouragement of education, or in the way of establishing dispensaries. From the time of the late proprietor Rs. 25 and Rs. 3 per mensem are paid as subscription in aid of the Satkhira and Baraset charitable dispensaries respectively. The "Pran Nath School," which was established at Satkhira during the lifetime of the late proprietor, is kept up at the expense of the estate. Rs. 2,377-5-6 were spent altogether on account of the school, whilst Rs. 600 were received from Government as a contribution towards the maintenance of the school, and Rs. 674-5 were received on account of schooling fees and fines. The net amount disbursed from the funds of the estate was therefore Rs. 1,103 during the year. The numeral strength of the school is increasing every year, and it is expected that the school will be self-supporting at no distant date. No improvements of agriculture were effected during the year under report.

52. The minors are being educated at the Wards' Institution, Calcutta. The eldest ward, Manamatha Nath Rai Chaudhari, is physically strong, but not possessed of strong intellectual powers. The next, Girja Nath Rai Chaudhari, is physically weak, but mentally strong. The youngest, Satyendra Nath, is strong both in body and mind. The monthly allowance of Manamatha Rai's branch of the family is Rs. 240, and that for Girja Nath and Satyendra Nath's branch is Rs. 370.

53. *II. Goburdanga.*—Baboo Grish Chunder Bose was the manager of the estate throughout the year. The Collector states that the Baboo continues to take interest in the welfare of the minors, but he has had to complain of his dilatoriness and inaccurate statements. The Commissioner has had to notice his inefficiency in these respects during the year.

54. There was during the year an actual increase of Rs. 867 in the gross rental of the estate, owing to the addition of a new tenure purchased on behalf of the estate in execution of a rent suit decree. The rental at the end of the year was Rs. 1,75,504, and the expenditure incurred in management was Rs. 15,347, or 8·7 per cent. of the gross rental, against 9·2 of the last year. The collections during the year under report were current Rs. 1,34,922, arrears Rs. 35,755. About 76·5 per cent. of the current demand and 36·7 per cent. of the arrears were realized, against 75 per cent. and 43·7 per cent. respectively of the preceding years. The amount remitted during the year is three per cent. The collection of arrears is not so satisfactory as the collection of the current demand, and the manager attributes the short collection to the circumstance that at the latter part of the year under review the rice and molasses, the two principal crops in the Jattrapore and Arpara portions of the estate lying in the district of Jessore, were sold at cheap rates. The ryots would not willingly part with their harvest until the price would rise, and consequently could not pay off their dues within the year, though hard pressed to do so. A portion of the total balance of Rs. 99,385 is unrealizable. Of the residue, about Rs. 15,000 are secured by decrees and instalment deeds. The heavy debt with which the estate came under the management of the Court, was cleared off during the year under report.

55. During the year under review, a sum of Rs. 2,743 was laid out for raising embankment and closing canals in the Jattrapore portion of the estate in Jessore. To remove wholly the difficulties of communication and to improve the condition of the villages situated on both sides of the river Jumna, the manager suggests that the aforesaid river, which passes below Goburdanga and its adjoining villages, and which has been silted up and overgrown with rank weeds, be made navigable throughout the year. He also suggests that the construction of a pucka bridge at the Jumna ferry ghât, which was undertaken by the late proprietor, and on which Rs. 18,000 had been spent by him to lay its foundation and erect pillars, be now completed. He further states that if the proposed line of railway to Jessore passes through Goburdanga, it will afford every facility to the traders and other people of Goburdanga and its adjoining villages, and will, he thinks, be at the same time advantageous to the railway authorities. The financial position of the estate did not afford last year much scope for the outlay of any considerable amount of money from the estate fund towards aiding education or contributing to the advancement of any public good; it, however, maintains two public institutions, a higher class English school, and a dispensary at Goburdanga.

56. Of 153 suits instituted by the estate, 150 were decided during the year and three since its close, all in favour of the estate. Three suits were instituted against the estate during the year, all of which have been decided in favour of the estate since the close of the year. The result is therefore satisfactory, and indicates careful management as regards litigation. The three minors in the Wards' Institution are not doing well. The fourth and the last, who is seven years old, attends the local higher class English school.

57. *III. Jainagar.*—The total current demand of the estate is Rs. 565, of which Rs. 285 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 280, amounting to nearly half the demand, which has been collected since the close of the year. The arrear balances, amounting to Rs. 468, were realized in full during the year.

58. *IV. Barisa.*—The rents payable to the estate amount to Rs. 668, of which Rs. 113 were in arrears at the close of the year, but the amount has been since collected. The remarks made in the case of Halishahar estate, with regard to the education of the minor, are applicable to this estate also.

59. *V. Halishahar.*—The annual rent payable to the estate is Rs. 3,091, of which Rs. 1,955 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,136. There was also an arrear balance of Rs. 2,268 at the close of 1874-75, of which Rs. 1,084 were realized during the year under report, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 692. The collections are not satisfactory, but no better results can be expected so long as the honorary manager resides in a different district, where he has an appointment under Government. The minor attends his village English school, but the Collector regrets that there is no one to superintend his studies, and the income of the estate is not sufficient to meet the charge of a private tutor.

24-PERGUNNAHS.

60. *VI. Paikpara.*—The increase and decrease in the rent-roll during the year under review amounted to Rs. 3,863 and Rs. 5,104 respectively. The total demand of the year was Rs. 12,07,877, viz. current demand Rs. 9,03,975 and arrears Rs. 3,03,902. The current collections, Rs. 6,54,835, amounted to 72 per cent., and the arrear collections, Rs. 2,61,727, to 86 per cent. of the demand—a result which is, on the whole, satisfactory. The outstanding balance was Rs. 2,86,416, viz. Rs. 2,49,340 current and Rs. 37,076 arrear balance. The remissions, Rs. 5,099, amounted to only four per cent. The cost of management was Rs. 71,305, being equivalent to nearly eight per cent. of the collections, which is rather a high percentage, considering that the greater portion of the estate is let in putni. The manager has made the following remarks on the collections of the estate:—

"The rent collections for the year may be generally considered satisfactory, with the exception of Noakholly, where, owing to unfavourable weather, the rice crop was deficient: they are well ahead of those of last year. On the general question of zemindary collections, I would observe that the fact of balances, sometimes to a considerable amount, existing at the close of the year, is by no means a proof that the collections have been neglected, such may go to shew that the ryots are recusant, or that the facilities afforded by the legislature for realization of rents, are inadequate; that the local courts are dilatory in disposing of suits; or that considerable difficulty exists in carrying out execution of decrees once obtained: but the existence of balances does not *per se* prove laxity in collecting. In such matters a fair comparison cannot always be drawn between Government estates and those of private individuals, and each should be judged on its own merits. As a matter of fact, as opposed to mere theory, a certain amount of balances always exist. Upon khas mehals, with a number of small holdings, there are a considerable proportion of ryots who, from various causes, require time to pay, while the richer classes are perfectly well aware that it only requires the exercise of passive resistance on their part to force the zemindar to have recourse to the weary process of law for realization of his dues. The fact of the legislature of late years has undoubtedly been to improve the status of the ryots, and enhance their privilege. They thoroughly understand their own power, and any attempt on the part of a zemindar to increase his rental is now generally met by a combination of ryots and refusal to pay rents at all, likely to result seriously in the case of a landlord dependent upon his collections alone to meet the payment of Government revenue. In the ordinary state of things, and in the absence of special causes of complication, I believe the result to be good when the year's collections equal the amount of the current demand."

61. During the year under report Rs. 5,85,829 have been invested in Government securities and mortgages, out of which Rs. 1,79,282 were met from the sale proceeds of securities. The net amount invested was therefore Rs. 4,06,547. As there was not any special demand for outlay upon improvement of property, much has not been done in that way during the past year, but several works—tanks, bunds, &c.,—are in view for the current year in the district of Moorshedabad. The estate continues its subscriptions and support to the large number of schools and patshalas established some years since on the property. The actual expenditure on charitable purposes during the year is shewn below:—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Schools ... ... ... ... ... | 8,554 | 10 | 6 |
| Dispensaries ... ... ... ... ... | 2,300 | 0 | 0 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... | 7,500 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 18,354 | 10 | 6 |

62. Kumar Indra Chandra Singh continues under the tuition of Baboo Rajkrishna Mookerjee, M.A. and has taken up some useful branches of study. His cousin, Kumar Sharat Chandra, attends the Metropolitan Institution, but is rather backward in his studies. With the exception of the death of Kumar Purna Chandra's wife, after birth of a son, his second marriage, and the marriage of the youngest minor, Sharat Chandra, nothing else worthy of note has occurred in the family. Rs. 27,000 were expended upon the latter's marriage.

63. *VII. Port Canning.*—The estate continues in the same insolvent state as before, its liabilities at the close of the year under report amounting to not less than seven lakhs of rupees. Out of the total demand of Rs. 61,033,—consisting of current demand Rs. 23,619, and arrear demand Rs. 37,414,—Rs. 29,491 were collected during the year and Rs. 1,488 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 30,054.

NUDDEA.

64. *Nuddea.*—During the past year the management has been, as before, in the hands of Baboo Kartick Chunder Roy, who had for many years been dewan under the late Maharajah. The Collector states that the manager has zealously guarded the interests of the estate, and has worked with efficiency. His salary had been throughout the year at the rate of Rs. 250 per mensem. His sudder establishment is composed of a clerk, a naib, a cashier, an accountant, four mohurirs, and a duftry. In the management of the mofussil mehals, which are held khas, he is assisted by sixteen local tehsildars and four mohurirs. The annual charge for establishment (excluding the manager) is Rs. 5,835.

65. Of the whole estate 473 mouzahs are let in putni or mourasi jama, and yield an annual rent of Rs. 1,09,935; 84 mouzahs, including fisheries, are let under temporary leases for Rs. 7,416; and 70 mouzahs are held khas at rentals amounting to Rs. 34,138. The total demand for the year, including interest, was Rs. 1,52,301, to which being added Rs. 79,024 arrear demand including interest, the gross demand amounted to Rs. 2,31,325, of which Rs. 1,57,910 were realized during the year, and Rs. 483 remitted, the balance at the end of the year being Rs. 72,932. Of this balance Rs. 1,023 are said to be irrecoverable, Rs. 515 doubtful, and the remainder in different stages of realization. The collections were not unsatisfactory, as they exceeded the year's demand. The total receipts of the estate for the year, consisting of rent collections and receipts from other sources, such as repayment of debts, compensation for lands taken up by Government, &c., and the cash balance at the end of 1874-75 (Rs. 6,429), amounted to Rs. 1,77,175. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 1,64,240, so that the cash balance at the credit of the estate was Rs. 12,935 at the end of the year. The estate is now free from debt.

66. The survey operations were completed during the year at a total cost of Rs. 19,963, and maps and chittas are being prepared. The survey has exhibited a net increase of 3,578 beeghas of land over the formerly ascertained area, but it does not appear that any increased rental has been obtained from this increase of area. During the year some extensive improvements and repairs were made in the rajbari premises and the moat surrounding them, which had for a long time been neglected. A grant of Rs. 5,000 was made to the endowment fund of the Kishnaghur College. There are five patshalas and one night school in the estate, to the support of which the estate contributes.

The estate also paid a small sum to the 24-Pergunnahs district for expenditure on primary schools in that district, and it gives a monthly subscription of Rs. 10 to the Kishnaghur charitable hospital. NUDDEA.

67. The manager gives the following account of the state of the crops and the condition of the people:—

"In the year under review there was a good harvest of the *aus* and the winter crops, but the outturn of the *amun* crop was anything but satisfactory, owing to the scarcity of rain. In several places the crops were completely destroyed in consequence of it.

"In the administration report for 1874-75, I noticed that the estate did not escape injury from the effects of the scarcity of 1873-74. In the year 1874-75 rain fell in good time in the rice-sowing season, and the prospects of reaping an early and abundant harvest were most hopeful. But subsequently, to the great misfortune of the ryots and to their sad disappointment, the rains suddenly broke up, and this did much injury to the crops. The prospects of the winter crops seemed better, but injury was done to them by the excessively luxurious growth, and also by the attack of insects.

"In the previous year in the mehal Dokatispota, in the district of Moorshedabad, I reported that early rains, attended by hailstones, did much injury to the pulses, viz. khasari, masuri, &c. The ryots of that place, therefore, were put into great difficulties, and in the year under review their condition was not very cheering. The muddy and dirty water of the Khuria river which came through a khall, destroyed the crops that were grown by them. This unfortunate and unforeseen circumstance put them into great distress and incapacitated them from making payment of the large amount of rent due from them. The outturn of the winter crops, however, was favourable. This mitigated to some extent the difficulties of their situation, though their circumstances were far from being so as to enable them to make the payment of the whole of the current as well as the arrear rents due. There is also felt a great difficulty in instituting suits for the recovery of rents from the ryots of the abovementioned mehal, as the mehal is 24 miles distant from the head-quarters of Moorshedabad, where the rent suits of the mehal are entertained, and as the travelling expenses of the gomashtas and the witnesses that such suits incur are very great. Therefore, attempts have been hitherto made for amicable adjustments with those ryots who could by such means be induced to pay their rents. There is in the zemindari of another zemindar, a small mehal named Saktipore belonging to the estate, and situated on the west of the Ganges and close to the river *Mourakhi*. This mehal has been transferred during the year from the district of Burdwan to that of Moorshedabad. Most of the ryots of this mehal grow mulberry leaves. In the previous year they suffered severe losses from the cyclone of September, as the worms perished from want of food, and also from certain diseases with which they were affected. In consequence of this, ryots were almost reduced to the point of starvation. Therefore, in the previous year, the payments on the part of the ryots amounted almost to nothing. This year the prospects of the mulberry leaves were hopeful at first, but the sudden overflow of the river *Mourakhi* in the month of June submerged most of the mulberry crops, and destroyed them. This aggravated the miserable condition of the ryots, and incapacitated them from making payments of their rents. What poor harvest of paddy and rubby crops they reaped were barely sufficient to sustain their lives. Notwithstanding this, they are making some payments. They have met with another misfortune. The price of the silk-worms has fallen considerably, the worms sold formerly at 2,560 per rupee, being now sold at 3,840 per rupee. The profits of the ryots have therefore greatly diminished.

"It is gratifying to observe that the proportion of the agricultural classes has been gradually increasing notwithstanding the successive failure of crops since 1874-75. Almost in every village there is more demand for land for cultivation by the ryots than can be supplied. The ryots from the other zemindari also now and then come to settle in our zemindari, but no land being available for them for cultivation, they go away disappointed. Lands which were never cultivated before, are now being taken up for cultivation. There would have been a still greater difficulty to meet the demand of the ryots for lands were it not for the death of many ryots by the epidemic. Almost the whole of the estates, with the exception of chur lands, had been held *jamaye* by the ryots of the estate. Large number of ryots, however, having died on account of the epidemic, and famine following the epidemic, many holdings have come to be held khas. This has enabled the estate to meet the demand to some extent. The demand for arable land has become so urgent that the ryots of many villages are ready to take jama of the lands at more than ordinary rates of rents. But it is to be regretted that the number of the khas mehals in this estate is not large enough to admit of our reaping much advantage by this happy transition of circumstances."

The Collector makes the following remarks on the above account of the manager:—

"I have made these long extracts from the manager's report because the information given is sufficiently full, and is, in my belief, trustworthy. The manager's account of the competition for lands is very interesting in connection with the question of fixing by law rate of rent for tenants with right of occupancy, as I cannot help regretting that so much of the property of the estate is let in putni; and I think it would probably be very desirable, as surplus funds accumulate, to expend them, if opportunity offers itself, in getting some of the putni mehals directly under the estate again."

68. The ward has enjoyed, on the whole, good health during the year. He has begun to learn both vocal and instrumental music, and is reported to have made satisfactory progress. His manners and behaviour are decidedly good, and he is spoken of as every way promising.

69. *I. Nuldanga.*—The estate consists of 17 revenue-paying estates and 96 tenures. The revenue paid for estates held direct from Government is Rs. 48,483, of which Rs. 10,502 and Rs. 2,318 are respectively paid as rent for permanent and temporary leases. The rent-free holdings yield an annual profit of Rs. 1,035. The manager is assisted by an establishment costing Rs. 402 a month. The managing agency is reported to be efficient, and the manager continues to give satisfaction to the Collector. JESSORE.

70. The total collections for the year under review amounted to Rs. 1,54,741, against Rs. 1,28,084 of the previous year. Of this Rs. 48,483 had to be paid on account of revenue and Rs. 12,587 for rent, leaving a balance of Rs. 93,671. The cost of management amounted to Rs. 11,138, law expenses to Rs. 5,929, allowances to proprietors and cost of education to Rs. 18,124, subscriptions to schools and dispensaries to Rs. 3,915, and contingencies to Rs. 4,043. This estate is not only free from debt, but has been able to invest Rs. 99,693 in Government securities during the management of the court, of which Rs. 35,520 were invested during the year under report. The cash balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 21,240, and the total amount of Government securities to the credit of the estate is Rs. 2,00,358. About 65 per cent. of the current demand and 90 per cent. of the arrears were realized during the year, which is satisfactory. An addition of Rs. 2,827 has been made to the rental of the estate since it has come under the Court's management. Debts to the amount of Rs. 69,666, contracted during the life time of the late proprietor, have been entirely repaid.

71. The estate contributes annually Rs. 1,654 to English and vernacular schools and Rs. 688 to dispensaries and hospitals. It supports two Sanskrit tolls, one English school, and one charitable dispensary at Nuldanga. Tanks are also being excavated for the benefit of the tenantry. The minor, Pramotha Bhooshun, is fond of riding, shooting, and active exercises; he is being educated in the Wards' Institution, Calcutta, and is reported to be making good progress.

72. *II. Narail.*—The Narail property comprises 211 revenue-paying estates and 447 tenures under permanent and temporary leases, such as putnis, durputnis, mourasis, jotes, ijaras, &c. The minors own one-sixth share in these estates, and besides have some estates which are held exclusively by them, and others which are possessed by them in conjunction with Baboo Kali Das Roy, their uncle. The estates held direct from Government pay an annual revenue of Rs. 32,286, while those held under permanent and temporary leases pay a net revenue of Rs. 38,477. The rent free holdings

JESSORE.

yield an annual rental of Rs. 567. Properties yielding Rs. 25,977, Rs. 11,760, and Rs. 1,24,700 were respectively let out on permanent leases, temporary leases, and held under direct management. The portion of the property which is in the exclusive possession of the minors, is chiefly managed khas, while the joint estates are partly in putni and farms and partly khas.

73. Mr. James Meik assumed charge of his duties from the 1st April 1875, and was manager of the estate throughout the year. The obstacles thrown in Mr. Meik's way in carrying out the management of the estate have already been reported to Government in this office letter No. 523A., dated 2nd September 1876, in which it was stated that notwithstanding all the difficulties, Mr. Meik has worked very fairly well, and that he is bringing the affairs of the estate into order as far as possible.

74. The manager has not been able as yet to submit a return for the financial year 1875-76. He has, however, submitted an annual return for the zemindari year, which commenced from the 28th May 1874 and ended with 30th June 1875, from which the following results have been obtained :— Out of a total demand of Rs. 7,03,639, the collections during the year 1874-75, including arrears and interest, amounted to Rs. 1,35,026. The receipts from other sources amounted to Rs. 48,415. The total collections, including miscellaneous receipts, therefore amounted to Rs. 1,83,441. Of this Rs. 51,117 had to be paid on account of revenue and rent. The cost of the management was Rs. 32,020, and the other expenses, including law charges, subscriptions to schools and dispensaries, and cost of religious ceremonies, &c., amounted to Rs. 77,764. The cost of management during the year 1874-75 was 18·7 per cent. on the gross annual rental—a high percentage due partly to the cost of khas management, and partly to payment of arrear as well as current pay to the manager who draws a salary of Rs. 800 per mensem. About 65 per cent. of the current demand was realized during the said year, the arrear balances outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 5,07,862, which are mostly nominal and irrecoverable. The estate is free from debt, and it had Government securities for Rs. 35,916 at the close of 1874-75. Of these securities for Rs. 18,500 were sold during the year of report to pay off large decrees.

75. There were two large claims against the estate undisposed of at the end of the year. Of these the first, namely, the great family suit, has been compromised since the close of the year. By the terms of the compromise the minors have to pay their share (Rs. 11,833) in cash, and to give up property yielding Rs. 3,500 a year to their relatives Gobind Chunder Roy and Ram Rangini Dassya. The second, *i. e.*, the suit instituted by Mr. Lingham against the minors and their uncle Baboo Kali Doss Roy, was laid at Rs. 29,873 to recover possession of taraf Mullickpore with mesne profit. The appeal is pending in the High Court, and the Collector hopes to gain it.

76. Besides its receipts from landed properties, the estate has extensive transactions in indigo, paddy-lending, and commission of warehouses, and the following is the manager's account of these transactions : —

"There are twenty-four indigo factories held with the five-sixth co-sharers, one held with Baboo Kali Doss Roy, and one belonging solely to the minors. All these factories are situated in the districts of Jessore and Furreedpore, and are known as the Tajardanga and Baluabari concerns. The total area cultivated last season (*i. e.*, 1874-75—from October 1874 to September 1875) is 13,576 beeghas, out of which 6,433 beeghas were sown with October and 7,143 beeghas with spring. The supervision was entrusted to one European manager with five assistants under him. The quantity of indigo produced in the joint factories is 15 maunds 22 seers, in the factory held with Babao Kali Doss Roy 1 maund 2 seers, and in the minor's own factory 28 seers—total 17 maunds 12 seers, which fetched a price of Rs. 2,128-15-3½ on the minor's share only. The sum outlayed in the minor's share is Rs. 11,061-4-0. Thus there had been a sheer loss of Rs. 8,932-4-8½, and this was owing to bad season and delay in punctual payment of expenses. The loss sustained this year prevented us to proceed at a grand scale on this uncertain speculation, and therefore the European assistants have been totally dismissed, although I recommended that two should be retained, and the former manager, who had got a thorough knowledge and good experience in these factories, was also dismissed, notwithstanding my remonstrances, by the co-sharers. A new manager, Mr. R. T. Simpson, has been engaged this year, and unluckily when it was too late, on the 16th April 1876, and it has been lately settled to retain one Mr. James as an assistant during the manufacturing time on Rs. 100 per month. Although the year, as it now appears, is a good one for indigo, I anticipate we will not be able to make any profit this year owing to our dilatoriness in making arrangements at the proper time, and I apprehend there will be a loss this year as in last year, in the long run. The area cultivated this year is 13,012 beeghas, and the expenditure estimated to be incurred is Rs. 10,639, out of which Rs. 3,399 has already been paid.

"There are fourteen granaries at the several *kacharies* held with the five-sixth co-sharers, and four owned exclusively by the minors. Paddy is advanced to the tenants on bonds, and it has hitherto been the practice to charge interest at exorbitant rates, being doubled and sometimes trebled the quantity advanced. This matter has been brought to light during this year, and the Commissioner directed that such exorbitant rates should not be charged, and this order has been communicated to the co-sharers, who have agreed to join us in realizing only fair and equitable rate of interest. The total quantity of paddy advanced in the year 1874-75 is 1,299 maunds, the quantity outstanding is 3,28,096 maunds, and the quantity in store is 11,787 maunds. When the estate was taken in charge there were four aruths or warehouses exclusively belonging to the minors at the following places, viz. Bagbazar, Ultadanga, Baliaghatta, and Tribanee. In 1873-74 one was established at Sealdah. In the year following the Baliaghata and Sealdah aruths were closed, as they not did prove lucrative."

77. The financial position of these aruths at the close of the year 1874-75 is thus described—

"The Bagbazar aruth commenced with a capital of Rs. 5,769. Since its establishment a sum of Rs. 8,796 was remitted to the sudder office, and advances amounting to Rs. 29,545 were given to the *beparis* or merchants. Of this Rs. 28,024 are good and in process of recovery, and Rs. 1,520 are irrecoverable. The debts due by the aruth amount to Rs. 8,707. If the above figures are correct, it will be seen that the total income derived from the aruth since its establishment amounts to Rs. 36,820. Deducting the capital and the debts due by the aruth, there remains a net profit of Rs. 22,344.

"The Ultadanga aruth started with a capital of Rs. 1,779. Since then Rs. 1,700 were remitted in cash to the sudder office, and Rs. 5,141 were advanced to the *beparis*. A further sum of Rs. 1,096 was borrowed and advanced to the merchants. In all the advances given amount to Rs. 6,316, of which Rs. 2,100 are unrealized. Deducting the capital and the debts due by the aruth from the recoverable portion of the advances and the amount remitted, there remains a balance of Rs. 3,042, which represents the net profit derived from the aruth.

"The Tribanee aruth commenced with a capital of Rs. 536, and from the profits realized Rs. 294 were advanced, a further sum of Rs. 1,649 was borrowed and advanced. In all, the advances amount to Rs. 1,943, of which Rs. 765 are unrealizable. The above figures shew that this aruth has not been a paying one."

78. The estate contributes considerably to charities and works of public utility. It maintains the Anglo-Vernacular aided school and the charitable dispensary at Narail under an Assistant Surgeon. Besides various other schools, indigenous patshalas and dispensaries in the estates in the several districts are maintained and supported by monthly subscriptions and donations.

79. The following general remarks have been offered by the Collector on the condition of the tenantry and the relations between landlords and tenants :—

"The ryots generally prefer Government management, under which they live in the peaceful enjoyment of their rights and interests, and enjoy immunity from the unjust demands and cesses to which they are generally subjected by ordinary zemindars. Friendly relations generally existed between the landlords and tenants in the estates under my management. In the Narail

estate, however, some differences about the payment of cess arose amongst the ryots of pergunnah Dhuldee, in the district of Furreedpore, which have not yet been settled. In the ijmally portion of the Narail estate the collections have fallen off, owing, as the manager says, to the unwillingness of the ryots to pay unless sued. Large amount of arrears are shewn against almost each ryot, and the co-sharers are against writing them off. Rents when paid are credited to the payment of these old disputed and irrecoverable arrears. The tenants are besides subjected to the illegal demands of the servants, whose corruption and dishonesty are favoured by the complicated and elaborate accounts kept. It is not, therefore, a matter of surprise that the ryots prefer to pay their rents to the courts."

80. Srimotee Basanta-Kumari Dassya, the widow of the late Baboo Umesh Chunder Roy, is the mother and guardian of her two minor sons, Upendra Chandra and Kirun Chandra. She gets a monthly allowance of Rs. 450 for the maintenance of the family and her younger son, who lives with her at home. The elder minor, now in his tenth year, is in the Wards' Institution, and is prosecuting his studies in the Hindoo School. He is reported to be healthy, intelligent, and making good progress. The younger, who is now eight years old, is under the tuition of a private teacher at home. He is reported as sickly and backward in his studies, but is intelligent and well-behaved. An allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem is allowed from the minor's share to Kaminee Soondari Dassya, the stepmother of the minors.

81. *III. Bagchur.*—About one-fifth of the estate is let out on perpetual leases, the remainder being held khas. The portion let in perpetuity yields an annual rent of Rs. 5,055, while the mehals on temporary leases pay Rs. 21. The portion settled directly with the ryots yields a rent of Rs. 21,626.

82. Out of a total rental of Rs. 56,120, the collections of the estate during the year, including interest, amounted to Rs. 13,671. A further sum of Rs. 10,763 was realized on account of arrears, and Rs. 1,020 as receipts from other sources. The total amount realized during the year was therefore Rs. 25,436. Of this Rs. 16,109 were paid for revenue and rent, Rs. 1,844 for cost of management, Rs. 1,280 for law expenses, Rs. 2,413 for allowances to proprietors, Rs. 121 for education, Rs. 1,331 for miscellaneous charges, and Rs. 275 for Government office establishment, making a total of Rs. 23,373. Petty debts to the amount of Rs. 212 were paid and Rs. 294 were invested. The estate is heavily encumbered, and owing to short crops and calamities of season during the past three years, it has not been able to pay Government revenue and rent. The arrears due at the close of the year on the above accounts were very heavy, viz. Rs. 4,425 and Rs. 4,248 respectively. It has besides private debts amounting to Rs. 2,534 to repay.. The balances due to the estate at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 29,600, of which a large portion is irrecoverable. Debts to the amount of Rs. 4,188 are due to the estate. Of these Rs. 3,022 are in train of realization, and Rs. 825 only are irrecoverable. Steps are being taken to clear the estate from its liabilities, and the utmost economy is being observed. The prospects of the crops are cheering, and if the rice crop is not injured, it is expected that a considerable portion of the debts will be repaid during the current year.

83. Owing to the indebtedness of the estate nothing has been done in the way of improvement. An increase of Rs. 9 was effected in the rent-roll by resettlement during the year, and landed property to the value of Rs. 294 was purchased. The two elder minors, who are very backward, are unwilling to read with little boys in the Jessore school, and their knowledge being very elementary, are under private tuition at home. The youngest ward is reading in the Jessore school.

84. *IV. Ramnagur.*—Owing to disputes among the proprietors, the Ramnagur estate was attached by the civil court under Regulation V of 1812, and was placed under the Court's management in 1868. With the exception of one proprietor (Joyram Ghose Chowdhry), who is about 17 years old, the owners of the estate are adults. The names and the respective shares of the proprietors are given in the margin. Out of a total rental of Rs. 1,75,647 the collections of the Ramnagur estate amounted to Rs. 59,425. The total sum realized during the year, including receipts from other sources, and the cash balance of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 1,04,028. The disbursements were Rs. 22,907 for revenue and rent, Rs. 7,265 for cost of management, Rs. 2,184 for law expenses, Rs. 7,327 for maintenance of proprietors, and Rs. 3,492 for miscellaneous charges, making a total of Rs. 43,173. Debts to the amount of Rs. 50,590 were repaid during the year. The cash balance at the credit of the estate on the 31st March 1876 amounted to Rs. 9,833. The estate when taken in charge was heavily involved. The total debts due amounted to Rs. 1,85,201, of which Rs. 1,29,249 have been repaid during the management of the court, and Rs. 2,964 were remitted by the creditors, leaving a balance of Rs. 52,988 still due by the estate, of which Rs. 513 are disputed. To repay that portion of the debt which bore a heavy interest, Rs. 36,000 were borrowed at an interest of eight per cent. Of this loan Rs. 8,000 were paid during the year, and Rs. 5,000 after its close. The arrears of rent outstanding at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,05,340, of which Rs. 66,959 are good and in process of recovery, and the rest irrecoverable. If no unforeseen calamities of season happen, and the proprietors will observe their promise to live within their allowances, the estate can be expected to be clear of its liabilities during the next two years.

1. Purushuttum Ghose Chowdhry one-fifth share.
2. Bejoyram, Hurryram, and Joyram Ghose Chowdhry one-fifth share.
3. Balahari Ghose Chowdhry one-fifth share.
4. Sreemotty Troilakya Sundary and Baroda Sundary Ghose Chowdhrany one-fifth share.
5. Sreemotty Sharoda Sundary Ghose Chowdhrany one-fifth share.

85. An increase of Rs. 83 has been effected in the rental of the estate during the year of report. The estate being still heavily involved, nothing was done in the way of improvement. A small grant of Rs. 10 a month is given for the support of an English school at Ramnagur. The manager of the estate has been trying to introduce an extensive cultivation of palm (*tal*) trees.

86. *V. Syudpore.*—The total receipts, including the cash balance of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 1,98,696. Of this Rs. 95,256 were paid as Government revenue and rent, Rs. 2,066 for law expenses, Rs. 1,247 for establishments, Rs. 1,387 for subscription to schools and dispensaries, Rs. 8,695 for road cess, and Rs. 1,376 for miscellaneous charges, making a total of Rs. 1,10,007. Of the balance left, Rs. 60,000 were remitted to the local agents at Hooghly and Rs. 1,182 were paid for debts. The cash balance at the credit of the estate on the 31st March 1876 amounted to Rs. 27,487. The arrears of rent due at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 90,648, of which Rs. 85,855 are in train of realization, Rs. 1,922 are irrecoverable, and Rs. 2,871 doubtful.

MOORSHEDABAD.

87. *I. Nushipore.*—This estate is the largest wards' estate in the district. It came under Government management in 1866 burdened with a debt of over three lakhs of rupees. The annual demand of the estate from its tenantry averages about Rs. 2,65,000, and now that the debt has been reduced to Rs. 29,000, the estate, if it realized its rents, ought easily to pay its Government revenue and invest a considerable annual sum either in material improvements or in Government securities. The return for 1875-76 does not, however, exhibit a very healthy state of things. During that year, out of the total rent demand, current and arrear, amounting to Rs. 4,77,769, only Rs. 2,65,066 were collected, and there was a net balance outstanding on 31st March 1876 of Rs. 2,11,675, after deducting Rs. 1,028, which were found to be irrecoverable and were accordingly written off. Of this balance, Rs. 67,634 have been realized since the close of the year, and Rs. 1,12,037 are described by the manager as good and in the course of realization, but he gives no ground for his opinion. The remainder, Rs. 32,004, is admitted to be irrecoverable, and will have to be written off. No adequate explanation is submitted by the manager for the very short collections made during the year. At the close of 1874-75 the estate owed Rs. 1,93,873 of Government revenue, and had a balance of unrealized rent due to it of Rs. 2,06,398, of which Rs. 1,99,579 were then also classed as good and in process of recovery. At the close of 1875-76 there were still Rs. 1,65,625 of Government revenue outstanding, and the collections for 1875-76 were actually less than for 1874-75, being Rs. 2,65,066 against Rs. 2,77,721, although the year 1875-76 was on the whole a better year as regards crops than any of the immediately preceding years. The result is the more surprising, inasmuch as out of the total rent-roll of Rs. 2,65,850, all but Rs. 2,410 is recoverable from putnidars, durputnidars, farmers, and mourasi jotedars, all presumably men of some substance. This circumstance gave rise to doubts regarding the efficiency and honesty of the manager and his staff. Inquiries were then instituted, which led to the removal of the manager, Mr. S. G. Clarke. The minor is very regular in his attendance at school, and was first in his class at the annual examination last year.

88. *II. Sydabad, estate of Madhu Sundari Barmani.*—The widow has not yet availed herself of the authority conferred upon her by the will of her husband, the late Baboo Kedar Nath Mahatta, to adopt a son. This estate was also under the management of Mr. Clarke. During the year under report, out of the total rent demand, current and arrear, amounting to Rs. 52,134, only Rs. 14,145 were collected, and Rs. 37,989 formed the balance outstanding on 31st March 1876. Of this sum Rs. 271 have been realized since the close of the year, and Rs. 5,122 are said to be irrecoverable owing to the death and desertion of ryots. The remainder (Rs. 32,596) is reported by the manager, in the usual routine way, to be good and in the course of realization. The collections actually fell short of the collections in 1874-75 by Rs. 1,105, though the district had a good crop during the year under report, and the result is discreditable to the management of the estate. Owing to the encroachments of the river Bhagirutty a portion of Haut Gopalgunge, paying an annual rent of Rs. 530 to the estate, has been cut away, and thus a loss has been caused to the estate. A sum of Rs. 1,27,884 was due to the estate on bond and banking debts when it was taken charge of; to this Rs. 2,688 were added during the management of the Court of Wards, thus making a total of Rs. 1,30,572. Up to the end of March 1876 Rs. 66,285 were recovered, and Rs. 35,535 were written off as irrecoverable. Of the balance (Rs. 28,752) Rs. 26,859 are said to be good and in process of recovery, and the remainder was found to be irrecoverable, and has been written off.

89. *III. Sydabad, late proprietor Doyaram Chowdhry.*—Of the total current demand of rent of this estate, which amounted to Rs. 1,754, Rs. 1,300 are collected from lands under khas management. During the year of report, of the total rent demand, current and arrear, amounting to Rs. 2,646, Rs. 1,611 were collected. The balance (Rs. 1,035) is said to be good and under recovery, but it is hardly satisfactory to have such a large balance. The estate is, however, free from debt, and the cash balance at its credit amounted to Rs. 59 at the close of the year, the largest expenditure (Rs. 724) being under head "Allowance to proprietors." Rakhakali, the widow of Gopee Nath Chowdhry, the elder of the two wards, eloped during the year from her father, the manager's house, and has not returned. The other ward, Raghunath Chowdhry, the Collector says, continues to be intractable and unmanageable, and all efforts to get him to attend school regularly have failed. He is too old to be coerced, being in his eighteenth year. The manager has continued to work amicably with the tenantry, but he must endeavour also to collect the rents punctually and properly. The estate is too small to warrant outlay on improvements.

90. *IV. Cossimbazar.*—The total rent demand of the estate (current and arrear) amounted to Rs. 9,726, of which Rs. 6,521 were collected during the year under report. Of the balance of Rs. 3,205, Rs. 180 are said to have been realized since the close of the year, Rs. 1,150 are reported to be in course of realization, Rs. 1,601 were to be collected under Regulation VIII of 1819, and suits have been instituted for the recovery of Rs. 274. The debts due by the estate amounted to Rs. 584 at the close of the year, while the cash balance was only Rs. 84. The management of the estate has not been efficient. The manager, Baboo Ishan Chunder Rai, who was also manager of some other estates, has lately died.

91. *V. Nehalia.*—This is another of the estates which were under the management of Mr. Clarke. During the year of report the total rent demand, current and arrear, amounted to Rs. 80,178, of which Rs. 48,984 only were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 31,194, of which Rs. 2,302 have been realized since the close of the year. The remainder is said to be good and in the course of realization. The management cannot be considered efficient, when it is seen that out of this large balance Rs. 1,421 only are due from khas mehals, the remainder being realizable from perpetual lease-holders or farmers; but it is needless to make any remarks on the conduct of the manager, as he has been removed from his office. The estate was burdened with a debt of Rs. 94,736 when it was taken under the management of the court. The debt has now been reduced to Rs. 7,905. The cash balance at credit at the close of the year was Rs. 2,292. The minor, aged 16 years, is studying at the Berhampore College, and he has also a private tutor. He is reported to be

healthy and strong, and the Principal of the College reports that the boy is regular in his attendance, and his conduct and progress are satisfactory. MOORSHEDABAD.

92. *VI. Bashpore.*—This is a small estate and was under the management of Baboo Ishan Chunder Rai. During the year out of the total rent demand 'current and arrear' amounting to Rs. 8,411, Rs. 5,090 were collected, and the balance (Rs. 3,321) is said to be good and in the course of realization. The estate had a debt of Rs. 464 when it was placed under the control of the Court of Wards. Of this Rs. 398 have been paid, and the balance (Rs. 66) will be paid on demand. A monthly subscription of one rupee is paid to the Anglo-Vernacular School at Arungabad, adjacent to mehal Mangulpore, belonging to the estate. The minor is being educated in the Khagra Mission School, and the Superintendent reports that he has made tolerably good progress during the year, and his conduct has been good.

93. *VII. Panchtopee.*—The aged proprietress is now living at Brindabun. This estate was also under the management of Baboo Ishan Chunder Rai. During the year of report, out of the total rent demand 'current and arrear' amounting to Rs. 70,812, only Rs. 35,769 were collected, and there was a balance outstanding on 31st March 1876 of Rs. 35,043. Of this Rs. 3,476 have been realized since the close of the year. Execution has been taken out for Rs. 982, and the balance is said by the manager to be good and in the course of realization. The state of things disclosed by the return is, however, eminently unsatisfactory. At the close of 1874-75 the accounts shewed Rs. 31,987 due by the estate to Government and zemindars, of which Rs. 31,632 were Government revenue, while Rs. 32,263 were outstanding as arrears due to the estate. The manager reported at that time that these arrears would be realized during 1875-76. The accounts at the close of 1875-76, however, shewed Rs. 34,535 due to Government and superior landlords, of which Rs. 34,225 were on account of Government revenue, and Rs. 35,043 for unrealized rents from ryots. The financial position is thus worse than at the close of 1874-75. The collections of the year (Rs. 35,769) are, in fact, Rs. 2,520 less than the current demand, to say nothing of arrears. Still the manager reported that measures were being taken to pay up the balance of Government revenue, and the balance due to the estate was good and in the course of realization.

94. Not being satisfied with the manager's explanation, Mr. Mackenzie went into the question of collections very closely, and at last came to the conclusion that although the condition of the ryots had become worse in consequence of the falling off in the price of silk, and owing to their giving up mulberry cultivation on that account, the manager had not shewn proper energy or vigour, for when the number of ryots able to pay might be counted by thousands, only 25 suits had been instituted by him. The management of Baboo Ishan Chunder Rai had not therefore been efficient during the year under report, although he had begun to shew some improvement lately. The private debts of the estate amounted to Rs. 23,111 at the close of the year, and will be paid gradually from the profits of the estate. For the encouragement of education amongst the ryots, assistance is given to eight patshalas and two Anglo-Vernacular schools in the estate.

95. *VIII. Choa.*—This estate had also been under the management of Baboo Ishan Chunder Rai. During the year of report, of the total rent demand 'current and arrear' amounting to Rs. 6,219, Rs. 2,618 were collected, and the balance is said to be good, except Rs. 266, which are irrecoverable owing to the death and desertion of the ryots. The lease of one ijara mehal rented by the estate expired this year. Its rent was Rs. 43, and Rs. 105 were collected from it. The estate is for the most part managed khas, but the collections are not good, owing, as explained by the Collector, to there being shareholders in most mehals, and the collecting agency being common to all the shareholders. The debts of the estate amount to Rs. 596, and the most part of it is on account of revenue and rent. The minor has lately been transferred from the Choa Vernacular School to the Berhampore College. The Principal of the College reports that he is very irregular, does not pay attention to his studies, and is deficient in almost all his subjects, though well-behaved.

96. Mr. Mackenzie made the following general remarks on the management of wards' estates in his district during the year of report:—

"I do not consider that either Mr. Clarke or Baboo Ishan Chunder Rai have been successful in the administration of the estates in their charge. I have, in connection with Panchtopee, given what the Baboo verbally urges as his excuse. I have not up to date succeeded in extracting from Mr. Clarke anything very definite in the way either of excuse or of explanation. I fear that both he and the Baboo are too far advanced in years to be efficient managers of landed properties scattered over a district of this size. But it would be difficult to replace them, and it would be hard to dispense with their services after having been so long in Government employ, without giving them a chance of bringing things up to par again. It is also fair to remember that during 1873-74 and 1874-75 the district suffered seriously from failure of crops; hardly any rent could be collected during the worst period of the scarcity. Mr. Wavell has reported several times that the scarcity has left no permanent traces, and this may in one way be true. But I think it absurd to suppose that the crops of 1875-76 could have filled up entirely the gap caused by the years preceding, or enabled the ryot to pay up their whole arrears. My main objection to the managers' working is that they failed even to collect *current* demand, every penny of which might, I believe, have been realized along with a fair proportion of the arrears. Nearly all the zemindars of the district have, I am told, made up their minds to remissions; in fact if not avowedly, Rai Dhunput Singh Bahadoor informs me that he expects to have to remit 25 per cent. of the arrear rents. When a Jain mahajun would remit thus much, we may feel sure there is small hope of collecting it. The failure of the silk trade coming at the same time as the failure of food-crops, and continuing up to date, has brought many of our tenantry into great straits, and I feel sure we shall have yet to make remissions formally.

"The line which I am adopting is to make the managers feel that they have not done all they could, to press them to collect what can be collected, and to insist upon detailed inquiry into the condition of villages, and full report on all cases of failure to collect, or proposals to remit. I hope we may see an improvement this year. The Board have since been informed of the miserable results which have arisen from Mr. Clarke's mismanagement of the estates under his charge, and also of those under Baboo Ishan Chunder Rai. The last named gentleman is dead, but it would have been impossible to continue to retain him in his appointment. A competent Deputy Collector (Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee) has been recommended by the Collector as general manager of wards' estates, and the appointment has been confirmed by the Board."

# SECTION III.

## RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR COURT OF WARDS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of district. | Name of estate. | Names of proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Gunkaprasad ... ... | Jagat Chandra Chaudhari, Swarnamayi Dasia. | 1871 | 8,664 | 56 | 8,720 | 17,545 | 8,825 | 2,181 | 29,136 | 20,613 | 2,341 | 22,954 | 53 | 8,523 | 3,409 | 19·4 | 5,708 | 7,313 | 25,251 | ..... |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DINAGHPORE .. | Kalindrapore ... ... | Grish Chandra Singh ... | 1872 | 5,063 | 75 | 5,138 | 7,121 | 1,983 | 345 | 13,346 | 7,411 | 1,655 | 9,066 | 1,423 | 5,872 | 702 | 9·8 | 4,242 | 566 | ..... | 4,213 |
| | Sunkerpore ... ... | Srinath Sandyal ... ... | 1873 | 32,201 | 336 | 32,537 | 42,999 | 10,462 | 1,015 | 1,23,889 | 92,037 | 11,214 | 1,03,251 | 653 | 31,552 | 10,316 | 23·9 | 6,426 | 3,984 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hazarutpore ... ... | Bidhumukhi Gupta ... ... | 1871 | 1,461 | 1,204 | 2,665 | 3,495 | 820 | 443 | 7,299 | 5,614 | 108 | 5,722 | 399 | 1,085 | 328 | 9·4 | 959 | 1,097 | ..... | 1,337 |
| | Joydebpore ... ... | Aimona Khatoon ... ... | 1875 | 1,738 | 110 | 1,848 | 3,393 | 1,545 | ..... | 3,539 | 1,407 | 601 | 2,008 | 1,848 | 2,132 | 66 | 1·9 | 1,369 | 559 | ..... | 23,027 |
| | *Class IV.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sumbulpore ... ... | Trailakhya Nath Baral ... | 1873 | 1,647 | 41 | 1,688 | 2,537 | 849 | 662 | 4,804 | 3,267 | 778 | 4,045 | 4 | 1,537 | 60 | 2·3 | 999 | 1,923 | 5,604 | 150 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MALDAH ... ... | Chanchal ... ... | Siddheswari Chaudhrain, Bhuteshwari Chaudhrain. | 1871 | 68,509 | 8,159 | 76,668 | 1,75,185 | 98,517 | 32,502 | 2,87,623 | 1,75,113 | 58,011 | 2,33,124 | 6,199 | 1,11,197 | 34,105 | 19·4 | 1,11,107 | 9,339 | 3,32,330 | 15,500 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Govindpore ... ... | Mahesh Chandra Mani ... | 1868 | 755 | 205 | 960 | 5,815 | 4,855 | 497 | 8,910 | 4,898 | 35 | 4,933 | ..... | 3,815 | 821 | 14·1 | 3,008 | 642 | ..... | [illegible] |
| | Surkutea ... ... | Gobind Prasad Sukal .. | 1871 | 14,256 | 1,605 | 15,861 | 37,186 | 21,325 | 13,310 | 86,837 | 46,067 | 5,701 | 51,788 | 1,338 | 40,750 | 6,698 | 18·0 | 18,510 | 6,599 | ..... | 11,697 |
| RAJSHAHYE ... | Puttea ... ... ... | Gopalendra Narain Rai ... | 1872 | 13,091 | 1,489 | 14,580 | 40,078 | 25,498 | 11,658 | 77,323 | 28,962 | 1,511 | 30,473 | 18,815 | 48,361 | 2,532 | 6·3 | 15,495 | 7,064 | ..... | [illegible] |
| | Sitlai ... ... ... | Ganada Sundari Debya ... | 1874 | 7,470 | 41,652 | 49,122 | 88,260 | 39,138 | 15,671 | 1,47,478 | 86,895 | 12,125 | 99,020 | 15,866 | 60,583 | 13,405 | 15·1 | 33,022 | 13,109 | ..... | [illegible] |
| | Bansila ... ... ... | Swarnamayi Debya ... ... | 1871 | 4,943 | 7,591 | 12,534 | 23,106 | 10,572 | 6,060 | 48,213 | 24,028 | 16,622 | 40,650 | 3,148 | 24,185 | 2,335 | 10·1 | 22,373 | 3,938 | ..... | [illegible] |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RAJSHAHYE—(*continued*). | Nowpara ... ... | Ram Dasi Debya (widow of Jagendra Narain Rai), Sarada Sundari Debya. | 1869 | 3,900 | 231 | 4,131 | 9,643 | 5,512 | 1,238 | 13,221 | 8,180 | 575 | 8,755 | ..... | 4,904 | 1,028 | 10·6 | 3,266 | 1,566 | ..... | 2,241 |
| | Tahirpore (senior branch). | Sasi Sikharishwar Rai ... | 1866 | 35,409 | 741 | 36,150 | 82,909 | 46,759 | 11,246 | 1,40,318 | 71,953 | 3,099 | 75,052 | 600 | 68,365 | 8,386 | 10·1 | 22,759 | 10,037 | 18,758 | 1,163 |
| | Tahirpore (junior branch). | Bisheshwar Rai, Kaseshwar Rai. | 1869 | 29,331 | 2,167 | 31,498 | 66,816 | 35,318 | 6,944 | 1,08,429 | 63,891 | 1,669 | 65,560 | 10,015 | 44,538 | 9,260 | 13·8 | 23,009 | 2,232 | ..... | 2,692 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RUNGPORE ... | Panga ... ... ... | Anandamayi Rajkumari ... | 1870 | 16,468 | 5 | 16,473 | 41,170 | 24,697 | 5,689 | 77,352 | 37,422 | 5,310 | 42,732 | 6 | 39,930 | 225 | 0·5 | 26,000 | 5,724 | ..... | 40,291 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BOGRA ... ... | Rauhobaree ... ... | Harkishor Guha ... ... | 1863 | 1,558 | ..... | 1,558 | 3,720 | 2,162 | 336 | 4,965 | 4,410 | 74 | 4,484 | ..... | 555 | 21 | 0·5 | 3,020 | 219 | ..... | 1,702 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JULPIGOREE ... | Paddomotty ... ... | Salim-oollah ... ... ... | 1875 | ..... | 99 | 99 | 510 | 411 | ..... | 1,183 | 132 | ..... | 132 | 764 | 1,051 | 13 | 2·5 | ..... | 119 | ..... | 5,300 |
| | Chaklajat* ... ... | Maharaja Nrependra Narain Bhup. | 1872 | 1,16,712 | 1,452 | 1,18,164 | 2,67,036 | 1,48,872 | 22,759 | 4,47,742 | 2,36,619 | 1,01,226 | 3,37,845 | 299 | 2,07,397 | 36,442 | 13·6 | 1,07,905 | †98,244 | ..... | ..... |
| | | Total ... | ..... | 3,63,176 | 67,218 | 4,30,394 | 9,18,514 | 4,88,120 | 1,32,556 | 16,31,607 | 9,18,939 | 2,22,655 | 11,41,594 | 61,430 | 7,07,232 | 1,30,152 | ... | 4,09,177 | 1,24,274 | 3,81,943 | 1,82,791 |

* Placed under the Board of Revenue by order of the Government of Bengal, dated 25th September 1872.
† Of this amount Rs. 86,105 were remitted to the Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar.

## SECTION III.

### RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR COURT OF WARDS.

DINAGEPORE.

97. *I. Gungaprasad.*—The estate was managed during nearly the whole of the year of report by Mr. Tweedie. He resigned his appointment in March last. Mr. H. G. French has been appointed on a commission of 10 per cent. on all collections.

98. The total rental of the estate during the year, including interest at 25 per cent. on such portions of the Assin kist as were not punctually paid, amounted to Rs. 17,505. The outstanding arrears were Rs. 11,591, so that the total demand amounted to Rs. 29,096, of which Rs. 20,573 were collected, leaving a balance due of Rs. 8,523. Interest at the rate of 25 per cent. is charged on the first kist only, and not on the second or Choit kist, however long the rent may remain in arrears. Some waste lands in the estate are reported to have been brought under cultivation during the year of report whereby the rental was increased by Rs. 110. This increase, however, was more than counterbalanced by a loss of Rs. 179, mainly caused by the absconding of certain ryots. A plot of land was taken up by the Northern Bengal State Railway and Rs. 56-10-2 paid as compensation.

99. The rents are collected by putwarees, who receive a commission of 2½ to 3 per cent. on the net collections. The munduls get each about ½ per cent. on the gross demand; the kotwals, of whom there are 26, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 20 per annum; and the paiks, of whom there are 7, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 2-8 per mensem. The estate subscribes a small monthly sum to the charitable dispensary at Dinagepore.

100. Jagat Chandra is being educated at the Wards' Institution in Calcutta, and Swarnamayi has since last Assar been residing with her mother at her guru's house in the district of Furreedpore.

101. *II. Kalindrapore.*—The total demand for the year of report was Rs. 13,346, viz. Rs. 7,121 current and Rs. 6,225 arrears, of which Rs. 7,411 were collected. Rs. 63 were remitted, and the balance of Rs. 5,872 remained unrealized at the close of the year. During the year under review, the rental has increased by Rs. 103, in consequence of some waste lands having been brought under cultivation, and there was a decrease of Rs. 2 on account of a ryot in jote Chatsal having absconded. Debts and interest due by the estate during the year amounted to Rs. 6,332, of which Rs. 2,119 have been paid, leaving a balance for payment of Rs. 4,213. The debts due to the estate amounted to Rs. 2,142, of which Rs. 1,549 have been realized and Rs. 593 are in process of recovery. Owing to want of funds the estate cannot afford to contribute towards the support of schools and dispensaries. Since the close of the year Mr. French has been appointed manager, on a salary of Rs. 30 per mensem.

102. *III. Sunkerpore.*—The total demand for the year was Rs. 1,23, 889, viz. Rs. 42,999 current and Rs. 80,890 arrears. Of this amount Rs. 92,037 have been collected, and there is an outstanding balance of Rs. 31,852. The debts due to the estate amount to Rs. 1,78,186: they pertain to old decrees, together with interest and costs of execution. The greater portion of them is reported to be irrecoverable, as the debtors, who were mostly indigent ryots, are dead. Rs. 2,594 are said to be in process of recovery. The estate is not involved in debt.

103. It is proposed to contribute towards the establishment of a school at Baloorghat, on the Sunkerpore portion of the estate, and towards the maintenance of a hospital at Mohadeopore in Jahangirpore. Some slight progress has been made in bringing waste lands under cultivation, and it is reported that a considerable portion of land now waste could be rendered culturable if tanks were excavated on the estate. The lands have not been measured for some time, the result is that the ryots in many places hold more than their alleged holdings. A general measurement of the lands has been proposed and is now under consideration.

104. The Collector is not satisfied with the present manager, Baboo Saroda Prosad Mullick. He is not a resident of the district and is frequently absent in Burdwan. His collections are in arrears, and he is not punctual in supplying information. Arrangements for the better management of the estate are under consideration.

105. *IV. Hazarutpore.*—The total demand for the year, inclusive of arrears and interest, was Rs. 7,069 in Dinagepore and Rs. 230 in Mymensingh, of which Rs. 5,614 have been collected. The outstanding balance was Rs. 1,685. In the jotes in which the ward possesses a right of occupancy there was an increase of Rs. 146 in the rental, and in the ward's share in lot Bhabanipore an increase of one rupee. The annual allowance made to the proprietor's family has been reduced from Rs. 422 to Rs. 350, in order to make provision for a proper manager's establishment.

106. The debts due by the estate amount to Rs. 1,337, of which the sum of Rs. 672 is disputed. The claims are said to be barred by limitation and will be written off. Of the balance, Rs. 665, Rs. 98 are due to the izardar of Parbuttipore on account of a suit for enhancement of rents, and Rs. 242 are due to one Pudma Mukhi on account of her eight annas share in a joint decree, of which the full amount was realized by the ward in April 1874. A sum of Rs. 325 is owing on account of old debts which were incurred before the estate came into the Collector's hands, viz. Rs. 200 to the late farmers of lot Huzrutpore on account of a balance of advance payments made by them when the lot was farmed, and Rs. 125 on account of a decree and balance of a *khatta.*

107. *V. Joydebpore.*—The estate was placed under the management of the Collector by an order of the Judge dated May 21st, 1875, under section 12 of Act XL of 1858. The father of the minor, Moinuddin Hossain, had obtained from the Judge a certificate of administration to the property of his daughter, but having subsequently been incarcerated for debt, the Judge cancelled this certificate and entrusted the management of the property to the Collector. The ward (Aimona Khatoon), who is fourteen years of age, is under the guardianship of her uncles and step-mothers, and resides in the family dwelling-house at Dinagepore. She receives an allowance of Rs. 15 per mensem for maintenance.

108. The property comprises shares in toke Joydebpore, a revenue-paying estate, and in an *istimorari* jote called Harancha, and in 10 petty right of occupancy jotes. Toke Joydebpore is situated in thannas Rajarampore, Kaliagunge, and Beergunge, pergunnah Bazitpore. The revenue of the entire toke amounts to Rs. 4,039, and of the ward's share, which is 6 annas 17 gundas 2 karas and 2 krantees, Rs. 1,738. This share was divided into three lots and let out in farm by Moinuddin before the property came into the Collector's hands, a fine being taken in one case and the farms given in repayment of money borrowed in the others. The first has, however, come under khas management again. *Istimorari* jote Harancha is situated in the Bogra district. The ward owns therein a share of 3 annas 7 gundas, and has to pay in respect thereof a yearly rental of Rs. 39. This share was farmed out by Moinuddin to Elahi Bux in 1280 B.S. for five years, at a rent of Rs. 570 and an advance of Rs. 150. The ward's shares in the 10 right of occupancy jotes yield a gross rental of Rs. 406, and the rent payable by the ward in respect of them amounts to Rs. 31. In addition to the abovementioned property, the ward owns a talook paying a revenue of Rs. 132, two pucka houses, one bungalow, and two small houses, which are let out to shop-keepers. The right to these properties, excepting to the pucka houses, was disputed at the time they were attached by the Collector. Elahi Bux claimed these as his own and applied to the civil court for possession under section 15 of Act XIV of 1869. His claim for possession was decreed by the civil court, but the question of right is still undecided. DINAGEPORE.

109. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of a civil suit instituted against the minor by Imamuddin and others, her father, with the permission of the Judge, borrowed Rs. 2,500 from Meharentnissa and Rs. 3,350 from Mazhuruddin Chowdhry. After the estate was taken charge of by the Court these creditors sued the ward for their respective dues: their claims were settled by compromise. The Collector reports that he cannot at present state with any degree of accuracy the demand and liabilities of the estate. Before the property came under his management it was the subject of intricate litigation, and on account of arrears of revenue and rent, mesne profits, cost of suits and advances taken from farmers and so forth, became involved to the amount of Rs. 16,000. To clear off this heavy debt it is proposed to sell the ward's share in the *istimorari* jote and the pucca house in the town of Dinagepore above alluded to. The estate is managed by a Sub-Deputy Collector, who has an establishment consisting of one mohurir on Rs. 15 and two peons at Rs. 6 each.

110. *VI. Sumbulpore.*—The estate was originally let in farm. The lease expired on 31st March 1875 since which time the property has been held khas under the management of Gobindo Prosad Chakravarti, who is remunerated by a commission of 15 per cent. on the gross collections, inclusive of the charges of collection. The farmer paid a net annual rent of Rs. 3,030, but under the khas system the gross rental amounts to Rs. 2,537. The decrease is attributable to the fact that certain *julkars*, *hâts*, and ferries pertaining to the estate have not yet been settled. The settlements are in progress. The total demand for the year, including arrears, was Rs. 4,804, of which Rs. 3,267 have been collected. The large balance of Rs. 1,537 is due to the fact that the manager was appointed late in the year, which delayed the collections.

111. The manager considers the estate to be susceptible of improvement, and that a revision of the rent-roll and re-measurement would add considerably to the rental. Two mehals have already been measured, and the areas of the ryots' holdings been found to be nearly double that for which they pay rent. No agricultural improvements were made in the estate during the year under review. The estate contributes nothing towards the encouragement of education and support of dispensaries, as there are not sufficient funds available for those purposes. The tenants are said to be well off and on friendly terms with the proprietor.

112. The minor is being educated in the Dinagepore zillah school. He is in the sixth class, and is reported to have made fair progress. He resides with his sister and guardian, his own house being in a runious condition and uninhabitable.

113. *I. Chanchal.*—The elder widow, Siddeshwari, has adopted a boy named Jam Lal Roy. The ceremony of adoption was performed on February 4th, 1876, and an expenditure of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned for the purpose from the funds of the main estate. The younger widow, Bhuteshwari, is desirous of contesting the validity of this adoption in the civil court, and has applied to the Court of Wards to advance her funds to enable her to do so. Her application, as well as the petition of the elder widow for the release of the alleged *stridhan*, or own peculiar property, or for funds to enable her to prosecute her claim thereto in the civil court, are now under consideration. MALDAH.

114. The subjoined statement exhibits the approximate area of the three pergunnahs and the amount of land under cultivation and waste.

| Pergunnah. | Area. | Cultivated. | | | Waste. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rent-paying. | Rent-free. | Service lands. | Fit for cultivation. | Unfit for cultivation. |
| | Beeghas. | Beeghas. | Beeghas. | Beeghas. | Beeghas. | Beeghas. |
| Hattandah ... ... ... ... | 2,41,415 | 1,30,817 | 15,679 | 8,736 | 21,365 | 64,818 |
| Gourbund ... ... ... ... | 75,275 | 32,373 | 3,037 | 967 | 4,414 | 34,484 |
| Rokunpore ... ... ... ... | 1,62,099 | 74,743 | 2,411 | ... | 20,554 | 64,391 |
| Total ... | 4,78,789 | 2,37,933 | 21,127 | 9,703 | 46,333 | 1,63,693 |

The chief property consists of zemindarees held direct from Government. A small area of 125 beeghas is held under temporary lease. There are no lands held on perpetual leases or rent-free holdings in the estate.

MALDAH.

115. Pergunnahs Gourbund and Rokunpore each comprise a rent-collecting circle, while the larger pergunnah of Hattendah is divided into two circles. Each circle is under the control of a local naib, under whom are tehsildars, who collect rents direct from the tenants of certain villages which are made over to him by the manager, Mr. Reilly. Pergunnahs Hattendah and Gourbund consist of 69 turuffs or divisions, containing 26,872 tenants, of whom 15,840 are Hindoos and 11,032 Mahomedans. There are only three permanent tenures in the two pergunnahs. The remainder of the lands (excluding the rent-free and service lands) is held on what is designated the *hal hasila* tenure, *i. e.* the tenant pays rent only for such lands as he cultivates each year. In pergunnah Rokunpore there are 22 turuffs, containing 11,449 tenants, of whom 7,784 are Hindoos and 3,665 Mahomedans. A number of these claim and have hitherto enjoyed a right to hold at fixed, while most of them who pay rent direct to the Court of Wards hold their lands at nominal rates, and can afford to let them to under-tenants at double and treble the rates they pay to the zemindars. The manager thinks a detailed settlement after the survey of this pergunnah is imperative, to enable the Court of Wards to ascertain what holdings are and what are not liable to enhancement.

116. The cost of management amounted to Rs. 34,105, law expenses and maintenance of proprietors to Rs. 34,453; whilst there was an expenditure of Rs. 70,447 on account of local improvements, such as repairs of houses and roads, cutting of watercourses, &c. The total demand for the year was Rs. 2,87,623, *i. e.* Rs. 1,75,185 current and Rs. 1,12,438 arrears. The collections amounted to Rs. 1,75,113, leaving an outstanding balance of Rs. 1,11,197 after remitting Rs. 1,813; out of this amount Rs. 9,296 are reported to be bad and irrecoverable. The balance of Rs. 1,01,901 is said to be due chiefly to the large arrears of 1873-74, during which collections were held in abeyance for nine months, and advances were made to keep the ryots alive. The manager observes that this year also there has been a partial failure of the crops, which, following as it does the famine, is most unfortunate to the present management. During the year two attempts were made to realize the balances, but when it was found that the tenants sold their cattle and holdings to the amount of over Rs. 7,000, the pressure was withdrawn.

117. During the past two years survey operations have been carried on and 103 villages of the estate have been measured; of these 44 have been resettled and the settlement of the remainder is in progress. No attempt has been made as yet to raise the prevailing rates. Waste lands are being steadily brought under cultivation, and tobacco and jute are grown in appreciably increasing quantities.

118. The younger widow has a daughter six years of age, and the age of the boy recently adopted by the elder widow is seven years. He is at present under the care of his adoptive mother; in a year or two it will be necessary to take some steps for his education.

RAJSHAHYE.

119. *I. Govindpore.*—The estate is still in debt to the amount of Rs. 2,755. The total demand, current and arrear, was Rs. 8,910, of which Rs. 4,898 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,012, of which Rs. 197 have been remitted. The realizations from all sources, including the cash balance of last year, were Rs. 5,431, and the expenditure Rs. 4,903, leaving a balance in favour of the estate of Rs. 528. No improvements have been made and the estate cannot afford to contribute anything towards schools and dispensaries. There has been no extension of cultivation.

120. The ward is receiving his education at the Beauleah high school. The manager is his guardian, and his mother receives and disburses money on account of his maintenance. There is a private tutor to superintend his studies. The head-master of the school reports that the boy's conduct has been satisfactory, but that his attendance in school has not been so regular as it was last year. He has been promoted from the 3rd to the 4th year class. His irregularity in attendance is said by the Collector to be owing to illness. He is intelligent.

121. *II. Surkutea.*—During the year of report Rs. 9,664 were paid in liquidation of debts. An undisputed debt of Rs. 1,513 still remains unpaid, because the claimants have not appeared. The demand of the year, including interest and arrears of previous years, amounted to Rs. 86,837, of which Rs. 46,087 have been realized; add to this receipts from other sources and the cash balance of last year, and the total realizations amount to Rs. 65,096. The expenditure was Rs. 58,497, and there was a cash balance shewn in the accounts of Rs. 6,599. Rs. 250 have been sanctioned towards the fund for the establishment of a college at Beauleah. Nothing was spent on improvements during the year.

122. *III. Puttea.*—From April to August 23rd, 1875, the estate was under the management of Baboo Rajkrishna Banerjee, who was dismissed for incapacity and general neglect of his duties. Since then the property has been temporarily under the management of Baboo Hur Gobind Bose.

123. Rs. 4,852 have been paid during the year towards the liquidation of debts. The total demand, current and arrear, was Rs. 77,323, and the collections were Rs. 28,962, leaving a balance of Rs. 48,361. Owing to the change in the managing agency, the collections have been less than in the previous year. The total realizations, including the cash balance of last year, were Rs. 42,129, and the disbursements Rs. 35,065, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 7,064. No improvements have been effected, and the indebtedness of the estate has prevented any contributions towards the encouragement of education. The minor being still of a very weak constitution, he has been allowed to remain with his mother at Puttea for another year, up to September 1877.

124. *IV. Sitlai.*—The estate comprises 18 revenue-paying mehals, with a demand of Rs. 14,323; 15 putnis, with a demand of Rs. 66,824: five darputnis, with a demand of Rs. 4,393, six *kaimi* jotes, with a demand of Rs. 1,562; five jotes on temporary leases, with a demand of Rs. 975, and one rent-free tenure, with a demand of Rs. 178—making a total of 50 mehals, with an aggregate demand of Rs. 88,255. A larger establishment has recently been allowed the manager for the better management of the estate. The demand of the year, current and arrear, was Rs. 1,47,478, of which Rs. 86,895 were realized; add receipts from all other sources and the balance of the previous year, and the total amounts to Rs. 1,14,689. The expenditure was Rs. 1,01,580, and there is a balance to the credit of the estate of Rs. 13,109. Of the debts due to the estate, Rs. 7,060 have been realized. The remaining debtors are reported to be so poor, that it is not likely the whole amount due

from them will be recovered. Rs. 15,674 have been paid towards the liquidation of debts, and a sum of Rs. 30,277 still remains to be paid. Nothing has been done in the way of improvements during the year, as the estate is at present too involved to afford any extra outlay. RAJSHAHYE.

125. *V. Bansilla.*—Baboo Hur Gobind Bose has been managing the estate since August 1875, when Rajkrishna Banerjee, the then manager, was dismissed. During the year of report the estate has paid Rs. 7,203 out of its ordinary income towards the liquidation of debts. Besides this, Rs. 12,000 were paid with money borrowed from the Cooch Behar State at six per cent. interest. This was borrowed chiefly to liquidate a most pressing debt due to the Rajah of Dighapatea, who had attached in execution one of the best mehals of the estate. This loan is to be paid off within four years. There remains now due from the estate Rs. 20,055, including the money borrowed. The demand of the year was Rs. 23,106, and the realizations from all sources were Rs. 46,713. The expenditure was Rs. 42,775, and there remains a balance in hand of Rs. 3,938. No improvements were made during the year. The ward receives and disburses her own maintenance allowance. She resides mostly at Bansilla.

126. *VI. Nowpara.*—The minor, Jagendra Narain, died in October 1875, and his share has devolved on his widow, Ram Dasi Debya, and has been retained under the court's control by the Commissioner's orders dated March 10th, 1876. Sarada Sundari Debya, who inherited Gokulendra Narain's share in the estate, is 31, and Ram Dasi 12 years of age.

127. The estate consists of two mehals paying revenue to Government, with a demand of Rs. 9,130, of four *kaimi* jotes, with a demand of Rs. 411, and of two rent-free tenures, with a demand of Rs. 102, making a total of eight mehals, with an aggregate demand of Rs. 9,643.

128. The amount of disputed debts claimed from the estate is Rs. 2,020, and of undisputed ones Rs. 221. The total demand of the year was Rs. 13,221, and the realizations Rs. 8,180 ; add receipts from all other sources and the balance (Rs. 1,237) of the previous year, and the total amounts to Rs. 9,998. The expenditure was Rs. 8,427. There was a cash balance of Rs. 1,566 in hand. There have been no improvements, no extension of cultivation, and no subscriptions given to schools or dispensaries during the year under review.

129. The ward, Ram Dasi Debya, is under the charge of her mother-in-law, Sarada Sundari Debya, who receives and disburses moneys both for herself and her daughter-in-law.

130. *VII. Tahirpore, senior branch.*—The total demand, current and arrear, for the year of report was Rs. 1,40,318, of which Rs. 71,953 were realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 68,365. The total receipts were Rs. 86,298, and the disbursements Rs. 76,261, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 10,037. Under the management of the Court of Wards the rental of the estate has increased by Rs. 12,748. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was contributed towards the establishment of a college at Beauleah. No improvements were made in the estate during the year under review. The minor ward is being educated in the Calcutta Wards' Institution. He is reported to be intelligent, well mannered, and very attentive to his studies.

131. *VIII. Tahirpore, junior branch.*—The total demand, current and arrear, of the year of report was Rs. 1,08,429, of which Rs. 63,891 were realized, leaving a balance of Rs. 44,538. The total receipts from all sources were Rs. 72,509. A sum of Rs. 70,277 was disbursed during the year, and, with the balance of the previous year, there remained a balance of Rs. 2,232 to the credit of the estate at the close of 1875-76. There have been no important improvements to the estate during the year of report. Cultivation has been extended and Rs. 7,653 added to the rental during the court's control. A sum of Rs. 502 has been subscribed towards the establishment of the Beauleah college.

132. *Panga.*—The estate comprises an area, as per survey, of about 43,059 acres, from which, however, must be deducted 642 acres on account of revenue lands released, thus making the actual area 42,417 acres. This property consists of two whole revenue-paying estates, about 72 temporary jotes, and 13 *upon chowkies*, or permanent tenures situated therein. Of the total area, about one anna is let in perpetuity ; about two annas are in the possession of Ranee Lakhiprea, mother of the late proprietor, in lieu of her subsistence allowance of Rs. 2,700 per annum ; about two annas are let on temporary lease, and the remaining eleven annas are under khas tehsil. About Rs. 850 are realized from the permanent tenures, about Rs. 4,500 from those held temporarily, and the rest, *i. e.* about Rs. 35,820, from khas collections direct from the ryots. RUNGPORE.

133. The estate has been managed by the dewan of the Cooch Behar State, under whom there is a deputy manager, who resides at Panga. The dewan receives no pay, but a salary of Rs. 50 a month was sanctioned for the deputy manager, who has, however, as yet drawn no pay in the Rungpore district. The Collector regards the present arrangement as a very unsatisfactory one, and proposals for the better management of the estate are now under consideration.

134. The total demand for the year, current and arrear, was Rs. 77,352, of which Rs. 37,422 were collected. This sum along with the balance in hand from the previous year and receipts from other sources aggregated Rs. 48,420. The disbursements amounted to Rs. 42,696, leaving a balance in hand of Rs. 5,724. The estate still continues in a very embarrassed condition, having had to liquidate debts amounting to Rs. 94,408. Nearly the whole of this debt, for which decrees have been taken out, has been purchased by the Cooch Behar State as a friendly creditor, to be repaid whenever funds are available. This heavy encumbrance has been reduced to Rs. 40,291 during the year under review. As yet, in consequence of the impoverished condition of the estate, no improvements have been effected in the way of making roads, opening schools, and establishing dispensaries. Cultivation has to some extent been extended lately, causing an increase to the rental of about Rs. 3,834 since the estate came under the Court of Wards.

135. *Rayhobaree.*—Dwarka Nath Biswas is the guardian of the minor. The annual rental payable by the farmer amounts to Rs. 3,720, and the Government revenue is Rs. 1,558, the whole of which was paid during the year under review. The rent due from the farmer, current and arrear, was Rs. 4,965, of which Rs. 4,410 were realized within the year. Rs. 2,014 were paid during the year in liquidation of outstanding liabilities, and the balance still due at the close of the year was Rs. 1,702, BOGRA.

BOGRA. which the Collector anticipates will be cleared off within two years. As the estate is involved in debt and the income is small, no improvements have been effected in the estate.

JULPIGOREE. 136. *I. Paddomotty.*—The late proprietor, Rahim-oollah Pradhan, died in 1279, B. S., leaving two widows, Fazimuma and Sonozadi. The former had no children; the latter, a few days subsequent to her husband's decease, gave birth to a son, the present minor, Salim-oollah. He was three years and 16 days old on the 31st March last. On the 17th June 1874, Sonozadi obtained a certificate from the Judge under Act XL of 1858, empowering her to administer to the estate of her minor son. The certificate was subsequently withdrawn by the Judge on the ground of Sonozadi's incompetency, and the estate was then handed over to the Collector for management, by an order dated 26th November 1875, while the mother was permitted to continue her son's guardian.

137. The property, which is of insignificant extent, is situated wholly in the Julpigoree district, and consists of 20 different jotes held under the zemindar of Baikuntpore. The manager gives the area approximately as 3,250 beeghas. The land is fertile and yields the usual crops, such as rice, mustard, wheat, jute, tobacco, &c. Of the whole estate, 130 beeghas are under khas cultivation, and the remaining portion is chiefly in the possession of moolunders. The estate is managed by one Amanalia, a respectable jotedar and friend of the late Rahim-oollah, who receives a remuneration of 10 per cent. on the gross collections. He has no subordinate staff under him. The estate pays no revenue to Government. The gross collections amount to Rs. 2,040, out of which Rs. 525 are paid as rent to the superior zemindar. The minor's share, however, is only about Rs. 1,085 out of the net rental. The shares of the two widows amount to a little over Rs. 80. After defraying the manager's charges and contingencies, such as repairs of houses, &c., and allowing Rs. 10 per mensem for the minor's subsistence allowance, there will remain a yearly balance of about Rs. 600 to be set aside towards the liquidation of the debts due by the estate.

138. Nolainessa, widow of Nubeeb-oollah, father of Rahim-oollah, and a co-sharer with the minor, has obtained a decree for a one anna share in the estate, and land yielding a net profit of Rs. 80-15 has been given to her lately in satisfaction of the decree. Harainessa, a daughter of Nubeeb-oollah and sister of minor's father, has recently instituted a suit to recover a share of the property. As the claim is apparently a just one, it is proposed to compromise the case on certain conditions. The estate is incumbered with a debt of Rs. 5,800. The boy is reported to be in good health.

139. *II. Chaklajat.*—Mr. E. A. Bradbury, C.S., was manager from the 1st April to 13th August 1875, Baboo Purna Chunder Ghose from 14th August to the 19th March, and Mr. E. M. Reilly, the present manager, from the 2nd March to the close of the year of report. Mr. Reilly's short incumbency has necessarily placed him at a disadvantage in submitting a report on the administration of the estates for the entire year.

140. The properties consist of ten revenue-paying estates, with a total current and arrear demand of Rs. 4,21,478; of a number of revenue-free estates and estates and tenures leased from private proprietors, with a total current and arrear demand of Rs. 21,816, making an aggregate current and arrear demand for the entire estate of Rs. 4,43,294.

141. The fixed subordinate establishment in the mofussil consists of two naibs, who are stationed—one at Boda, and the other at Patgram, where the two most important tehsil cutcherries are situated, and where the great portion of the rents is collected. There are also two tehsildars stationed at the cutcherries of Purbabhaj and Ghoraghat. They are not under any naib, but are subject to the control and superintendence of the manager, and their remittances are made direct to the sudder office. Besides these there are tehsildars located at the seven different subdivisions* and subordinate to the naib at Boda, to whom their collections are sent, and then forwarded on with other collections to the sudder office. The rents of the mehals in the districts of Rungpore and Dinagepore are collected by the sudder mookhtar at Rungpore, assisted by mohurirs and paiks.

* 1. Bhajanpore.
2. Sonahar.
3. Malakadaha.
4. Chilahati.
5. Debiduba.
6. Shatmera.
7. Berubari.

142. The total cost of collections with other incidental expenses, amounted during the year of report to Rs. 45,141, or a little more than 10 per cent. of the total demand for the year. But the percentage on the actual collections was near 15, which is rather high; but bad harvests have affected the collections, and more is expected this year.

143. The whole of the Chaklajat property has been managed khas during the year of report, *i. e.* the rents were collected direct from the jotedars, with the exception of lot Manbhasha and kismut jajir Parrabund in Rungpore, which were held in temporary farm, and the rents remitted to the sudder office by the lessees. Lot Manbhasha came into khas possession from the beginning of last Bysack, when the 10 years' lease held by Rai Luchmiput Sing Bahadoor of Baloochur, in Moorshedabad, expired. Some of the *julkur* mehals, *hâts*, and *nuggers* have been leased out temporarily.

144. The tank at Cheelahati, pergunnah Boda, has been completed. A tank at Boda and a *bund* across the Tangun river will be taken in hand during the current year. The northern emigration road to Assam, 25 miles, which will run through the Julpigoree district, will be constructed at the expense of the Cooch Behar State. Six miles of this road, viz. that portion between Haldibaree and the river Karom, have been approved of and Rs. 32,065 sanctioned for its construction, including the cost of the land and compensation to jotedars. The road will not be metalled, and the bridges required will be built of timber. This road will no doubt benefit the chaklas of Boda, Patgram, and Purbabhaj, under the Court of Wards. The estate contributes towards the support of the charitable dispensaries at Julpigoree, Boda, and Titalya, and a sum of Rs. 600 was disbursed on this account during the year under review. Six middle class vernacular schools and 33 patshalas or primary schools were wholly supported by the Chaklajat estate during the year of report, at a cost of Rs. 2,784. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 1,728 was paid by the estate on account of local subscriptions to eleven different schools, including the girls' school at Julpigoree.

145. The year under review has been one of plenty. A full average area of the Rajah's estates was cultivated with rice. This area is regulated to a certain extent by the demand for tobacco, jute, and sugarcane, which yields good returns to the cultivators in the Julpigoree and Rungpore districts.

146. The remissions during the year on account of revenue-paying estates amounted to Rs. 3,287, and the remission in respect of revenue-free estates and tenures leased from private proprietors were Rs. 439, making a total remission of Rs. 3,726 during the year of report. During the course of the year 320 decrees for rent were obtained. In 60 of these cases the claims had been fully satisfied. Five suits were dismissed, 14 cases were struck off, and 138 remained pending at the close of the year. The total number of rent suits instituted was 449, involving claims to the amount of Rs. 25,908-7-10. The mehals in Rungpore are reported to give the most trouble in respect of rent and other suits.

147. The total current demand for the year was Rs. 2,67,036, and the arrear demand Rs. 1,76,258, giving an aggregate demand of Rs. 4,43,294. The collections amounted to Rs. 2,82,171, exclusive of Rs. 4,448 realized on account of interest, *i. e.* Rs. 1,35,094 represent current, and Rs. 1,00,803 arrear collections, from which is to be deducted a sum of Rs. 3,726 which was written off as irrecoverable during the year of report. The total outstanding balances amounted to Rs. 2,07,397, of which sum Rs. 1,31,933 represent the current, and Rs. 75,464 the arrear, balances. The total outstandings at the close of the year exceed those of the previous year by Rs. 40,922 which is not satisfactory, as the year was a good one. The manager writes—

"Of the Rs. 2,07,397 representing the total balance at the close of the year, the sum of Rs. 39,425 is covered by suits; but I am sorry I am not in a position to offer any specific explanation as to the existence of the rest of the balance at the close of the year. I had not received any intelligible or sufficient explanation from the naibs and tehsildars, who no doubt would necessarily condemn themselves to a certain extent if they submitted the correct explanations as to the existence of the large balances; and my own idea, from what I have already seen of the mofussil amla, is that they have been remiss and lax in the matter of collections. If they had worked harder and honestly, and striven to do their best in the interests of their employer, there is no doubt much more rent would have been collected."

Other reasons are also assigned for these heavy balances, such as the frequent change of managers, there having been four different managers during a little over six years; and the practice which has hitherto obtained of allowing arrears of rent to accumulate for two or three years before suits to enforce the landlord's claims are instituted. There can be no doubt, as the Deputy Commissioner remarks, that the practice of permitting a ryot, without reason, to fall into three years' arrears is extremely demoralizing.

148. The minor Maharajah is being educated by Mr. St. J. Kneller, and attends the Patna collegiate school. He is said to be making satisfactory progress in his studies.

# DACCA COURT OF WARDS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of district. | Name of estate. | Names of proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year including arrears. | Rent collection of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | *Class III.* | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| DACCA ... ... | Estate of Moulvie Earadut Ali Khan. | Hamidan Nisa Khatoon, Syadan Nisa Khatoon, Saadatan Nisa Khatoon. | 1875 | 407 | 193 | 600 | 3,043 | 2,443 | ..... | 3,338 | 1,191 | 3,495 | 4,686 | 600 | 1,590 | ..... | ... | 1,917 | 2,769 | ..... | 6,982 |
| | Estate of Lalit Mohan Rai. | Shorasi Mohan Rai, Dharani Mohan Rai, Sabasana Debya | 1875 | 980 | 1 | 981 | 8,289 | 7,308 | ..... | 10,432 | 5,670 | ..... | 5,670 | 777 | 4,762 | 600 | 6·4 | 2,744 | 2,122 | ..... | 4,644 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FURREEDPORE ... | Estate of Chandra Kumar Sandyal. | Chandra Kumar Sandyal ... | 1875 | Figures have not been supplied. | | | 337 | 337 | ..... | 337 | Figures have not been supplied. | | | | 337 | Figures have not been supplied. | | | | | |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Jagat Narain Rai. | Jagat Narain Rai ... | 1863 | 5,511 | 1,989 | 7,500 | 14,593 | 7,093 | 1,193 | 35,171 | 13,066 | 256 | 13,322 | 3,470 | 18,450 | 1,227 | 8·4 | 3,354 | 2,298 | ..... | 2,590 |
| | Estate of Prasanna Kumar Datta. | Prasanna Kumar Datta ... | 1871 | ..... | 49 | 49 | 205 | 156 | 27 | 671 | 416 | ..... | 416 | 157 | 196 | 3 | 1·4 | 168 | 186 | ..... | 5 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BACKERGUNGE ... | Estate of Hari Charan Chakravarti. | Hari Charan Chakravarti ... | 1868 | 1,349 | 1,475 | 2,824 | 4,340 | 1,516 | 510 | 8,761 | 5,185 | 477 | 5,662 | 1,265 | 3,335 | 314 | 7·2 | 1,770 | 1,220 | ..... | 1,776 |
| | Estate of Bipin Bihari Das | Bipin Bihari Das ... | 1872 | 4 | 944 | 948 | 1,978 | 1,030 | 880 | 5,474 | 200 | 244 | 444 | 2,986 | 4,741 | 15 | 0·7 | 509 | 800 | ..... | ..... |
| | Estate of Basanta Kumar Chakravarti. | Basanta Kumar Chakravarti, Tarak Kumar Chakravarti, Lalit Kumar Chakravarti. | 1872 | 196 | 62 | 258 | 566 | 308 | 28 | 1,669 | 803 | 15 | 818 | 467 | 855 | 80 | 14·1 | 444 | 93 | ..... | 12 |
| | Estate of Noakauri Lal Chakravarti. | Noakauri Lal Chakravarti, Jagadishwari Debya. | 1872 | 5,527 | 3,567 | 9,094 | 14,114 | 5,020 | 1,354 | 24,746 | 14,756 | 4,270 | 19,026 | 2,382 | 9,169 | 1,372 | 9·7 | 4,765 | 3,068 | ..... | 7,409 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MYMENSINGH ... | Estate of Syama Sundari Chowdharani. | Syama Sundari Chowdharani. | 1868 | 4,372 | 546 | 4,918 | 30,895 | 25,977 | 86,066 | 43,245 | 29,264 | 2,739 | 32,003 | 75 | 11,149 | 4,463 | 14·4 | 22,383 | 16,292 | 81,423 | ..... |
| | Estate of J. R. Hollow and his brothers. | J. R. Hollow, F. A. Hollow, R. W. Hollow. | 1874 | 1,201 | ..... | 1,201 | 5,009 | 3,808 | 1,415 | 5,009 | 3,218 | 451 | 3,669 | ..... | 1,791 | 197 | 3·9 | 1,805 | 1,881 | ..... | 3,446 |
| | Estate of Jagat Kishore Acharjee. | Jagat Kishore Acharjee ... | 1876 | 15,493 | 12,614 | 28,107 | 68,031 | 39,924 | 673 | 1,44,625 | 10,375 | 25 | 10,400 | 36,609 | 1,34,250 | 12 | ... | 275 | 237 | 1,000 | 9,19,337 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of K. S. Brodie | Not procurable ... ... | 1875 | 6,284 | 99,385 | 1,05,669 | 1,34,372 | 28,703 | 32,610 | 2,27,229 | 1,09,463 | 22,376 | 1,31,839 | 31,140 | 1,17,766 | 10,455 | 7·7 | 16,997 | 41,365 | 1,47,315 | ..... |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Hara Govind Lashkar. | Hara Govind Lashkar ... | 1870 | 39 | 226 | 265 | 2,208 | 1,943 | 710 | 2,924 | 1,908 | 776 | 2,684 | 350 | 617 | 317 | 9·8 | 2,261 | 812 | ..... | 676 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TIPPERAH ... | Estate of Gunga Govind Sen. | Durga Prasad Sen, Hara Govind Sen. | 1872 | 3,115 | 8,672 | 11,787 | 27,580 | 15,793 | 27,546 | 68,806 | 35,735 | 23,110 | 58,845 | 1,084 | 33,071 | 6,311 | 22·8 | 38,465 | 30,100 | 38,205 | 2,174 | |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Saiyid Basharat Ali Chaudhuri. | Saiyid Basharat Ali Chaudhari. | 1867 | 19,136 | 6,826 | 25,962 | 59,649 | 33,687 | 14,316 | 83,340 | 50,972 | 8,905 | 59,877 | ..... | 32,368 | 7,321 | 12·2 | 25,971 | 14,939 | 91,535 | 143 | |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Mahamed Wajid. | Manik Bibi, Moti Jan, Mahamed Wajid. | 1868 | 194 | 101 | 295 | 693 | 398 | 1,472 | 906 | 786 | 57 | 843 | ..... | 120 | 12 | 1·7 | 1,253 | 755 | 998 | ..... | |
| | | Total ... | ..... | 63,808 | 1,36,650 | 2,00,458 | 3,75,902 | 1,75,444 | 1,68,800 | 6,66,683 | 2,83,008 | 67,196 | 3,50,204 | 81,359 | 3,74,567 | 32,599 | ... | 1,95,100 | 1,18,957 | 3,60,476 | 9,49,194 | |
| | ATTACHED ESTATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Class B.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FURREEDPORE ... | Rupapat ... ... | Gobind Chandra Rai, Ramrangini Rai. | 1872 | 10,031 | ..... | 10,031 | 31,480 | 21,449 | 16,597 | 47,196 | 32,687 | 1,193 | 33,880 | ..... | 14,481 | 4,962 | 15·7 | 1,996 | 33,488 | ..... | ..... | |
| | Estate of Krishna Ram Rai. | 44 proprietors ... ... ... | 1831 | 326 | ..... | 326 | 800 | 474 | 1,530 | 800 | 800 | ..... | 800 | ..... | ..... | 41 | 4·10 | 50 | 1,913 | ..... | ..... | |
| | Benodpore ... ... | Gobind Chandra Rai, Ramrangini Dassya. | 1875 | 764 | ..... | 764 | 6,430 | 5,666 | ..... | 6,430 | 3,600 | ..... | 3,600 | ..... | 2,830 | 151 | 2·3 | 327 | 2,358 | ..... | ..... | |
| | Katalipara ... ... | More than 500 proprietors ... | 1875 | 88 | ..... | 88 | Figures have not been supplied. | | | | 17 | ..... | 17 | 88 | Figures have not been supplied. | | | | 17 | ..... | ..... | |
| | *Class F.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Boilta ... ... ... | Names of real proprietors are unknown. | 1851 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | |
| | Kamalapore ... ... | Ditto ditto ... | 1853 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | 68 | 8 | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 25·0 | ..... | 71 | ..... | ..... | |
| | Aliabad ... ... | Ditto ditto ... | 1853 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 40 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ... | ..... | 40 | ..... | ..... | |
| | *Class B.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BACKERGUNGE ... | Estate Nabadurga Debya and others. | 7 proprietors ... ... ... | 1848 | 7,283 | ..... | 7,283 | 14,530 | 7,247 | 6,338 | 25,665 | 17,570 | 1,874 | 19,444 | 7 | 7,903 | 1,962 | 13·5 | 7,920 | 8,617 | ..... | ..... | |
| | Estate of Kasi Nath Basu. | 9 ditto ... ... ... | 1845 | 410 | ..... | 410 | 1,000 | 590 | 720 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 11 | 1,011 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 5·0 | 555 | 716 | ..... | ..... | |
| | Estate of Baikanta Chandra Chatterjee. | 14 ditto ... ... ... | 1847 | 3,285 | ..... | 3,285 | 5,110 | 1,825 | 376 | 9,637 | 5,624 | 496 | 6,120 | ..... | 3,837 | 562 | 10·9 | 2,272 | 377 | ..... | ..... | |
| | *Class A.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MYMENSINGH ... | Estate of Hara Nath Chakravarti. | Hara Nath Chakravarti (deceased). | 1875 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41 | 41 | ..... | 41 | 41 | ..... | 41 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 9·7 | 2 | 35 | ..... | ..... | |
| | *Class F.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Bhil Kunki ... ... | Brijaram Chakladar and others. | 1849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 31 | 483 | 46 | 31 | ..... | 31 | ..... | 15 | 3 | 9·6 | 1 | 510 | ..... | ..... | |
| | | Total ... | ..... | 22,187 | ..... | 22,187 | 59,429 | 37,330 | 26,161 | 90,826 | 61,375 | 3,574 | 64,949 | 95 | 29,072 | 7,736 | ... | 13,123 | 48,152 | ..... | ..... | |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | ..... | 85,995 | 1,36,650 | 2,22,645 | 4,35,331 | 2,12,774 | 1,94,961 | 7,57,509 | 3,44,383 | 70,770 | 4,15,153 | 81,454 | 4,03,639 | 40,335 | ... | 2,08,223 | 1,67,109 | 3,60,476 | 9,49,194 | |

## SECTION IV.

### DACCA COURT OF WARDS.

DACCA.

149. *I. Moulvie Eradut Ali Khan.*—On the death of Moulvie Eradut Ali Khan, the Judge of Backergunge appointed two managers for his estate. Both, however, were found unfit, and the estate was made over for management to the Collector of Dacca in February 1875, under section 12, Act XL of 1858. The deceased left three minor daughters, whose names and ages respectively are—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hamidam Nisa Khatoon | .. | ... | ... | about 14 years. |
| Syadan Nisa Khatoon | .. | ... | ... | „ 11 „ |
| Saadatan Nisa Khatoon | .. | ... | ... | „ 6 „ |

150. The property is composed of small portions of 27 mehals, scattered over several thanas and held direct under Government; of shares in two resumed mehals under temporary lease; of shares of five small lakhiraj holdings, and of shares of 26 shikmi taluks of inconsiderable size. The property is in a most confused state. The income of the estate has not yet been ascertained, and therefore no separate managing agency has been appointed. The manager of the estate of the late Lalit Mohan Rai has been directed to collect the rents of this estate also, on a commission of 10 per cent.

151. The current and arrear demand is, as far as has been ascertained, Rs. 3,388, of which Rs. 1,191 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,590, which is good and in process of recovery. There are no papers at present to shew what portion of the demand is realizable from tenure-holders and what from the ryots direct, so far as is known at present. The estate was indebted to the amount of Rs. 8,670, of which Rs. 1,688 have been paid. It is believed, however, that there are still some further liabilities which have not as yet come to light. The amount due to the estate is Rs. 6,185; of this Rs. 5,628 has been decreed, and the Government pleader has been directed to take out execution. When Eradut Ali died, his eldest daughter and her husband, with the three minors, were with him. After his death the eldest daughter took her three minor sisters and went with them to her house in Jessore. The Collector has been repeatedly directing her to bring the minors to Dacca, and it is expected that she will soon do so. As soon as they arrive, arrangements will be made for their being properly looked after and cared for.

152. *II. Lalit Mohan Rai.*—The estate was brought under the management of the Collector in April 1875, under section 12, Act XL of 1858. The deceased Lalit Mohan Rai left three minor children, whose names and present ages respectively are—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shorasi Mohan Rai | ... | ... | ... | ... 9 years. |
| Dharani Mohan Rai | ... | ... | ... | ... 6 „ |
| Sabasana Debya (girl) | ... | ... | ... | ... 5 „ |

153. The estate consists of a share of pergunnah Chandprotap and of small ijmali shares in various mehals. The measurement of the estate has already commenced with a view to ascertain its exact area. Some of the mehals are situated on the banks of the Dhalessary and the Pudma, most of the lands being bheel or low lands, fit only for the cultivation of paddy. The estate is composed of shares in 30 mehals held direct from Government, and shares of nine shikmi taluks, with a share of a Government khas resumed mehal under temporary settlement. There is no lakhiraj holding in the property. Baboo Kashi Chundra Chowdry, manager (a Brahmin of a respectable family), one mohurir thirteen gomashtas, and one peon, entertained at an annual cost of Rs. 1,200, constitute the managing agency.

154. The total rental, current and arrear, is, as far as could be ascertained, Rs. 10,432, of which Rs. 5,670 have been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,762. The Collector's earnest attention has been drawn to the speedy realization of the heavy balance outstanding against it, which is to some extent owing to the numerous impediments thrown in the way of the manager by the uncles of the minors, who have in their possession all the papers connected with the property. When the estate was brought under Government management, the uncles of the minors made objections to the effect that the minor's share was a third, and not a half as claimed on their behalf. The question was decided in favour of the minors, and the decision was upheld by the Board. Measurements for preparing regular rent-rolls have commenced, and when regular jumma wasilbaki papers are prepared, the difficulties will be in a great measure surmounted.

155. The total debt against the estate was Rs. 5,256, of which Rs. 612 has been paid up during the year. On the other hand, the debts due to the estate amount to Rs. 2,704, which will most probably be recovered within two years. The estate is not, therefore, involved to any very great extent. In consequence of the short period that the property has been under Government care no improvement was attempted, nor was any dispensary or school established.

156. The mother of the minors has been appointed guardian, Rs. 1,104 are allowed for their maintenance, Rs. 763 for religious expenses, and Rs. 603 for servants' pay, per annum. The minors live in in their house and read Bengalee in the village school, and are reported to be in good health.

FURREEDPORE.

157. *I. Chandra Kumar Sandyal.*—This estate was taken charge of by order of the civil court, dated 26th May 1875, under section 12, Act XL of 1858. It consists of nearly 76 mehals. There are two indigo factories—one at Lukshipore and the other at Singeshwar. The minor holds a four annas share in the factories. The minor has been put in charge of his brother-in-law. He is being taught in the Furreedpore Government school. Both his guardian and the head-master have reported unfavourably of his progress in his studies.

158. The estate has been leased to one Chintamoney Bhattacharjea at an annual jumma of Rs. 405 for five years, exclusive of road cess, land revenue, and dâk tax. It was divided into so many separate parcels that it was found impossible to manage it direct, except at a great cost. The izardar has furnished security to the amount of Rs. 600.

159. *II. Rupapat.*—The demand for the current year amounted to Rs. 31,480, against Rs. 29,837 of the previous year. The increase is owing to a debutter mehal having been brought under attachment during the year. The total demand, including arrears (Rs. 15,716), was Rs. 47,196, out of which Rs. 32,687 have been collected and Rs. 28 remitted, leaving a current balance of Rs. 11,442 and arrears of Rs. 3,039, or a total of Rs. 14,481. The balance is in train of realization. There are four patshalas, but the estate does not contribute to their maintenance. There is no dispensary. No particular improvement in the way of cultivation or introduction of new crops has been made in the estate during the year.

160. *III. Krishna Ram Rai.*—The estate is leased to one Fatick Chandra Chatterjee at an annual jumma of Rs. 800, exclusive of the Government revenue, road cess, and dâk tax, which he pays directly. There was no outstanding balance at the close of the year 1875-76.

161. *IV. Benodpore.*—The estate was attached by an order of the Judge of Furreedpore in September 1875, under Regulation V of 1812. It belongs to the proprietors of the Rupapat estate, and is 20 miles distant from it. Rupapat forms one portion of the joint undivided estate belonging to the proprietors, and Benodpore the other. It is bounded on the north by pergunnah Patpasar, on the south and west by pergunnahs Hawili and Habili, and on the east by the river Arial Khan. The greater portion of it is within the boundaries of the police thanna Ainpur, and a portion of it within that of the kotwali. Its area is about 8,751 acres. The land is very low and intersected with khals. The principal products are jute, rice, mesta, sugar-cane, and oil-seeds. The estimated number of cultivating ryots, both under the jotedars and zemindars, is about 600, of jotedars about 100. A two annas share of the estate is leased by the proprietors without specification of terms (binjody), and the remaining 14 annas is under temporary lease.

162. The total demand of the estate is Rs. 6,430, out of which the sum of Rs. 3,600 has been collected since attachment, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 2,830, which is in course of realization. The collections of this estate are sent to the manager of the Rupapat estate, whose head-quarters are there, and who pays occasional visits to it, to supervise the work of the tehsildars. The same manager looks after both this and the Rupapat estate, and receives Rs. 50 in addition to his salary for doing so. There are two tehsildars and two mohurirs and pyadas deputed to work at Benodpore. The total establishment, including the salary of the manager, costs Rs. 119. The cash balance to the credit of the estate on the 31st March last was Rs. 2,358.

163. *V. Katalipara.*—This estate was, on account of boun dary disputes within it, attached in February 1815 and remained under attachment till 1864, when it was released by an order of the civil court. In April 1875 certain share-holders in the estate brought to the notice of Government the unsatisfactory state of affairs of the estate and the feuds and quarrels rife among its numerous co-sharers. On this an inquiry was ordered, and the statements made by the petitioners being found correct, the Collector was instructed to move the Judge to bring the estate again under attachment. Accordingly, on the 20th September 1875, the estate was again attached under section 26, Regulation V of 1812. The proprietors number more than 500; most of them are poor Brahmins of no standing, averse to work or to look after their affairs, and passing their time chiefly in quarrelling and begging.

164. The estate is situated in the Madaripore subdivision, and was transferred with it from the district of Backergunge. Its area is about 52 square miles, containing 99,902 standard beeghas of land, of which 37,353 are under cultivation and 62,549 waste. It is bounded on the north by pergunnahs Tullimpore, Futtehjungpore, and Telehatti, on the east by pergunnahs Telehatti, Bejrori, and Habibpore, and on the west by pergunnahs Kharoria and Mokimpore.

165. There are five* shikmi taluks existing from the date of the present attachment, which, together with the other shikmi taluks, putnis, and ijaras, appear to have been created by the several share-holders opposed to the attachment in favour of their servants and relatives. A few of these have been registered. The proprietors neglected to file the jumma wasilbaki papers, though repeatedly warned, and the Collector was finally compelled to impose on them a daily fine under the provisions of Act XX of 1848; nothing definite is therefore known regarding the existing rents. The holdings of the ryots are chiefly khurra, and very few tenures exist in the estate. The attached estate is only a part of Katalipara, and the whole pergunnah is divided into 68 villages, only 14 of which have no khanja taluks paying revenue direct into the treasury in them. The khanja taluks aggregate 501 in number and comprise an area of 3,558 beeghas, almost all cultivated, paying a sudder jumma amounting to about Rs. 1,000 annually. The total area of the pergunnah is, therefore, about 70 square miles.

* 1. Krishna Kishor Rai.
2. Nunda Ram Chaudhuri.
3. Shib Narain Sha.
4. Chandra Mony Sein.
5. Madhab Chandra Mozoomdar.

166. The whole estate is nominally divided into four shares, viz. 8⅓ annas, 4 annas, 2 annas, and 1½ annas. Mr. W. L. Owen, late Superintendent of Police of the district, now retired on pension, is the manager, on a salary of Rs. 120 per month.

167. The annual collection of this estate is estimated at about Rs. 14,412, of which the Government revenue is Rs. 1,280 odd. Owing to the non-submission of papers by most of the proprietors, the current demand of the estate could not be ascertained. The Collector has been requested to enforce the submission of all the required papers and to collect the demand.

168. Before the introduction of British rule into Bengal, the Nawab of Dacca deputed a kotwal to this part of the country, who, finding it covered with water, selected the highest site available and erected an embankment, which is still in existence, extending about two miles, on which he formed a settlement and located families, the progenitors of the present numerous proprietors. Katalipara signifies the embankment of the kotwal. In Major Rennell's map of Bengal, published just a hundred years ago, this part is marked as unexplored swamps. This pergunnah is a flat alluvial tract. The river Ghagur flows through it. Several watercourses enter it at different places and help to drain the pergunnah. All the channels are tidal throughout the year. The staple produce of the estate is coarse rice, which is grown in large quantities, the soil being very fertile and productive. Tobacco, sesamum, cocoanut, melons, cucumber, &c., in limited quantities are the other products of the estate.

FURREEDPORE. 169. *VI., VII., and VIII. Aliabad, Boilta, and Kamalapore.*—The total assets of these tenures amount to Rs. 6-7-4, and the total demand, including arrear, is Rs. 10-7-4, out of which Rs. 4-7-9 have been realized during the year. Mehal Kamalapore was leased out to one Madhabjir Sannasi, who has recently instituted a suit in the civil court, alleging that he is not in possession of the attached land, as he has been dispossessed by the Magistrate under section 530, Civil Procedure Code. The case was sent up to the Legal Remembrancer, and the line of defence proposed by him has been ordered to be filed. The issue has not yet been reported. On an inquiry into the facts of the case it was discovered that the manager, Loke Nath Ghose, had never visited the estate, and was consequently quite unable to identify the land. The Commissioner accordingly ordered his dismissal. The canoongoe of the district has been placed in charge of the estate.

BACKERGUNGE. 170. *I. Jagat Narain Rai.*—This estate, which is managed khas, is situated in the sub-divisions of Perozepore and Patookhally, in thanna Backergunge, and in the subdivision of Bagirhat, in the district of Jessore, the greater portion consisting of zemindari, the rest of shikmi and kharija tenures. The property was handed over to the management of Mr. Scott, manager-general, on the 1st April 1876.

171. Out of a total demand of Rs. 35,171, the sum of Rs. 13,066 has been collected and Rs. 3,655 remitted, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 18,450, of which Rs. 12,472 is arrears. Of the balance, Rs. 7,448 are in process of recovery, and Rs. 2,500 were not realizable before the close of the year. The rest is doubtful. The estate being involved in debt and in internal feuds among the co-sharers, no marked improvement could be effected in it. The lunatic lives in his own house at Kaikati, under the care of his sister and of his adopted son. He is harmless, but there is no hope of his recovering his senses.

172. *II. Prasanna Kumar Datta.*—The property, which is of very inconsiderable value, is situated in the subdivision of Perozepore and is managed khas. It consists of taluks, haolas, and miras ijaras, all of which are held under perpetual leases. There are no revenue-paying estates nor rent-paying holdings. No improvement has been effected. The condition of the tenantry is reported to be good. The total demand amounted to Rs. 671, of which Rs. 416 were collected and Rs. 59 remitted, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 196. The cash balance to credit of this estate was Rs. 186 at the close of the year.

173. *III. Hari Charan Chakravarti.*—This estate contains five kharija mehals, paying annually Rs. 1,849 to Government on account of revenue, with a mofussil rental of Rs. 2,915 ; and 93 shikmi and two lakhiraj tenures. The whole of the minor's share has been farmed out for five years to the minor's co-sharer and cousin, Radhica Ranjan Chakravarti, at a net jumma of Rs. 4,340. The arrear rents due to the estate are realized khas by the manager through the farmer.

174. The total demand of the estate, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 8,761 of which Rs. 5,185 were collected and Rs. 241 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,335, of which Rs. 1,082 are bad and irrecoverable and Rs. 2,253 in process of recovery. The debts due at the close of last year amounted to Rs. 1,923, to which Rs. 188 were added in the year under review, making a total of Rs. 2,111. Of this sum Rs. 335 have been paid, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,776. The cash balance at credit of the estate on 1st April 1876 amounted to Rs. 12,21, against Rs. 510 on 1st April 1875.

175. *IV. Bipin Bihari Das.*— The greater portion of the lands of this estate lies in the sudder subdivision of Burrisal and the subdivision of Perozepore, and a small portion in the district of Jessore. The lands are high in some places and marshy in others. This estate consists of one kharija mehal, paying Rs. 4 annually to Government on account of revenue, and its rental is Rs. 10 ; 97 shikmi tenures, paying Rs. 944 annually on account of rent to superior holders, their mofussil rental being Rs. 1,968 ; and one lakhiraj holding, on which the minor has his residence. The gross annual mofussil rental amounts to Rs. 2,536, and after deducting Rs. 558 for diluviated, deserted jungle lands, the estate was farmed out on a net jumma of Rs. 1,978 to the minor's co-sharers, on account of the lands being very scattered, thus rendering khas management difficult and expensive. The farmers have behaved very badly since they took the farm: neglected to pay up their kists or give in their account papers. Cases have been instituted against them and decrees obtained with costs, which will soon be executed to recover the amount. The condition of the tenantry is good, but the relation between landlord and tenant not very satisfactory.

176. The total demand of the estate, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 5,474, of which Rs. 200 have been collected and Rs. 533 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,741, of which Rs. 675 are irrecoverable and the rest in process of recovery. The estate is not involved in debt. The cash balance at the close of 1875-76 was Rs. 800. The minor resides with his mother, who is also his guardian. The lad is healthy and is learning Bengali with a private tutor at home.

177. *V. Basanta Kumar Chakravarti and others.*—This estate comprises a kharija taluk, the annual rental of which is Rs. 407; seven shikmi tenures, the mofussil rental of which is Rs. 108; a small portion of the lands of a taluk held under a temporary lease which will expire in 1288 B. S., yielding an annual jumma of Rs. 48; and a rent-free holding, the annual rental of which is Rs. 3. A sum of Rs. 196 is annually paid on account of Government revenue for the kharija taluk, and Rs. 62 to the owners of the shikmi tenures.

178. The total demand of the estate amounted to Rs. 1,669 (current Rs. 566 and arrears Rs. 1,103), of which Rs. 803 were collected and Rs. 11 remitted, thus leaving a total balance of Rs. 855 ; of this amount Rs. 128 and Rs. 142 were reported to be irrecoverable, and the Collector was authorized to strike them off his accounts. The cash balance to credit of the estate is Rs. 93.

179. In February 1874, Parbutty Debya and Adharmony Debya, wives of two of the co-sharers of the minors, filed a petition before the Collector, alleging that the father of the minors, with their uncles, had executed in 1870 a kistbundi for a debt of Rs. 12,000 in favour of their husbands. On examination the transaction seemed fraudulent. The Collector was accordingly directed to refuse to recognise the kistbundi and to resist the claim. The claimants then instituted a suit against the minors and others, which was dismissed. The Government revenue of the estate has not been paid, owing to its having had to bear a heavy expenditure for the suit above referred to. The Collector has been

directed to see that this is done directly funds are available. The minors reside at Kunuthpore with their uncles, who are also their guardians. BACKERGUNGE.

180. *VI. Nopakauri Lal Chakravarti.*—During the year under review the two annas share in which Jagadishwari Debya, the grandmother of the minor, has a life interest, was released from the control of the Court of Wards.

181. The estate contains 277 mehals, out of which 40 are kharija, the mofussil rental of which is Rs. 8,781, the sudder jumma, Rs. 5,527; 219 are shikmi tenures, the mofussil rental of which is Rs. 5,288, while Rs. 3,567 represent the amount of rent paid to superior holders. There are also 18 lakhiraj holdings, of 13 of which the minor was entirely dispossessed prior to the estate coming under the protection of the Court of Wards. On a portion of the land of one of the remaining five the minor's house is built, and the remaining four are in his possession; their mofussil rental is Rs. 42.

182. The rental of this estate is Rs. 14,114, and the total demand, including arrears, Rs. 24,746, out of which Rs. 14,756 have been realized and Rs. 821 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,169. The estate was indebted prior to its being brought under attachment to the extent of Rs. 9,133, inclusive of the minor's grandmother, Jagadishwari Debya's two annas share. Rs. 1,724 have been paid off this year, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,409. The minor's mother, Tara Mony Debya, is his guardian. He resides at times in Burrisaul and at times in his house at Narainpur.

183. *VII. Naba Durga Debya and others.*—The mofussil rental of the estate is Rs. 14,530, and the Government revenue Rs. 7,283. It is managed khas. The manager is resisted in the realization of the rents by the richer and more influential proprietors holding shikmi tenures benami. There are 707 shikmi tenures in the estate, yielding an annual rental of Rs. 12,391, and 552 kursha ryots, paying Rs. 2,139 as rents.

184. The total demand, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 25,665, of which Rs. 17,570 have been collected and Rs. 192 remitted during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,903, of which Rs. 1,192 are irrecoverable and Rs. 779 doubtful. The remainder is in train of realization. The cash balance to credit of the estate on the 31st March 1876 was Rs. 8,617. An increase of Rs. 3,582 has been made in the annual rental of this estate since it has been brought under Government management. A tank was dug this year, at a cost of Rs. 125, near the cutcherry, for the use of the servants and of the ryots of neighbouring villages. The condition of the tenantry is good, most of them being well-to-do. Some patit lands have been reclaimed and brought under cultivation. The surplus profits of the estate, which amount to about Rs. 6,500, are distributed, by order of the Judge, amongst the proprietors for their maintenance according to their respective shares.

185. *VIII. Kasi Nath Basu.*—The lands of this estate are situated in the sudder sub-division and in the sub-division of Patuakhally. The estate is a kharija taluk, and the whole is held direct from Government. Its annual rental is Rs. 1,000, bearing a Government revenue of Rs. 410. It has been farmed, but the manager gets five per cent. on the collections. There are 98 shikmi tenures in this taluk, yielding an annual rental of Rs. 918; and 76 kursha ryots, who pay annually Rs. 362, thus making the gross mofussil rental amount to Rs. 1,280. The entire demand was realized during the year. After paying up the Government revenue and other expenses, a sum of about Rs. 500 remained as surplus profits, which was, by the order of the Judge, distributed to the proprietors for their maintenance in accordance with their respective shares. There are patshalas in the taluk, but they are not aided by it. The condition of half the tenantry of this taluk is good, but the others are poor. The relation between landlord and tenants is reported to be not very satisfactory, as two of the proprietors oppress their ryots. The farmer has made some improvements in the cultivation of the lands.

186. *IX. Baikanta Chandra Chatterjee.*—Some of the lands of this estate are situated in the sudder division of Burrisaul, in the sub-division of Perozepore, and in the subdivision of Bagirhat, in the district of Jessore. About half the lands are high and the other half alluvial and marshy. The estate is held direct from Government. The mofussil rental is Rs. 5,110, the Government revenue Rs. 3,285. There are 137 shikmi tenures in this estate, yielding an annual rent of Rs. 5,072; and eight kursha ryots, who pay Rs. 38 on account of rent. Some of the influential shareholders are also benami owners of several of the shikmi tenures in the names of their poor relatives and servants. In consequence of disputes prevailing among the proprietors, the manager has considerable difficulties to contend with in the realization of rents, and has frequently been obliged to have recourse to the civil courts before he can get them in. The demand of the estate on account of rents, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 9,637, of which Rs. 5,624 have been collected and Rs. 170 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,837. The cash balance to credit of the estate amounted to Rs. 377 at the close of this year.

187. *I. Syama Sundari Chowdharani.*—About 10,319 beeghas of land belonging to the estate were included in the Garo Hills and compensation awarded for the same by Government. This, however, has not yet been drawn, as the exact share of the minor has not yet been ascertained. The Collector reports that some land in some of the villages adjoining the hills has been abandoned from its becoming overgrown with *sâl* trees. He has been asked for further particulars on the point, because the fact of the land becoming covered with forest is no reason why it should be abandoned altogether. The timber itself is worth something, and circumstances may hereafter arise to make it worth while to reclaim the land itself. MYMENSINGH.

188. On the death of Mr. W. B. Manson, manager-general of wards' estates in Mymensingh, the estate was placed under the control of Deputy Collector Baboo Bipin Bihari Mookerjee, who has lately been appointed special manager of the estate of the late Ram Kishore Acharjee. Baboo Guru Charan Chakravarti has since been appointed manager-general on a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem.

189. The total demand of rents, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 43,245, of which Rs. 29,264 have been collected and Rs. 2,832 remitted, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 11,149. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 575 is irrecoverable, and the Collector has been authorized to strike it off his accounts. Of the remainder, Rs. 1,114 are doubtful and Rs. 9,460 in train of realization. The Collector has been called upon to take speedy measures to realize the amounts. The sum of Rs. 77,079-12 was

MYMENSINGH. invested in Government securities. The cash balance to credit of the estate on the 31st March 1876 amounted to Rs. 16,292.

190. *II. J. R. Hollow and Brothers.*—The holders of the putni granted by the father of the minors finally agreed to accept the offer of Rs. 3,500, to be paid in four annual instalments, on condition that they surrendered the entire estate. The putnidars accordingly gave up possession in October last, and the Collector was directed to hold the estate under khas management up to 31st March 1876 and then to place it under the manager-general. Out of the total rental of Rs. 5,009, the sum of Rs. 3,218 has been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,791, of which Rs. 375 are doubtful and Rs. 1,416 in process of recovery. The cash balance to credit of the estate on the 31st March 1876 amounted to Rs. 1,881-7-10. The ryots are well-to-do and independent in feeling. The health of the minors has been excellent, and they have considerably improved in physique. The progress they have made in their studies is satisfactory.

191. *III. Jagat Kishore Acharjee.*—This estate was the property of the late Ram Kishore Acharjee, one of the principal zemindars of the district of Mymensingh, who died on the 13th of November 1875, leaving a minor son and a widow. It was taken charge of by the Court of Wards under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, on the 8th of January 1876. The three principal tenures in this estate are—(1) 4 annas share of pergunnah Alapsingh, near the sudder station of Mymensingh; (2) tuppeh Kurikhai in the extreme south of the district, and (3) 1½ annas share of pergunnah Hossenshaye and Hossenpore. The aggregate Government revenue of these amounts to Rs. 37,140 annually. One hundred and twenty-four estates in the towjih of the district of Mymensingh are comprised in the property, and some hundreds of shikmi taluks and minor tenures. Besides these, the minor has estates also in the districts of Dacca, Bogra, and Moorshedabad.

192. The utter confusion into which the accounts of the estate have fallen from the unbusiness-like habits of the late proprietor, and the numerous impediments thrown in the way of the Collector by his principal amla from the time of his decease, have rendered it quite impossible to get clear accounts of the revenue payable, or of the collections made, from the different tenures. The Collector has therefore not been able to submit a complete return (No. XXXI) regarding this estate for the past year. With the meagre information collected from the interior, full particulars with regard to farmers, perpetual leases, and khas management, &c., cannot at present be furnished.

193. The estate is heavily encumbered. The precise amount of the debts has not yet been ascertained. They are estimated to amount to from eight to 10 lakhs of rupees. On a large proportion of this sum very high rates of interest are being paid. Arrangements are being undertaken to reduce the debt by borrowing again at a lower rate. In one instance the rate of 12 per cent. interest paid by the late proprietor has at once been diminished by a fourth, by an arrangement of this nature, and there is a prospect of much more being done in this way. In the present confused position of affairs, it is obvious that no measures can be undertaken for the improvement of the tenantry of the estate.

194. A civil suit of vital importance, in which the plaintiffs claimed the entire estate of the ward, Jagat Kishore, on the allegation that his father had no right to it, was pending in the local civil court during the year. It has since been decided in the ward's favour. Since the close of the year the ward has been sent to the Wards' Institution at Calcutta. A Deputy Collector, Baboo Bipin Bihari Mookerjee, has been appointed to be the manager of the estate, on a salary of Rs. 500 a month.

195. *IV. K. S. Brodie.*—The estate was taken under the protection of the Court of Wards on the 17th September 1875, action being taken under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870. The proprietors are the minor sons of Mr. K. S. Brodie, and are resident in Scotland, and therefore their respective names and ages are not procurable. The estate was held by Mr. W. B. Manson, manager-general, as manager and trustee. On his death in September 1875 there was no person empowered in this country to take charge of the estate, which consisted of property paying revenue to Government and rent to zemindars in various parts of the district of Mymensingh. As soon as the death of the manager was announced, the tenants of the estate generally stopped payment of rents. Delay in the appointment of a manager by the trustees was inevitable, and in order to prevent injury to the estate it was, with the sanction of the Board, taken under the protection of the Court of Wards. The arrangement was a purely temporary one, and would not have continued up to this time but for some legal flaw in the power-of-attorney sent out from England to the firm in Calcutta through whom the affairs of the estate have hitherto been conducted. This has now been corrected, and the estate will very shortly be released from the management of the court. Mr. deDombal, who held charge of the property during the absence of Mr. Manson in Europe, and on previous occasions, was, with the sanction of the Board, appointed manager of the estate. The profits of the estate amounted to about Rs. 28,774 during the period under Government management.

196. *V. Hara Govind Lashkar.*—The masonry-built dwelling-house belonging to the minor in the district of Moorshedabad, which yielded no profit, and was deteriorating year after year, was sold during the year for Rs. 720. The total demand, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 2,924, of which Rs. 1,908 have been collected and Rs. 399 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 617. Out of this balance the Collector has been authorized to strike off Rs. 162, Rs. 50 is doubtful, and Rs. 405 in train of realization. Some progress has been made in clearing off the debts due by the estate. At the close of the year the sum of Rs. 676 only remained, which will be cleared off during the current year. The cash balance to credit of the estate on the 31st March 1876 amounted to Rs. 812.

197. The progress of the minor, intellectually or physically, has not been at all satisfactory. The boy is sickly and irregular in attendance at school, and his teacher has reported unfavourably of his progress in his studies. His father, who was his guardian, had no control over him. He was therefore removed from his place, and one Kishna Kishore Sen appointed as guardian, on the same allowance of Rs. 15 per month. It is hoped that under the arrangement the boy will be better looked after, and that an improvement both in his health and his conduct will be the result.

TIPPERAH. 198. *I. Gunga Govind Sen.*—During the greater portion of the past year the Collector was the manager of the estate, assisted by Baboo Nobind Chundra Sen, who performed the duties of assistant manager. Measures for letting in farm a certain portion of the estate are under consideration. In the

meantime, the Collector has been instructed to ascertain and settle about the rates of allowance to farmers for collection charges, &c., pending which the Board has sanctioned the continued khas management of the estate for one year more, *i. e.*, up to 31st March 1877.

199. The total demand of the year amounted to Rs. 68,806, of which Rs. 41,226 were arrears. Out of this sum Rs. 35,735 were realized during the year, leaving Rs. 20,070 of the arrear balance, and the rest current. Out of the balance of Rs. 33,071 not realized, Rs. 8,388, most of which represent arrears due in the time of the late proprietor, have been ascertained to be quite irrecoverable, and will have to be struck off; Rs. 1,746 are doubtful, and Rs. 22,939 are in course of realization. Of the latter sum, Rs. 11,917 are current and Rs. 11,022 arrear balance. The cash balance to credit of the estate on the 31st March 1876 was Rs. 30,100. There was extensive litigation; the ryots here as elsewhere in the district stopped payment; points of dispute arose as to certain cesses which the tenants alleged were illegal: they refused to pay assessments made on fallow lands, and many refused to pay on any frivolous pretexts that occurred to them. The consequence of all this was necessarily litigation, and against many of the ryots decrees have been obtained. Some gave in, but those who did not cannot now pay up the accumulated balance of years past, and it cannot be got out of them without selling them out of house and lands, and bringing thereby utter ruin upon them. Of the balance due, Rs. 7,309-13-7 are covered by decrees of court and about Rs. 1,000 have been paid in since the close of the year.

200. The banking business is being slowly closed, but a large amount is still out upon loan, and the number of bad debts is great. In closing the business the chief difficulty lies in getting in these loans. In many cases it is apprehended that payment will not be obtained. Rs. 5,191 have already been remitted, and between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 25,000 are of doubtful recovery. The amount realized during the year was Rs. 17,143, leaving a good balance of Rs. 52,078 for future realization. The present manager, with the increased establishment sanctioned last year, conducts both the zemindari and banking transactions, which he is quite able to do. The total amount at the credit of the estate on the 31st March 1876, including investments in Government securities, was Rs. 67,900.

201. The estate is yet in too unsettled a state for any improvement being effected. Continued disputes with tenants and general difficulties of khas management, with a heavy banking business, left no time for the manager to plan and carry out any but small improvements. The estate has continued to support six primary schools and the charitable dispensary at Daoodkandy. Some of the tenantry are reported to be not quite so well off this year as last. They have spent a great deal of money in litigation within the last two or three years. The elder minor, Durga Prasad, was removed from the zillah school at Comillah to the Dacca collegiate school in February last. The boy is not clever, but he is reported to be steady and attentive to his studies.

202. *II. Basharat Ali Chaudhari.*—The manager, Mr. DeLanney, is reported to have been more active during the year under review. He was out in the interior during the greater portion of the cold season on survey and other work, and has generally been more about the estate than he used to be formerly. An increase of Rs. 100 to his salary has been sanctioned.

203. The financial position of the estate continues to be satisfactory. It has a good surplus, no liabilities, and is perfectly solvent. The following is a summary of the balances due and collections made:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Collections of 1874-75 ... ... ... ... | 57,991 |
| Balances due on 31st March 1875 ... ... ... | 21,087 |
| Collections of 1875-76 ... ... ... ... | 50,972 |
| Balance due... ... ... ... ... | 32,368 |

It will be observed that the collections made are smaller and the balance due at the end of the year heavier than that in last year. This is owing to the breaking of the Gumti embankment, which gave way in August 1875. The river thus set free flooded the surrounding country and reached the lands of the estate which are situated about twenty miles due south of the place where the break had occurred. The rice crops were submerged, entailing a heavy loss on many of the ryots. The farmers have been allowed some months of grace to pay up their rents, and if there be a good harvest this season, as may be confidently looked for, the arrears will be realized without any difficulty or further delay. It should also be explained that out of the balance (Rs. 32,368) Rs. 12,107 are due from the estate of Bhowani Bibee, now the subject of litigation in the High Court. This amount cannot be realized unless the case is decided in the ward's favour. Out of the balance outstanding the sum of Rs. 1,876 has been recommended for remission. There is therefore an actual balance of Rs. 18,385, for the recovery of Rs. 4,574 of which suits have been instituted. The total assets of the estate, including investments in Government securities, are Rs. 1,04,937. The total amount of sums decreed, inclusive of past years, was Rs. 16,155-10, a large proportion of which is unrealizable. The remission of some of this balance has been sanctioned. Of the whole sum about Rs. 7,727 are likely to be recovered, the rest being due under some old standing decrees in which process of execution has been taken out time after time ineffectually. The Collector has been directed to make further inquiries with regard to this heavy outstanding balance, but it is not thought likely that this will lead to much.

204. During the past year the survey of that portion of the ward's property of which he is the sole proprietor was completed at a cost of Rs. 2,157. Petty talukdars, lakhirajdars, and tenants, led away by the belief that the survey was the preliminary to an enhancement of their rents, threw all the obstacles in their power in the way of the work. They were, however, easily got over by the manager and the tehsildar. All the field work has been completed, but jummabundies, teriz and other papers remain only to be written up. The results of the survey may be stated briefly to be these—that in place of the area of the 151 villages measured being, as was supposed, 36,004 beeghas odd, or about 12,000 acres, it has been found to amount to 42,874 beeghas odd, or about 14,300 acres—an increase of over 2,000 acres. This is, of course, only a rough statement,

TIPPERAH.

but as soon as the preparation of the papers has been completed, a full report on the subject will be submitted to the Board by the Commissioner.

205. The manager has had a road constructed from the ferry on the Dakatia river up to the ward's family mansion at Paschimgaon, and it is proposed to have a bridge erected over the Dakatia river. The total cost of the road and the bridge will come to about Rs. 80,000. Eleven tanks for drinking water were also excavated—four by the estate at a total cost of Rs. 525, and the other seven by the tenants themselves. The establishment of a dispensary at Laksham, in the ward's property, which was reported last year to have been *in posse*, proved abortive, as no subscriptions could be got from the ward's co-sharers. A temporary one at the cost of the ward's estate was, however, started when during the cold season fever and cholera prevailed to a very large extent in the estate. The estate continues to subscribe an annual sum of Rs. 270 to maintain nine primary schools. The Collector does his best in this respect in spite of our very backward and conservative co-sharers.

206. The tenantry are very well off. This year they have been put to some pecuniary loss owing to the recent floods. But the very fact that they stood the loss and were not obliged to part with any of their stock or agricultural implements, nor to borrow money, shews that their condition is one of comparative affluence ; and though a portion of this year's rent remains unpaid, they have promised to pay up the arrears after their first harvest is reaped,—a promise which the Commissioner thinks will be fulfilled. The gentlemen appointed to act as arbitrators in the case of the claim of the ward's mother-in-law, Selimunnessa, to one-sixth share of the property, pergunnah Hamnabad, recommended that Rs. 10,000 be paid to Selimunnessa and the matter compromised. This award has been approved, and the money will now be paid.

207. For a more suitable and commodious residence for the ward, a new masonry walled bungalow with thatched roof is being built in the town of Comillah, where he is compelled to reside. His family mansion at Paschimgaon has also been undergoing thorough repairs.

208. *III. Mahamed Wajid and others.*—The total demand for the year amounted to Rs. 906, of which Rs. 786 have been collected. The total income realized was Rs. 844, but this includes Rs. 57 recovered as debts due from other sources. The amount to credit of the estate on the 31st March 1876 was Rs. 1,774, of which Rs. 1,000 is invested in four per cent. Government securities, Rs. 450 is deposited in the local savings bank, and the remainder in the treasury.

209. A survey of the estate is now being carried on under the supervision of the sudder canoongoe, the charge being met from the funds of the estate, which are not large enough to admit of any great improvement.

210. After a lapse of seven years since the estate came under the court's management, a claimant has come forward in the person of one Nani Bibi for a share in the estate, alleging herself to be a widow of the late proprietor. Her claims will have to be received with great caution, as no mention was ever made of her when the estate was attached by the civil court. The matter is still pending.

211. The minor, Mahomed Wazid, reads in the Government zillah school. His progress has been middling. He is not a clever boy, and is under the guardianship of Janal Ali, sheristadar of the third moonsif's court, who attends to his private studies also. The annual allowance of the minor has been increased from Rs. 27 to 84. The salary of the guardian has also been increased from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per month.

# SECTION V.

## CHITTAGONG COURT OF WARDS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of district. | Name of estate. | Names of proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursement on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | *Class I.* | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| CHITTAGONG | Estate of Rajkrishna Banerjee. | Brahma Moyi Debya, Raj Lukshmi Debya. | 1837 | 48,638 | ..... | 48,638 | 57,476 | 8,838 | 369 | 88,410 | 61,771 | 1,369 | 63,140 | ..... | 26,398 | 2,273 | 3·9 | 4,502 | 7,773 | 6,570 | ..... |
| | Estate of Fuzl Ahmed ... | Fuzl Ahmed, Buzl Ahmed | 1863 | 4,430 | 300 | 4,730 | 7,131 | 2,401 | 138 | 16,451 | 6,739 | 168 | 6,907 | 2,971 | 9,712 | 866 | 12·1 | 1,454 | 443 | ..... | 4,139 |
| | Estate of Noyan Tara Chaudhrani. | Srimoti Noyan Tara Chaudhrani. | 1873 | 12,678 | 940 | 13,618 | 27,199 | 13,581 | 5,135 | 66,361 | 28,112 | 952 | 29,064 | 294 | 38,249 | 2,447 | 8·9 | 13,342 | 4,802 | 1,000 | 338 |
| | Estate of Hidayet Ali Chaudhuri. | Hidayet Ali Chaudhuri ... | 1873 | 3,708 | 1,046 | 4,754 | 8,109 | 3,355 | 155 | 13,213 | 7,738 | 7,283 | 15,021 | 1,591 | 4,850 | 622 | 7·6 | 8,196 | 1,613 | ..... | 3,714 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Amirunnissa... | Amirunnissa ... ... | 1870 | 72 | 140 | 212 | 407 | 195 | 153 | 935 | 385 | 5 | 390 | 223 | 550 | 31 | 7·6 | 100 | 249 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NOAKHOLLY ... | Estate of Miss M. D. I. Courjon. | Miss M. D. I. Courjon ... | 1874 | 35,261 | 73 | 35,334 | 59,826 | 24,492 | 4,555 | 1,10,289 | 68,362 | 23,523 | 91,885 | 14,960 | 41,927 | 13,857 | 23·1 | 47,743 | 8,360 | ..... | 61,335 |
| | | Total ... | | 1,04,787 | 2,499 | 1,07,286 | 1,60,148 | 52,862 | 10,504 | 2,96,659 | 1,73,107 | 33,300 | 2,06,407 | 20,039 | 1,21,686 | 20,076 | ... | 75,387 | 23,240 | 7,570 | 69,526 |

## SECTION V.

### CHITTAGONG COURT OF WARDS.

CHITTAGONG.

212. *I. Rajkrishna Banerjee.*—This estate was brought under the Court's management in 1837, in accordance with the provisions of Regulation X of 1793, on the death of Rajkrishna, and on the succession to his estate of his minor son Bani Chandra. The boy died before reaching his majority, and a dispute arose regarding the estate between Joymoni Debya (step-mother of Rajkrishna), Brahma Moyi Debya (his widow), and Hara Mohini (his daughter by another wife). This case was decided by a compromise, Joymoni receiving half the estate, and each of the other two claimants a quarter each. Joymoni, on her death, bequeathed her share to Raj Lakshmi Debya, widow of her step-son, Rasik Krishna. Hara Mohini has also died, leaving her share to her grandson, Ullash Chandra Mukhopadhyay. Raj Lakshmi and Brahma Moyi, however, dispute Ullash's claim to a share of the estate. The wards do not reside in the district. Raj Lakshmi lives at Sulkea in Howrah, and Ullash and Brahma Moyi at Bansberriah in Hooghly. The ages of the two ladies are not known, but they are well advanced in years. Ullash Chandra attained his majority during the past year.

213. The total cost of managing the estate during the year under report was Rs. 2,273, or 3·9 per cent. on the gross rental of Rs. 57,476, as against Rs. 2,041, or 3·5 per cent. of the preceding year. Considering the scattered position of the lands, the cost of the establishment is not excessive.

214. The present rental of the estate is Rs. 57,476, and the Government revenue Rs. 48,638. Of the current demand (Rs. 57,476) and the arrears (Rs. 30,934), Rs. 35,821 and Rs. 25,950 respectively, or Rs. 61,771 in all, were collected during the year, and Rs. 241 were remitted. Thus there remained a large balance of Rs. 26,398 at the close of the year, but of this Rs. 5,604 have since been realized. There is no debt due by the estate, and no investments were made during the year. There was a cash balance of Rs. 7,773 at the close of the year. No improvements were made in the estate, but a monthly subscription of Rs. 5 was paid to the charitable dispensary at Chittagong.

215. The following provisions are made for the support of the wards. Raj Lakshmi Debya receives Rs. 100 per mensem, and Brahma Moyi Debya and Ullash Chandra each Rs. 50 per mensem. Formerly Ullash Chandra was maintained by his great grandmother, Brahma Moyi, who received Rs. 100 per mensem, but as he has now reached his majority, Rs. 50 (representing the share of his grandmother, Hara Mohini,) are paid to him. Shib Gopal Bandyopadhyay, the only son of Raj Lakshmi, and aged about nine years, is studying at the Howrah Government English school, and receives a monthly allowance of Rs. 30 for his educational expenses. He is making satisfactory progress in his studies. Brahma Moyi lately proceeded on a pilgrimage to Benares. The wards are said to be enjoying good health.

216. *II. Fuzl Ahmed.*—The cost of managing this estate amounted to Rs. 866, or 12·1 per cent., against Rs. 611, or 8·5 per cent. of the preceding year. During the year under report Rs. 6,739 were collected, of which Rs. 3,248 were collections for the current demand (Rs. 7,131) and Rs. 3,491 were the amount realized of the arrears (Rs. 9,320). At the close of the year there was a balance of Rs. 9,712, of which Rs. 1,429 are irrecoverable and Rs. 820 have been since realized. At the end of the year there was a debt of Rs. 4,139 due by the estate and a cash balance of Rs. 820 at the credit of the estate. No improvements were made on the estate as no funds were available. Rs. 100, however, have been sanctioned for house repairs.

217. The father of the wards, Moulvie Hidayet Ali, is their guardian. Fuzl Ahmed, the elder son, has been placed in the Chittagong Madrissa, but is not making satisfactory progress, though his character is said to be good. He enjoys good health. The younger son, Buzl-us-samad, is living under his father's care; he has not yet been sent to any school, as he is too weakly a boy. He, however, is taught privately at home. An annual allowance of Rs. 600, including educational allowance, is made to the wards, and the guardian receives an allowance of Rs. 10 per mensem.

218. *III. Noyan Tara Chaudhrani.*—The total cost of management during the year was Rs. 2,447, or 8·9 per cent. on the gross rental of the estate, as against Rs. 2,781, or 10·2 per cent. of the previous year. Rs. 15,980 were collected out of a current demand of Rs. 27,199, and Rs. 12,132 out of an arrear demand of Rs. 39,162, the total collections being Rs. 28,112. Out of a balance of Rs. 38,249 remaining unrealized at the end of a year, Rs. 2,213 have been since collected, and Rs. 12,880, consisting partly of debts barred by limitation during the time of the late proprietors, and partly of rents nominally due from lands found on enquiry to be waste, have been reported for remission. There was at the close of the year a debt of Rs. 338 on the estate and a cash balance of Rs. 4,802. Rs. 1,000 were invested in Government securities.

219. During the year under report Rs. 4,091 were laid out in effecting improvements on the estate, viz. repairs to the ward's country and town houses Rs. 1,68[illegible]; repairs to embankments and construction of dams Rs. 396; construction and repairs of roads Rs. 1,218; re-excavation of a tank at Soma Rs. 499; construction of a pathsala house at Soma Rs. 61; repairs to Poroikora anglo-vernacular school Rs. 115; donations and subscriptions to certain schools and dispensaries Rs. 109. A pathsala has been built at Harola in the estate by subscriptions, and the guru will be paid from the funds of the estate. The adopted son of the ward fell ill in April 1875. He was at first treated at home, but was afterwards, on the 20th December, sent to Benares, where he died on the 1st April 1876.

220. *IV. Hidayet Ali Chaudhuri.*—Out of 2,236 acres of which the estate is composed, 2,126 are permanently, and 110 temporarily, leased out. Of these, 185 acres and 45 acres respectively were sold for liquidation of debts during the past year. The total area as it now stands is 2,006 acres. Of these 1,941 acres are permanently, and 65 acres temporarily, leased out.

221. The expenditure on account of management was Rs. 622, or 7·6 per cent. on the current demand of the estate, as against Rs. 681, or 8·2 per cent. of the preceding year. Of the current demand Rs. 8,109, and the arrears Rs. 5,104, Rs. 5,760 and Rs. 1,978 respectively were collected, and Rs. 625 remitted, and Rs. 426 of the balance Rs. 4,850 have since the close of the year been realized. The lands which were sold fetched Rs. 4,150, and Rs. 3,000 were borrowed on the security of two turruffs from the district school committee at 10 per cent. per mensem. With the fund thus acquired Rs. 6,402 of the debts due by the estate were paid off. There remained at the close of the year Rs. 667 of the old debt and Rs. 3,000 fresh debt, to which latter sum a further debt of Rs. 47 was added on account of interest, making in all Rs. 3,714. It is expected that Rs. 800 will be annually available to pay off the amount borrowed from the school committee. There remained Rs. 1,618 at credit of the estate at the close of the year. No improvements were effected by the management. CHITTAGONG.

222. The ward continues under the care of his family and friends. His health has much improved, and his mental derangements have been less frequent and of less violence than before.

223. *V. Amirunnissa.*—The current demand of the estate is Rs. 407, and the arrears were Rs. 528. Of these amounts Rs. 217 and Rs. 168 respectively were collected, the balance being Rs. 550. There was a cash balance of Rs. 249 at the close of the year.

224. *Courjon.*—The gross rental of the estate, when it was taken charge of by the court, was recorded at Rs. 59,841; it stands now at Rs. 59,778, or Rs. 63 less, being the net result of an increase of Rs. 968, and of a decrease of Rs. 1,031. The decrease is nominal, as demands of rent not realizable from anyone were shewn in the rent-roll of the zemindar. It is expected that a further sum of Rs. 1,000 or thereabouts will have to be written off on the completion of enquiries now going on. Six hundred and seventy-eight settlements were made during the year, and several others are reported to be still pending. The total demand of the year amounted to Rs. 1,10,289, of which Rs. 68,362 were realized, Rs. 17,864 are irrecoverable and doubtful, and Rs. 24,063 in course of realization. The provisions of Act VII (B.C.) of 1868 were applied for the realization of rents, but their subsequent withdrawal has placed the management in a worse position of difficulty than before, as it created much excitement among the tenantry, who are generally disaffected. The Collector lately proposed to extend the operation of the Agrarian Disputes' Act, VI (B.C.) of 1876, to the tracts comprised in the estate, but his proposal has not been considered with reference to Government order No. 22, dated 8th January 1877. NOAKHOLLY.

225. Notices of enhancement of rent were served on some of the tenants after repeated ineffectual attempts had been made by the manager on the spot to arrange the matter amicably; but the tenants refused to settle altogether, saying they would leave it to the civil courts to decide, and await the result of enhancement suits. An attempt was made conjointly with the ward's co-sharers to measure the islands of Hatya and Sundeep for excess lands, but the whole of the tenantry combined and hindered the measurement. Better success was, however, obtained by the measurement of chur Siddhi, where it was found that twenty talookdars, paying rent for 40*d.* 3*k.* 8*g.* 8*c.* of land, were in possession of 87*d.* 4*k.* 12*g.* 12*c.* They have accordingly been called upon to pay rent. Sanction has been given to the grant of permanent leases in chaklas Sundeep, Hatya, and Bamni, which it is hoped will remove the unsatisfactory relation with the tenantry, and also improve the rental considerably.

226. The debts due by the estate at the close of the previous year amounted to Rs. 76,477. Rs. 19,560 were paid off, Rs. 714 were reduced by compromise, claim of Rs. 129 was admitted, and a fresh debt of Rs. 5,003 was incurred during the year of report. The balance at the close of the year was therefore Rs. 61,335.

227. The estate being heavily indebted and the greater part of it, namely four of the five mehals, being held jointly, very little can be done towards improving the property. It was proposed to erect a large embankment in chur Siddhi, but as the chur is subject to the full action of the river, it has been thought advisable not to undertake an expensive embankment at present. A small embankment has been erected to keep out salt water. Two others will be soon taken in hand. In chur Barakhery a dam has been ordered to be thrown up on the south of the island, and an embankment has been undertaken by the tenants towards the north. Nine old tanks are reported to have been cleaned and deepened at the cost of the estate, and eleven new tanks dug by the tenants themselves. A good broad road, about a quarter of a mile in length, is also reported to have been made by one of the tenants.

228. The relations with the tenants still continue unsatisfactory. The lands are exceedingly productive, and the people are reported to be active traders; the tenantry on the estate, in consequence, are well off. The products of their fields and gardens more than suffice for their support and enable them to lay up large stores, even after exporting a great quantity to the neighbouring districts. Almost all the tenants follow some trade or other besides husbandry, and it is their trading propensity that prevents them from keeping on good terms with their landlords about paying rent. They are always behind hand with the rent. When sued for arrears they keep out of the way, and on execution issuing on *ex-parte* decrees they appear and urge various reasons for a rehearing, thus prolonging the execution and deferring payment.

229. The ward is still under the tuition of her mother. No governess has yet been entertained.

# SECTION VI.

## PATNA COURT OF WARDS.

| 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Names of districts. | Name of estate. | Names of proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts other than rents. | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investments (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | *Class II.* | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| PATNA. | Estate of Ram Prasad Singh. | Bhugwant Narain, Mussamut Rajkumar. | 1875 | 6,728 | 30 | 6,758 | 15,409 | 8,651 | 1,500 | 21,346 | 7,164 | 273 | 7,437 | 558 | 14,182 | ..... | ... | 1,761 | 977 | ..... | 200 |
| | Estate of Debi Prasad Singh. | Debi Prasad Singh ... ... | 1875 | 5,614 | 1,117 | 6,731 | 17,803 | 11,072 | ..... | 27,198 | 22,154 | 500 | 22,654 | 1,381 | 5,044 | ..... | ... | 13,537 | 2,962 | ..... | 64,224 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Sirfiraz Husain Khan. | Sirfiraz Husain Khan ... ... | 1865 | 2,261 | ..... | 2,261 | 7,805 | 5,544 | 3,796 | 10,554 | 7,498 | 3 | 7,491 | ..... | 3,066 | 291 | 8·7 | 2,866 | 5,870 | 22,911 | 10 |
| | Estate of Mussamut Sahadra Kunwar. | Mussamut Sahadra Kunwar ... | 1872 | 242 | ..... | 242 | 1,091 | 849 | 1,133 | 1,280 | 1,084 | 1,272 | 2,356 | 7 | 196 | 89 | 8·1 | 1,261 | 1,952 | 2,599 | ..... |
| GYA. | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Nirbhai Prasad. | Nirbhai Prasad ... ... ... | 1873 | 1,197 | 1,001 | 2,198 | 5,234 | 3,036 | 727 | 9,855 | 4,814 | 671 | 5,485 | 1,676 | 5,041 | 696 | 13·1 | 1,165 | 2,320 | ..... | 945 |
| SHAHABAD. | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Raghunandan Prasad Singh. | Raghunandan Prasad Singh ... | 1874 | 9,431 | 4 | 9,435 | 20,414 | 10,979 | 4,268 | 40,013 | 17,631 | 1,096 | 18,727 | 5,734 | 22,382 | 3,166 | 15·5 | 6,989 | 3,529 | ..... | 4,709 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Keeho Prasad Singh. | Keeho Prasad Singh ... ... | 1870 | 1,936 | ..... | 1,936 | 5,495 | 3,559 | 3,406 | 15,161 | 4,990 | 20,764 | 25,754 | ..... | 9,806 | 801 | 14·5 | 23,637 | 2,784 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Despati Singh. | Despati Singh ... ... ... | 1872 | 7,409 | 41 | 7,450 | 21,276 | 13,826 | 11,655 | 55,923 | 17,323 | 2,181 | 19,504 | 82 | 38,568 | 4,150 | 19·5 | 20,077 | ..... | ..... | 24 |
| MOZUFFERPORE. | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kanhauli ... ... | Jamnia Prasad Sukul, Moti Prasad Sukul, Kunta Prasad Sukul, Sheonandan Prasad Sukul. | 1869 | 24,505 | 478 | 24,983 | 77,203 | 52,220 | 16,454 | 2,13,220 | 60,117 | 27,070 | 87,187 | 7,734 | 1,53,104 | 10,800 | 13·9 | 53,046 | 7,614 | ..... | 1,37,598 |
| DURBHUNGA. | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Durbhunga. | Maharajah Luchmeswar Singh. | 1860 | 1,97,166 | 1,494 | 1,98,660 | 15,37,701 | 13,39,041 | 14,36,781 | 33,89,873 | 11,52,409 | 7,25,415 | 18,77,824 | 12,918 | 22,30,775 | 2,06,535 | 13·4 | 21,12,307 | 8,04,610 | 12,78,879 | 3,662 |
| | Mozufferpore and Bhagulpore ... | | | 30,796 | ..... | 30,796 | 2,93,629 | 2,62,833 | 1,02,477 | 4,92,510 | 1,91,313 | 13,960 | 2,05,273 | 148 | 3,00,658 | 16,676 | 5·6 | 1,91,277 | 69,002 | ..... | ..... |
| | Monghyr ... | Rameswar Singh ... ... | | 11,122 | ..... | 11,122 | 59,679 | 48,557 | 1,40,582 | 72,358 | 58,638 | 1,02,216 | 1,60,854 | ..... | 13,345 | 33,406 | 56·2 | 1,48,999 | 39,718 | ..... | ..... |
| | Purneah ... ... | | | 1,95,075 | 26 | 1,95,101 | 2,29,490 | 34,389 | 2,540 | 3,96,734 | 2,36,515 | 1,25,468 | 3,61,983 | 32 | 1,69,219 | 17,254 | 7·5 | 28,209 | 7,964 | ..... | ..... |
| | | Total ... | ... | 4,34,159 | 1,520 | 4,35,679 | 21,30,499 | 16,84,820 | 16,82,380 | 48,51,475 | 16,38,875 | 9,67,069 | 26,05,934 | 13,099 | 27,04,997 | 2,74,063 | 12·9 | 24,98,383 | 9,71,294 | 12,78,879 | 3,662 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| DURBHUNGA.—(Contd.) | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Alinagar ... ... | Shaik Abdul Ali, Korimun Nissa. | 1870 | 1,219 | ..... | 1,219 | 5,874 | 4,655 | 1,138 | 13,929 | 3,506 | 1,415 | 4,921 | 552 | 10,423 | 607 | 10·3 | 3,040 | 2,738 | ..... | 1,530 |
| SARUN. | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Lachmi Prasad Singh. | Lachmi Prasad Singh ... ... | 1869 | 1,288 | 1 | 1,289 | 3,919 | 2,630 | ..... | 7,975 | 3,518 | 1,327 | 4,845 | 679 | 4,457 | 349 | 8·9 | 2,620 | 210 | ..... | 43,676 |
| | Estate of Avadh Behari Saran Misr. | Avad Behari Saran Misr ... | 1867 | 2,245 | ..... | 2,245 | 8,655 | 6,410 | 7,677 | 28,705 | 7,233 | 4,838 | 12,071 | ..... | 21,472 | 462 | 5·3 | 15,108 | 1,932 | 1,13,832 | 74 |
| | Estate of Maracho Kumar. | Maracho Kumar... ... ... | 1874 | 312 | 7 | 319 | 1,555 | 1,236 | 3,302 | 9,265 | 1,743 | 580 | 2,323 | 96 | 7,522 | 169 | 10·2 | 5,177 | 54 | ..... | 70,666 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Sri Raj Chakar, Saran Narain Singh. | Sri Raj Chakar, Saran Narain Singh. | 1872 | 5,496 | 24 | 5,520 | 14,511 | 8,991 | 415 | 24,476 | 13,375 | 19,026 | 32,401 | 1,132 | 11,101 | 1,499 | 10·8 | 25,798 | 867 | ..... | 1,09,618 |
| | Estate of Abdur Rahman Khan. | Abdur Rahman Khan ... ... | 1870 | 335 | 135 | 470 | 1,099 | 629 | 9 | 2,475 | 1,379 | 40 | 1,419 | 485 | 1,096 | 168 | 15·2 | 691 | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| | Estate of Narsingh Narain Singh. | Narsingh Narain Singh ... | 1872 | 413 | ..... | 413 | 843 | 430 | 71 | 2,107 | 744 | ..... | 744 | 270 | 1,363 | 46 | 5·4 | 345 | 83 | ..... | 7,157 |
| | Estate of Rai Bisheswar Nath Sahai. | Rai Bisheswar Nath Sahai ... | 1870 | 389 | ..... | 389 | 3,126 | 2,737 | 1 | 8,822 | 2,159 | 5,592 | 7,751 | 48 | 6,663 | 517 | 16·5 | 6,542 | 805 | ..... | 4,060 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Triguna-nand Upadhya | Trigunanand Upadhya ... | 1864 | 4,150 | ..... | 4,150 | 18,085 | 13,935 | 10,283 | 29,162 | 16,981 | 4,438 | 21,419 | ..... | 12,181 | 1,056 | 5·8 | 22,059 | 4,440 | 25,036 | ..... |
| | Estate of Raghunandan Prasad. | Raghunandan Prasad ... ... | 1863 | 460 | 10 | 470 | 1,992 | 1,522 | 209 | 4,947 | 1,112 | 86 | 1,198 | 4 | 3,835 | 102 | 5·1 | 828 | 9 | 1,962 | 685 |
| | Estate of Mahammad Jan. | Muhammad Jan ... ... ... | 1866 | 85 | 84 | 169 | 1,041 | 872 | 454 | 2,127 | 610 | 726 | 1,336 | ..... | 1,517 | 99 | 9·5 | 1,114 | 408 | 7,940 | 1,364 |
| | Estate of Sheo Sunker Prasad. | Sheo Sunker Prasad ... ... | 1868 | 666 | 23 | 689 | 3,483 | 2,794 | 2 | 5,247 | 2,909 | 2,866 | 5,775 | 115 | 2,338 | 224 | 6·4 | 4,560 | 47 | ..... | 2,431 |
| | Estate of Lala Lachmi Prasad. | Lala Lachmi Prasad ... ... | 1869 | 295 | ..... | 295 | 1,217 | 922 | 22 | 1,735 | 1,484 | 267 | 1,751 | ..... | 251 | 178 | 14·6 | 1,241 | 12 | ..... | 2,507 |
| | Estate of Umbica Prasad and others. | Umbica Prasad, Binda Prasad, Mathura Prasad. | 1873 | 252 | ..... | 252 | 721 | 469 | ..... | 1,686 | 906 | 22,500 | 23,406 | 3 | 780 | 35 | 4·8 | 19,108 | 3,532 | ..... | 29,246 |
| | | Total ... | ... | 5,11,087 | 4,475 | 5,15,562 | 23,58,350 | 18,42,788 | 17,48,952 | 46,88,683 | 18,39,299 | 10,84,590 | 29,23,889 | 33,636 | 30,41,383 | 2,99,552 | ... | 27,30,453 | 10,13,363 | 20,52,859 | 4,84,509 |

## SECTION VI.

### PATNA COURT OF WARDS.

PATNA.

230. *I. Ram Prasad Singh.*—The property of Ram Prasad Singh came to him on the death of his father, Rughu Nath Sahai, in February 1875, and it was made over to the Court of Wards, under section 9, Act XXXV of 1858, by order of the Judge of Patna, on the 13th May 1875. It consists of interests, either entire or fractional, in twelve* estates, of which ten (three in Mozufferpore and seven in Patna) are held direct from Government, and one (in Patna) from private individuals under a temporary lease; the remaining one in Hooghly consists of lakhiraj land, only beeghas 22-10 being occupied by ryots' houses and the rest covered with jungle. All of these are held under khas management with the exception of one estate (Harpore Basdeo) in Mozufferpore, which is held in lease by the Kanty factory, and the 50 beeghas of lakhiraj land in Hooghly, which is settled ryotwari. The collections from the lakhiraj land in Hooghly are made by the Collector of that district, and of other estates by the Court of Wards' manager himself. The rent-roll is Rs. 15,409, the Government revenue Rs. 6,728, and there is only a debt of Rs. 200 due by the estate.

| | | | B. | C. | C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| * Mozufferpore, | 3 estates | ... | 633 | 19 | 14 |
| Hooghly, | 1 estate | ... | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Patna, | 8 estates | ... | 4,581 | 4 | 1 |
| Total | 12 „ | ... | 5,265 | 3 | 15 |

231. The total demand for the year was Rs. 21,346. Of this Rs. 7,164 were realized, leaving a heavy balance of Rs. 14,182 outstanding. The greater portion of this balance is said to be good and in process of recovery, only Rs. 1,800 being bad and irrecoverable. This latter sum represents the accumulated arrear balance of previous years due from the ryots of mouzah Tulsipore Dasil, of which Rs. 1,383 have been barred by limitation.

232. The lunatic received medical treatment, but died in March last, aged about 40 years, leaving a son, Bhugwant Narayan, and a daughter, Mussamut Raj Coomari, aged respectively one and ten years. The daughter is being taught to read the vernacular; she is living with her aunt, who is her guardian.

233. *II. Debi Prasad Singh.*—This property was brought under the management of the Court of Wards by order of the Judge of Patna, dated the 22nd September 1875, under section 9, Act XXXV of 1858. It consists of interests, either entire or fractional, in 40 estates, of which 35 estates are in Patna, three in Monghyr, and two in Tirhoot. Of the 40 estates, 34 (31 in Patna, 2 in Tirhoot, and one in Monghyr,) are held direct from Government, 2 from private individuals (one in Patna under a temporary lease and one in Monghyr under a mokurruree lease), and 4 (3 in Patna and one in Tirhoot) are lakhiraj holdings. Of the 34 estates held direct from Government, 3 are under khas management, one has been let out under a mokurruree lease, and 30 under temporary lease; of the 2 held from private individuals, one under a permanent lease has been sublet temporarily, and the other is held khas; and of the 4 lakhiraj holdings, 2 are let in farm under temporary leases and 2 held under khas management.

234. The aggregate demand was, inclusive of arrears, Rs. 27,198. Of this Rs. 22,154 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,044 outstanding. This is a satisfactory result. Out of this balance Rs. 5,012 is said to be good and in process of recovery, Rs. 9 are doubtful, and Rs. 23 are bad and irrecoverable, being due from ryots who have absconded, leaving nothing behind them. The property was received encumbered with a debt of Rs. 65,394, of which Rs. 19,114 is due for "zar-i-peshgi." Measures are being taken to clear the debts off by sale of a portion of the lands. The lunatic has two sons, Nund Kumar and Ram Naraian, aged nine and five years respectively, who are being educated at home.

235. *III. Sirfiraz Husain Khan.*—The property is in a prosperous condition; it is free from debt, and the management expenses are smaller in proportion than in any other property. Out of an aggregate demand of Rs. 10,554, the current and arrear rent due, Rs. 7,488 were collected during the year under review, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,066 outstanding. This balance could not be recovered, because the ryots, having had to repay the famine advances made to them by Government, were not in a position to pay the arrears of rent due by them. There is, as before, an invested balance of Rs. 22,911 and an increased cash balance of Rs. 5,870. The minor is now 15 years of age; his progress during the past year at the Benares College does not appear to have been good.

236. *IV. Shahadra Kunwar.*—Out of a total demand of Rs. 1,280 due Rs. 1,084 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 196 outstanding. This is a satisfactory result. The property is small, but in prosperous condition. There are no debts, and there is a balance of Rs. 2,599 invested, and a cash balance of Rs. 1,952, which is more than the expenses of one year.

237. The estates in Patna are managed by Baboo Dwarka Nath, who has been serving in this capacity since 1862. He was previously remunerated by a commission on the rent collections, but his salary has since been fixed at Rs. 150 per month. The property under direct management is not extensive, as none of the landed property of Sirfiraz Husain Khan lies in Patna, and only 15 villages belonging to the other estates are not leased out.

GYA.

238. *V. Nirbhai Prasad.*—Rent amounting to Rs. 1,676 remained unpaid at the end of the year under review; and the refusal of the proprietors to receive it, on the ground of their not having executed leases on behalf of the ward, has been assigned as one of the reasons for non-payment. The Collector has been requested to effect an early settlement of this difference between the superior landlords and the minor ward. The aggregate demand was, inclusive of arrears, Rs. 9,855: of this Rs. 4,814 were collected during the year under review, leaving a balance of Rs. 5,041 outstanding. Of this balance Rs. 224 are bad and irrecoverable, Rs. 1,728 are doubtful, and Rs. 3,089 are good and in process of recovery. The debts due to the estate amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 3,567; of this Rs. 438 are said to be bad and doubtful, and the remainder good and in process of recovery. There was a cash balance of Rs. 2,320 to the credit of the estate at the close of the year.

239. The properties in this district are three—two belonging to male minors and one to a lunatic. They are in charge of a general manager, Moulvie Syud Mahomed Abdool Hai, who has been in the office for about ten years, and has given security of Rs. 40,000. Since December 1875 his salary has been fixed, before which he received 10 per cent. commission on two estates, and Rs. 170 a month from the estate of Despati Singh. His pay during the remainder of the year was Rs. 250 divided among three estates. An establishment costing Rs. 185 per month was fixed for him at the same time.

240. The estates are chiefly under direct management, but the system of collections by jeyt ryots is only partially in use; it seems that under the peculiar circumstances of the two principal estates it does not answer. The manager, therefore, employs tehsildars, who receive a commission of 5 per cent. on the collections.

241. *I. Rughunandan Prasad Singh.*—The current and arrear demand of this property for the year under review amounted to Rs. 40,013. Of this Rs. 17,631 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 22,382 outstanding. Of this balance Rs. 10,312 are not realizable before the close of the year, Rs. 6,182 are good and in process of recovery, Rs. 3,094 are doubtful, and Rs. 2,844 are irrecoverable. The debts due to the estate amounted to Rs. 6,876. Decrees have been obtained for Rs. 6,565 against some of the debtors. The receipts from all sources were Rs. 22,995, and the expenditure Rs. 19,466, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 3,529. Preparations were made during the cold weather for the survey of the property, but the survey was not commenced until after the close of the year. The mother of the minor has from the commencement been passively obstructive to the Court of Wards' management, and has endeavoured to cause the tenantry to believe that the court is about to give it up. She has herself made applications to be allowed to resume the management. The minor is a boy of about 8 years of age, of a weakly constitution, and is being educated at home.

242. *II. Kesho Prasad Singh.*—The property was taken under management in 1870, encumbered with a debt of Rs. 20,501; this encumbrance was removed by a sale of part of the property. The lunatic recovered his faculties, and on the 1st April 1876 resumed charge of his estate free from liabilities and with a cash balance of Rs. 2,784. The original rent-roll of the estate was Rs. 7,146; on release it was Rs. 5,495.

243. *III. Despati Singh.*—The order of the Judge putting the property under the Court of Wards under section 12, Act XL of 1858, was amended on the 10th August 1875 by the substitution of the word "Collector" for "Court of Wards."

244. The estate has had to bear a heavy expense of about Rs. 14,000 in consequence of the litigation about the adoption of the minor. On this subject the Commissioner writes thus:—

"Immediately after the death of the minor's adoptive father in July 1871, one of the creditors of his first cousin, Rhit Bhanjan Singh, a reckless spendthrift, who was excluded from the succession by the adoption, sued for the attachment and sale of the immoveable property left by the deceased in satisfaction of a decree previously obtained. His suit was unsuccessful in consequence of the view taken by the Judge of the adoption. In the following year another creditor, Bani Prasad, who held a decree of the 29th February 1864, for Rs. 15,952, began a suit against the Court of Wards for declaration of his judgment-debtor's title to the property of the deceased, and for attachment of the same in execution of his decree by setting aside the adoption; and the Subordinate Judge who tried the case decided on the 19th December 1872 that the adoption was invalid. The case having been appealed to the High Court, was remanded for retrial on the 3rd February 1874.

"In the meantime several other creditors, the principal being one Baijnath Sahay, had brought similar suits against the Court of Wards for the recovery of sums aggregating about two lakhs of rupees. These having also been decided in the lower court against the minor, were appealed to the High Court and remanded for retrial.

"An attempt was made in the early part of 1874, after the remand of the suits, to effect a compromise, but the idea was opposed by the minor's aunt and guardian with great determination and abandoned. On the 28th September 1874 the case of Bani Prasad was decided by the court to which it had been remanded in favour of the minor. An appeal was of course made by the creditors.

"From this time till the 20th March 1876 the cases all remained in abeyance, waiting for the decision in Bani Prasad's case.

"On the 9th August 1875 the District Judge, construing the deed of July 1871 as a will, granted letters of administration, under Act XI of 1865, to the Court of Wards' manager, as next friend of the minor. The state of the minor's affairs was now rather promising, and terms of compromise were a second time taken into consideration. The debts which had been decreed against Rhit Bhanjan were ascertained to be about three lakhs, and the property was valued at about Rs. 2,30,000. The basis of the compromise was payment of half the debts of Rhit Bhanjan. Mussamut Parbhuraj Kunwar again protested, on the ground of its being an admission of weakness, that such usury should not be encouraged, and that the whole debts were not yet known and never would be.

"The compromise was not proceeded with, and on the 20th March 1876 the High Court decided the case of Bani Prasad against the Court of Wards, and on the 31st March last all the corresponding cases which had been waiting the result of this appeal were decided in the lower court accordingly.

"The position of the ward now became very critical (his property having been declared liable for the debts of Rhit Bhanjan, who was found to be heir to it), but was slightly improved by the rejection by the High Court, on the 28th June last, of the appeal by the creditors against the order granting letters of administration to the manager. The Court, however, gave no opinion upon the will. An appeal to the Privy Council has been lodged against the decision of the High Court in the case of Bani Prasad."

245. The arrears of rent due at the close of the year were Rs. 38,566, the amount of the current demand being Rs. 21,276. There is no doubt that the litigation above mentioned had considerable influence on the management not only of this property, but on that of another minor, Rughunandan Prasad, also, there being some relationship and co-parcenary between the two. Many of the creditors are both shareholders and resident in the two estates, and they of course do their best to dissuade the ryots from paying their rents, and to spread the belief that the property will soon pass out of the management of the Court of Wards. The ryots are certainly more troublesome in these two properties than in any other, and there have been cases of forcible opposition to the collection of rents, the subject of proceedings in the criminal courts.

246. The system of sir collections, which may be beneficial at least to the ryots on other estates, fails entirely in one under such circumstances as these, and proposals have been sanctioned for letting the whole property in farm, both to avoid these difficulties and to raise funds with which to carry on the suits.



247. *Kanhauli.*—This property came to the father of the minor, Gur Prasad Sukul, on the death of his brother, and aunt, Nidhu Suklain, who both died in 1868. Nidhu Suklain was widow of Huri Charan, the original proprietor, who left four nephews also. By an arrangement between the nephews and widow she was allowed a life interest in the property, the whole of which subsequently came into the possession of the minor's father.

MOZUFFERPORE.

248. The property is composed of 64 estates in Mozufferpore and Durbhunga, one in Patna, and 25 in Gya. With the exception of three in temporary farm, all are under sir management. The gross rental for the year under review was Rs. 77,203, and the arrear demand was Rs. 1,36,018. The amount collected, including previous year's balances, was Rs. 60,117. Of the very heavy arrears of rent shewn to be due to the estate, a large portion (Rs. 1,14,456) is calculated to be due from one person, Rai Nandipat Mahta, a banker of Mozufferpore, whose account with the estate is as follows:—He is debited with the rent of talooka Alladadpore, pergunnah Berai, for six years, from 1278 to 1283 inclusive, at Rs. 20,500, amounting to Rs. 1,23,000, out of which Rs. 8,544 have been recovered, leaving Rs. 1,14,456 due. The history of the Alladadpore talooka is this: Mussamut Nidhu Suklain, on the 1st November 1866, executed a bond in favour of Rai Nandipat for Rs. 80,391 in liquidation of what was said to be owing to the farm at that time on several accounts; a few days afterwards she executed a lease of the talooka, and part of another mouzah, in favour of Jai Ram Mahta for 17 years, from 1278 F.S. to 1293 F.S. (1870 to 1886), the lease to take effect on the expiration of a previous lease for nine years given by her to Rai Nandipat on the 24th November 1861. It was stipulated that out of the annual rent, Rs. 20,541, Rs. 16,500 should go towards liquidation of the bond debt and Rs. 4,041 should be paid to the lessor. After the property had come under the management of the Court of Wards, it was decided to sue for cancellation of the bond and the lease, as being very injurious to the estate, having been obtained by fraud, and having been beyond the power of the widow to give, and contrary to special arrangements between her and her nephews. Accordingly in 1871 a suit was commenced for the purpose, which on the 28th June 1872 was decided in favour of the ward; but this decree was reversed in September 1873 by the High Court. Upon this it was decided to bring a suit for settlement of accounts between the banker Rai Nandipat and the ward, on the ground of the transaction being a mortgage redeemable by a suit, and not an ordinary lease. This second suit was instituted in 1874 and dismissed by the Lower Court in 1875, and it is now in appeal before the High Court. The talooka leased to Rai Nandipat for Rs. 20,000 was afterwards by him sublet for Rs. 28,000, and the actual mofussil jumma of it is believed to be about Rs. 50,000. It has been necessary to sue Rai Nandipat each year for the reserved rent of Rs. 4,041. The remainder of the arrear balance is said to be good and under realization. Out of a debt of Rs. 1,37,593, Rs. 57,000 is due to the Land Mortgage Bank in Calcutta, the term of which expired on the 20th January 1876. To clear off the debt, the sale of one estate (Neury) in pergunnah Gopalpore, in Durbhunga, has been sanctioned.

249. The minors, three of whom were at the Benares College, have lately been removed to Bankipore, where a house has been taken for them; they, with the fourth brother, attend the Patna College, and also have a private tutor, and are under the care of the manager.

DURBHUNGA.

250. *I. Durbhunga.*—This property was under the management of Colonel Burn from the 1st April 1875 to the 6th March 1876, when he was relieved by Major Money. Messrs. McQueen and King continued throughout the year respectively in management of the Purneah and Kharakpore estates. The general assistant, Mr. Llewhellin, was absent during a period of six months on leave to Europe. Mr. Alexander continued throughout the year as tutor to the Maharajah, to his brother and cousin.

251. The property consists mostly of undivided estates. The Tirhoot and North Bhagulpore portions are free from sub-tenures; the total rentals arising from such, including rents of houses, aggregate only Rs. 15,264. In Purneah, however, the property is unfortunately saddled and hampered with istimraree tenures. There are 34 estates held by different persons under these tenures. These are assessed at very low rates, paying only an insignificant rental of Rs. 12,244. There are no fixed kists, and the rents are never paid till the close of the year, and even then the tenure-holders are sometimes recusant and have to be sued.

252. The Kharakpore estate covers 107,500 beeghas, exclusive of the hills and forests. In 1875 a plane-table survey was made of this property, which lies about 22 miles from the station of Monghyr. Of this area 22,000 beeghas are said to be unculturable orchard, and village sites cover about 3,150: 17,400 beeghas are at present fallow, and 36,950 cultivated. The irrigation works will irrigate 28,000 beeghas. Upwards of two-thirds of the paddy land are capable of yielding two crops in the year. Altogether the property is a most valuable one. The Bankar and Bundi mehals of this estate lie to the east and west of the range of hills which are to the westward of its head-quarters. They consist of ghâts or passes in the hills, at which tolls are levied from persons who go into the forests to cut wood, bamboos, and grass, and quarry limestone and slate. The western ghâts are leased to an enterprising firm, Messrs. Ambler and Co., of Monghyr, who have opened out quarries, &c., and will doubtless establish a flourishing and remunerative business in developing the resources of this portion of the estate. They have leased these ghâts for the period of the minority at an annual rental of Rs. 4,551. Gajadhur Sahai, a mahajun and landed proprietor of Kalianpore, in the district of Monghyr, is the lessee of the eastern ghâts, and pays Rs. 2,751 annually.

253. An account of the Dhurumpore pergunnah in Purneah was given in the previous year's report. The Commissioner states that he was much struck during his visit to this pergunnah to see how cultivation was gradually taking the place of jungle. Cultivation has largely increased to the east and centre of zillah Bhawanipore, while it has decreased to the south and west. In zillah Beernuggur there has been an immigration of some fifty families. The manager expresses an opinion that if the Kosi continues the present course, and there are no extraordinary floods, cultivation will fast increase. It appears that the river has changed its course in the north, splitting into two branches.

254. The greater part of the lands lying in Tirhoot, North Bhagulpore, and Purneah has, during the Court of Wards' management, been in lease to farmers, to whom the Court of Wards looked for regular and punctual payments. But as the periods for which these farms were given have expired, the lands have been latterly taken under khas management. Three hundred and eighty-six estates in Behar and North Bhagupore, with a rental of Rs. 10,24,396, are now held khas, while 253 estates, with a rent-roll of Rs. 8,06,105, are still held in farm (the leases not having expired), giving a total rent of Rs. 18,30,501. Eleven petty estates are held on a fixed rent by mokurrureedars.

255. In the Dhurrumpore pergunnah khas management has also been introduced, and at present there is no considerable estate, if any, in farm. Several estates in Dhurrumpore which during the year were held in farm by Messrs. Macalister and Shillingford, the Agra Bank, Janki Mundul, and others, to the yearly extent of Rs. 34,529, at the end of September came under direct management.

256. In the Kharakpore estate also attempts have been made during the year to introduce the sír system. During the earlier days of the possession of this property by the Durbhunga family a class of middlemen sprang up, who constituted for themselves tenures, by which they collected rents from the *de facto* cultivators and paid a very low percentage of these collections to the Raj. The survey of 1875 exposed this class of men, and shewed that not only had many of these middlemen absolutely no title, but that they had taken possession of lands for which they paid no rents at all. The Commissioner has instructed the manager to ignore every middleman unless his title is clear and above all suspicion, and to enforce ryotwari settlement throughout these estates. This latter procedure has been delayed till the completion of the irrigation works, when more favourable terms can be made with the tenants. The estate at present is under-assessed by at least Rs. 40,000.

257. When the property came first under the Court of Wards, the rent-roll of this estate stood at Rs. 27,000. Inquiries shewed that the tenants were paying but a nominal rent. Even now the rates prevailing are far below the rates for similar land in the adjacent and adjoining pergunnahs. Ever since 1851 this estate has been in litigation. After remands, the Privy Council has, the Commissioner reports, at last confirmed the Court of Wards' right and title over the greater part of the land under contention.

258. In taking the estate under sír management, the rates enhanced by farmers have in some instances been reduced, while inquiries are being systematically carried out in Allapore. Abwabs and other illegal cesses have also been struck off the tenant's rent. Owing, however, to the large arrears due to farmers, who, on account of the scarcity and distress which have prevailed, have been unable to realize their dues, it was thought just in some instances to renew leases for short periods, with a view to enable them to realize their outstanding demands which the tenants would have refused to pay unless the lease had been extended. Sixty-one renewals of leases were within the year proposed, and thirty-one settlements of khas mehals, many of them petty. Of these eleven were disallowed by the Court of Wards, but 81 leases were, for the reasons above given, sanctioned with an aggregate farming jumma of Rs, 2,88,338. Lands which are proved to have been held for a period of years by the farmers as zerats have also in some instances been settled with them as tenant-lands at a fair rent. This arrangement has been more particularly applied in the case of indigo factories. Such concessions have, however, been withheld in cases where lands have been obtained by aggression, or garden plots have been taken for indigo cultivation close to the houses of the tenantry. It has been the policy of the Court of Wards, while bringing the tenantry under direct management, to give farmers who have long been connected with the estate the option of becoming cultivating tenants on lands which they may have held as home farmers for a number of years.

259. With a view to reduce the chances of subsequent droughts, several works of improvement have been undertaken. In Kharakpore the irrigation works are nearly completed. The agricultural condition of the property has also been improved by the construction of 53 bunds. Besides these special works, village dhoors and pynes have been improved at an expenditure of Rs. 34,074. On the subject of the improvement of the estate, the following extract from the general assistant manager's report on sír mehals is interesting and suggestive :—

"The Durbhunga Raj owns most of the property situated along the Nepal frontier in the district, extending east and west from the river Hurdui in the Seetamurhee, to the Dimrah in the Soopool subdivision, a distance of about 80 miles : there where the Raj property is well together, twelve or more small rivers flow out of Nepal. There are others, but where the estate has only scattered property; and I am of opinion that if masonry dams were put in in these rivers at the frontier, and at places lower down with distributary pynes, much good would be derived. I have often mentioned this, and Mr. Stevens agrees with me that much good would be derived. Mr. Armstrong, who is employed in the Kumla irrigation scheme, and who has now been on the frontier for a considerable time, is also greatly in favour of such a work as that I have proposed. It is, I think, anyhow worth the trial in one or more of the smaller rivers. It will be well also to point out that with the exception of the Tiljooja these rivers are not navigable streams, so that there would be no difficulty in that way. Sometimes timber is floated down one or two of them, but that could be passed over the dam. After the famine of 1866 a scheme for irrigating in the Panchmehalla property was proposed by building a dam in the river Hurdui at Rajwarah, and Mr. Stevens visited the place along with myself, and I believe the survey for it was made and estimates nearly completed, but was afterwards abandoned."

In the Kharakpore estate alone is there any room for extension of cultivation. In Tirhoot the increase of agriculture has diminished the grazing lands, which will deteriorate the breed of cattle. The Commissioner has not within the year advocated any scheme for the improvement of agriculture, as such experiments as have been made have proved failures. With a view to encourage English learning in the Raj free school, 21 scholarships—five worth Rs. 4 each, and sixteen worth Rs. 3 each—were created during the year. The yearly expenditure on account of schools and scholarships and dispensaries has been as follows :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Schools and scholarships ... ... ... ... | 15,359 |
| Dispensaries ... ... ... ... ... | 9,189 |
| Total ... | 24,548 |

260. There was an error in the figures shewing the invested capital in the last year's report. At the close of the official year 1874-75 the Court of Wards held Government securities to the value of Rs. 11,90,200; further investments made raised the amount to the value of Rs. 21,92,200. Out of this sum securities were sold out to the extent of rupees three lakhs during 1875-76, reducing the invested capital to Rs. 18,92,200. The net market value of these securities on the 31st March 1876 was Rs. 18,78,009. Add to this Rs. 570, being the amount of loans on mortgages, and the total amounts to Rs. 18,78,579, as shewn in column 21 of the divisional statement.

261. During the current year, out of a total current demand of Rs. 21,20,499, only Rs. 6,26,489 were recovered. Of the arrear demand of Rs. 22,80,976, Rs. 10,12,886 were recovered. On taking the

DURBHUNGA. whole current and arrear demand together, amounting to Rs. 4851,475, Rs. 16,88,875 were collected in all. There was a small amount of Rs. 7,603 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 27,04,997 to be realized. The year in question has been marked with extreme leniency to the tenantry. Several bad seasons, following one after the other, have reduced the smaller tenants to penury, but the day-labourers have been most affected. The present year promises well, and after the remissions sanctioned have been struck off the accounts, the Commissioner does not anticipate any great difficulty in realizing the balances. Referring to the small realizations within the year, Mr. Llewhellin writes thus:—

"In parts of the estate, viz. in the north-east of Allapore and in the greater portion of Naradiggur pergunnah, and in portions of pergunnahs Gour Bhour and Hates, an area of about one-fourth of the entire estate, the rice crop, with some exceptions, was a failure from the want of the late Hateah rain, and there being scarcely any water in the small rivers to enable the ryots to irrigate, consequently the majority of them on the above described portion were unable to pay their rents. Again in the remainder of the estate the crops were fair, and the grain realizing as it did good prices, there were no reasons whatever for the ryots not paying the rents due to the estate, and also, to a certain extent, the tuccavee advances. For instance, in the villages along the Balan, in Allapore pergunnah, the ryots should have paid up in full of demand; but since March the officer in charge of that pergunnah, in whose hands the collections now are, has collected only Rs. 749-9-6 from those villages, and which has been brought to your notice by me in my letter No. 54, dated 30th May 1876; but the ryots generally have since about December last shewn an unwillingness to pay, making various and frivolous excuses for which there were no grounds. No doubt the report of a remission of rent had something to do with it; also the order conveyed in correspondence regarding the realization of arrears of rent, contained in Government order No. 27D., dated 8th February 1876, got abroad, and that too at a time when we should have been realizing large amounts. Again, a report got out that Mr. Finucane was sent to Allapore to reduce rates and let off rent, and that he would do the same all over the Raj property, and this has done much harm and is what I expected.

"Mr. Finucane's inquiries, as you know, have not been confined to pergunnah Allapore, and there are instances in which the ryots have stated that they would not pay, saying that Mr. Finucane would interfere on their behalf. In fact the ryots are in many places getting very troublesome and quite out of my control. Till lately, when necessary, I had only to send for any ryot on the estate when he promptly came in; but now they make excuses, say they will come in a week or fortnight, which they seldom do, and often refuse to come at all. The ryots of one village were sent for to pay in their rents, which they refused to do, turning the peon out of the village. In another village, where there were bhowlee mango trees, the ryots refused to allow a *kunhaet*, or calculation of the value of the fruit to be made."

It is just possible that the changes in the *personnel* of the tehsildars and the rumours alluded to by Mr. Llewhellin may have unsettled the ryots' minds, but the Commissioner believes that no combination to avoid payment of their rents is at all probable among the tenantry.

In Kharakpore the financial results have been as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Balance in arrears ... ... ... ... | 12,679 |
| Current demand ... ... ... ... ... | 59,679 |
| Total ... | 72,358 |
| Collections, including remissions ... ... ... | 59,013 |
| Balance outstanding ... ... ... ... | 13,345 |

This year the Dhurrumpore estate has met the Government demand and the cost of management without assistance. The collections are made khas through the headmen and putwarees, and where special difficulties have been met with special officers have been deputed to realize rents. The financial results reflect credit upon Mr. McQueen's management, as shewn below:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Arrears of past year ... ... ... ... | 1,67,244 |
| Current demand ... ... ... ... | 2,29,490 |
| Total ... | 3,96,734 |
| Collected ... ... ... ... ... | 2,36,515 |
| Balance ... ... ... ... ... | 1,60,219 |
| Doubtful of recovery ... ... ... ... | 67,649 |
| Realizable at the close of the year ... ... ... | 9,548 |
| Probably recoverable ... ... ... ... | 83,022 |
| Total ... | 1,60,219 |

262. As regards the past management of the estate, the Commissioner writes thus:—

"*The past year.*—The financial position of the estates has been greatly affected by the several years of partial scarcity consequent upon drought. The autumn of 1875 was dry, and the northern rice tracts of these estates in some places yielded no crop at all. With the exception of a few villages lying on the Balan, the rice crop of pergunnahs Allapore and Naradiggur was indifferent. At one time fears were entertained that very widespread distress would prevail among the tenantry. It was early anticipated that not only the court of wards, but the Government, would have to extend aid to the poverty-stricken and starving cultivators. Various projects were proposed in the shape of irrigation works, with a view to afford relief. A commission was appointed to report on the condition of the northern area affected by drought, on the state of the crops, and on the condition of the people generally. It fell within the province of this commission, among other matters, to report on the state of the Raj tenantry. Deductions were made unfavourable to the past management of these estates. The allegations made condemned—

(*a*) the thikadari system;
(*b*) the existing tehsildari system;
(*c*) the system of realizing rents by the practice in vogue of refusing permission to the tenants to cut their crops till rent had been assured by the village headmen; and
(*d*) the system of sending out sowars and peons to villages to realize rents from individual tenants who turned recusant.

"The poverty-stricken condition of the tenants was remarked on. Allegations were made that a large number of the tenantry had fled from their homes to avoid the burden of debt due to enhanced rents, which lay upon them too heavily, and to escape from the importunities of rent-receivers and the oppressive and never-ending exactions of underlings employed under the manager.

"The increased income of the estates was commented upon, and conclusions made which inquiries have shewn to be inaccurate and based upon wrong premises. Allusions were made by the commission to the existence of an *imperium in imperio*, to the existence of a regimé impatient of control by the district revenue authorities; charges were made against the individual tehsildars and other officials of oppressive and corrupt conduct, and finally, the commissioners recorded their views of the sufficiency or otherwise of existent stocks of grain to meet the impending scarcity, and their speculations on the probable enterprise of trade.

"Although the inquiries which have been instituted arising out of the report rather fall within the year 1876-77, yet it is necessary to refer to the result in this report. The inquiries shew that the conclusions drawn by Messrs. Geddes and MacDonnell have not been wholly borne out. Separate and special reports have been submitted to the Board on the various points raised in discussion by the commissioners' report. It is necessary here to repeat only that the tehsildari system had, long, before the date of the commission, been condemned by the Government; that the system of sir management had been gradually introduced as the leases under which assignment of rent had been made fell in; that the weak points in the tehsildari system had also previously been pointed out, but that the suggestions of the Court of Wards had not been approved of by Government. The assistant manager has in his report noticed this as follows:—

"'Our system was not without its weak points I allow, but in my opinion what was wanting was better supervision, which was asked for at the beginning of the sir management, in the shape of four European sub-managers, to live entirely in the mofussil and to keep a close supervision over the naib tehsildars and their amlah, which the native head tehsildar failed to do, and which proposal was approved of by the Court of Wards and afterwards negatived by Government.'

* * * * * * * * * * * * *

"'It was quite impossible to expect that I alone could single-handed supervise the work of such a vast amount of collection scattered over such an extent of country.'

"This absence of proper supervision was undoubtedly one weak point in the management. The tehsildars were untrustworthy, surrounded by pecuniary temptations which they could not resist. The naib tehsildars followed the example of their superior officers. The estate was so vast that by the force of circumstances the greater part of business was transacted through the tehsildars and their naibs, who accordingly exercised a very considerable amount of power, which they used for their own advantage.

"Another weak point in the management was the system of zemindari accounts. The village putwaree kept the accounts, and also was largely concerned in the collections. Under the system in force, the accounts of a year were never known before its close. The naib tehsildars seem to me, except as forwarding agencies and officers for reference, to have been useless in the matter of checking accounts or exercising any real check or audit over the putwarees' village accounts.

"There is presumptive evidence to prove that the whole rent that passed through the putwarees' hands did not reach the Raj treasury. There were *kurchas* to be met, salaries to be paid, sowars and peons to be fed—all of which came out of the tenants' pockets. The naib tehsildar and his superior officer, the manager's amlah at head-quarters, undoubtedly all participated in these unsanctioned receipts and perquisites. When such practices prevailed, it is a matter of no astonishment if the sowars and peons employed in summoning recusant tenants took advantage of their power and position to levy blackmail. It was the duty of the naib tehsildars to keep these men in order, and in this and other respects they failed to do their duty.

"Mr. Llewhellin's admission, then, that single-handed he could not supervise the illegal and oppressive practices of a host of subordinates, is an honest admission of a lengthened struggle against difficulties which are palpable the more that they are inquired into.

"The system of realizing rents by an illegal system of distraint was an easy method of realizing rents, and the remarks of the commissioners on that point, as well as their condemnation of the tehsildari and thikadari system, were quite justified.

"As regards the poverty-stricken condition of the tenantry, and the causes which led so many to abandon their lands, very full inquiries have been conducted.

"A number of bad harvests, with occasional good harvests intervening, have had a depressing effect on the tenants, more especially in pergunnahs Allapore and Naradiggur; but the deductions made on this point by the commissioners have not been fully borne out.

"In the report submitted by the assistant manager, a comparison is made between the rates prevailing in pergunnah Allapore and the part of Nepal which adjoins the pergunnah to the north:—

| Description of land. | Nepal Mander. | Raj Korohiam. | Nepal Koortooka. | Raj Mohoolia. | Nepal Serowna. | Raj Koomar Khia. | Nepal Bamah Bowra. | Raj Jumseer. | Nepal Jumkoota. | Raj Keotna. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. |
| Dhan ... ... ... | 4 9 6½ | 3 1 7 | 4 12 0 | 2 11 7 | 4 8 6 | 3 12 0 | 5 10 0 | 3 8 0 | 5 1 9 | 3 14 0 |
| Bheet ... ... ... | 4 0 6 | 3 4 9 | ..... | 2 4 0 | ..... | 3 0 0 | ..... | 3 8 0 | ..... | 3 3 9 |
| Tobacco ... ... ... | 5 11 3 | ..... | 7 0 0 | ..... | 5 8 6 | 4 0 0 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Highest rate of land ... | 6 4 3 | 4 0 0 | 7 0 0 | 3 11 0 | 5 8 6 | 4 0 0 | 6 7 2 | 4 14 0 | 5 1 9 | 4 4 0 |
| Lowest " " ... | 2 5 6 | 2 8 0 | 1 15 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 12 0 | 3 0 0 | 1 12 9 | 2 0 0 | 2 12 0 | 2 8 0 |

"The size of the Nepal beegha is 8,100 square yards; that of Allapore 5,625. The average of rice lands in five villages in Allapore is Rs. 3-3-5, at which rate the rent for similar land in Nepal would be Rs. 4-10-2; whereas the rates prevailing in five villages was found to be for similar lands Rs. 4-11-7. The highest rate for ordinary lands in Allapore is Rs. 4-14; for similar lands in Nepal the equivalent rate would be Rs. 7-0-4. As a fact, in one village the rate is Rs. 7. In Allapore, along the banks of the Balan, there are some lands paying as much as Rs. 6, but these lands are greatly coveted and steadily yield enormous rice crops. As compared with the rates in pergunnah Gour, the adjoining pergunnah on the west, the rates in Allapore *are low*. I therefore cannot discover any such difference in the rates of land as to hold out inducements to tenants to desert their lands for Nepalese holdings. The hardship felt by the Allapore ryots lay in the never-ceasing abwabs and salamees, from which the Raj tenant was never free."

The special reports submitted by the Commissioner are still incomplete, as one important question put by the Board in regard to the steps taken for the realization of rents during and since the famine, both in villages farmed and those held sir, has not yet been properly answered, and a statement of the balances of the estate, promised by the Commissioner in one of his reports, has not yet been submitted. The Commissioner has been requested to give his personal attention to the matter, and to complete the required information as soon as possible. On receipt of a reply a report on the subject will be submitted to Government.

263. On the subject of distress which prevailed in the past year the Commissioner reports as follows:—

"The past year has been a year of distress and scarcity, and relief has been administered with great care. In the course of these operations we have ascertained that the really poverty-stricken persons are the day-labourers, cultivating also two or three beeghas of land. These are the persons who are constantly on the move, going from Nepal to Allapore, and from Allapore to the Kosi. I may quote another fact given in the Manager's report, that this exodus has gone on to some extent during the last six months, when the rent-gatherer's hand has been entirely stayed, and no sort of pressure has been put upon the tenants for payments either of rent or advances.

"I find again absolutely an increase of cultivation in Allapore, shewing that, if anything, there is an increasing demand for cultivable land in this pergunnah.

"In paragraph 43 of the report,* writing of the condition of the tenantry, it is stated—Many ryots this year were anxious to give up their holdings either in part or whole. In the latter case we could not help ourselves, but in the former we objected, as the motive was to get rid of the poor and keep the good land. There is no doubt, owing to the constant loss of crops, that many ryots find their jotes too heavy for them, and would get on better if relieved of a portion; but then this could only be done by their giving up a part of the good as well as the bad, which they would not do. I trust though with fair luck this year that no such action will be necessary.

* Assistant manager's.

"The Brahmins appear to be getting more idle and good-for-nothing than ever. Those of good caste get married in a number of villages, and are giving up their land altogether, and living from village to village on the people whose families they have married into. A short time ago one Brahmin gave up his jote, who on inquiry was found to have married into 24 different families, and that is how numbers of them live.

DURBHUNGA.

"Assistance has been freely given to new ryots who came and settled, in the shape of bamboos, grass, &c.; also to those who went away for a time and returned.

"Mr. Llewhellin, who has now had considerable experience in the past management of the estate, writes on the subject of absconding tenants:—

"'Many of the ryots who have left we are better without, for they took up land, cut the crop, and then walked off with it. The good ryots who have left have done so chiefly from a successive failure of crops. * * I have no doubt that most of our ryots, who are industrious, will return, as they did in the Panchmehalla property after the famine of 1866, when that property was two-thirds depopulated.'

"Of the condition of the Naradiggur part of the Raj estates, Major Money has submitted a detailed report. The following extracts are here given:—

"'I found that there is in these parts a section of the labouring population who are impoverished to a degree, and who, owing, to the late successive bad seasons, are now in a pitiable state of emaciation, disease, and want. It is this class who have of late been existing on our charitable relief.

"'In the extreme north and in mid parts of Naradiggur they have had no rain at all for nearly a month, and got little before that; the soil is dry and cracking, and although the aghani plant is alive it cannot stand very many more days without rain.

"'Of rain there is no sign. The days are bright and clear with hot sun and cloudless sky. The result is that the cultivators, who have gone through so many bad seasons of late, are exceedingly apprehensive. There is at present ample food in the country for the actual wants of the people, and if rain falls and the aghani is saved all will be well; but until the cultivators are assured that the aghani is saved, they are economizing, and instead of employing the poorer classes to pick their maroon and cut their dhan, they are doing this with their own families, and thus the poorer classes are deprived of their usual means of support

"'In Nirmalli village all crops are fairly good, and promise of aghani the same, but apparently one-fifth of the lands are not cultivated. There are in this mouzah 200 ryots, of whom 40 have gone off since last Phalgoon, the reason assigned being high rates and successive bad seasons. The rates here are Rs. 4 per beegha bheet and Rs. 5 per beegha dhan. The proportion of land uncultivated is about the same as that of the ryots who have absconded, and there is here ample food for the people.

"'I saw many of the late relief recipients here, all the same class, the outcrop of a peasantry whose status is as low as it well can be. I do not think if you were to search the length and breadth of my late district, Julpigoree, you could produce half a dozen people in the state of thousands in this small tract, the Naradiggur pergunnah, and I would throw in the beggars to swell the Julpigoree half a dozen.

"'Here the great complaint among these poor people is that this year their usual source of livelihood is taken from them, and I found that this complaint is general through all those parts of Naradiggur which I visited, and is substantially true. It is that whereas at this time of year they get work in the fields, picking maroon and cutting bhadoi dhan, this year none of the ryots will employ them. They say they cannot afford it, and they with their own families are now doing what they usually pay others to do for them.

"'This is very easily to be accounted for. The usual payment for this work is one share in eight of maroon, one bundle in eight of bhadoi dhan. Now in face of the failure of the bhadoi and in some parts of the maroon, and in the face of the facts that in most of the parts I visited they have had no rain now for over three weeks, and that the rivers have not risen sufficiently to allow the pynes to be of much use, the aghani crop is just at present in a most critical condition, and may be a total failure. This coming on successive years of bad crops makes the ryots think of themselves and of their possible future wants, and they will not employ labour for which they have to pay: hence those poor people who have no maroon of their own are now hardly pushed.

"'It is specially noticeable that the kangalis you see in Naradiggur do not give you the impression of a healthy peasantry reduced by famine, but of a class whose chronic condition is poverty and disease, and who possibly, though they would have starved of late had the Raj not given them relief, have (thanks to that relief) been better off than they usually are.

"'South of Russoorah and Nowabakur Mr. Duff tells me he last year estimated the aghani at 10 annas, but this year the promise is so good that if all goes on well it will be a bumper crop. As you get north, the want of rain is more and more felt. The general condition of the ryots physically is good, *i.e.* they shew no sign of want of food, but there is here, as elsewhere, a large kangali class, all calling out that they can get neither work nor food. This is the class who are quite unfit for real labour, but up to the light work of maroon-picking, which they now cannot get.

"'But I must here again remark I have nowhere seen any distress which appears to me to exist among people ordinarily fairly well-to-do, but now suffering from a bad season; on the contrary, the bulk of the people, though not prosperous, are not in distress, and those who are so seem to me to be people who have never known good—who all their lives have been paupers or diseased. In usual seasons of prosperity this class is still miserable and live from hand to mouth. They do a good deal of begging in villages, and sow a small field of maroon round their miserable huts.'"

264. Under Government orders No. 2358, dated 13th September 1876, the entire balance of 1281 F.S. has been remitted; the excess payments in 1282 F.S. have been carried to the credit of the ryots for 1283. Certain other remissions have also been sanctioned for 1283, the whole amounting to Rs. 4,06,012, viz.—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Pergunnah Allapore ... ... ... ... | 1,43,474 |
| Other Tirhoot pergunnahs ... ... ... | 1,88,709 |
| Pergunnah Naradiggur ... ... ... ... | 73,829 |
| Total ... | 4,06,012 |

A new system of collections has been introduced, both in the method of accounts and in the *personnel* of the establishment. The 16 old tehsildars have been abolished and seven sub-managers have been appointed, each on a salary of Rs. 375 per mensem. An establishment costing Rs. 683 per mensem has been allowed to each sub-manager, the aggregate cost of the revised establishment sanctioned being Rs. 4,781 per mensem. Rules have also been drawn up for the guidance of the sub-managers appointed for the management and realization of rents on the Durbhunga estates. Inquiries made in the sudder office have resulted in the introduction of the English system of accounts in place of the native. In the re-organization of the English office, the joint responsibility of the manager and the treasurer for cash in the treasury have been enforced, and the double lock system introduced. Most of these changes have actually been carried into effect since the close of the year, but arose out of inquiries initiated within the year.

265 About the latter end of the year under review scarcity was apprehended. The rainfall had been very scanty. The crops were in some villages very poor, and in others there had been a total failure of rice. In November the prospects of the crops were reported to be very unfavourable, even worse than they were in 1873. In pergunnahs Hati and Jubdi, and the northern portions of pergunnahs Allapore and Naradiggur, the rice crop was more or less a total failure, and the prospects of the rabi were not bright. From November a very close supervision was kept over the north, eastern, and western portions of this estate. Both the manager and the assistant manager kept on the move, inspecting the state of the country and the condition of the tenantry. In many villages in pergunnahs Allapore and Naradiggur, where considerable distress prevailed, numbers of people were found suffering from want, and even some ryots had left their houses and gone in search of work. In February the rates of rice and maroon were 22½ and 27 seers per rupee respectively. This was not high, but the poorer people appeared to have no money to buy. Relief works, in the shape of excavation of tanks and repairs to roads, &c., were at once opened, and people came in

numbers to work at them. Orders were also issued to dole out food-grain to those who could not work, and the collection of rents was suspended in all the tracts affected by drought. Special officers were appointed to supervise the relief operations, which were mostly conducted by the Raj tehsildars, putwarees, and jeyt ryots. The relief operations extended from February to September 1876, when they were stopped, as a good rainfall had entirely altered the state of things.

266. There was a total expenditure of Rs. 52,736 on charitable relief, viz. Rs. 25,282 in pergunnah Allapore, Rs. 22,834 in pergunnah Naradiggur, and Rs. 4,620 in other villages of the Raj, besides those in the abovementioned pergunnahs. The average daily number of persons relieved was 6,518, of whom there were 891 men, 3,130 women, and 2,497 children. The cost of grain purchased for relief purposes was Rs. 21,590 in Allapore, Rs 21,210 in Naradiggur, and Rs. 4,620 in other villages; and the total quantity of grain distributed was 12,168, 10,879, and 1,771 maunds respectively. A sum of Rs. 8,103 was advanced to the ryots in Allapore for the purchase of grain, and Rs. 665 was spent in the purchase of seed-grain.

267. The daily average number of persons on relief works were 7,273, viz.—

| | |
|---|---|
| In Allapore ... | 2,152 |
| „ Naradiggur | 4,481 |
| „ other villages | 640 |
| Total ... | 7,273 |

and the cost of these works was Rs. 22,150 in Allapore, Rs. 53,387 in Naradiggur, and Rs. 8,164 in "other villages," or a total of Rs. 83,701.

268. On the subject of public works of the Raj, the Commissioner writes as follows:—

"In the last year's Administration Report it was noticed that the system under which the engineering accounts had been hitherto audited had long been felt to be deficient, but the proposals to improve it were placed in abeyance during the more pressing exigencies of the famine. This subject was early taken up during the year under review. With a view to keep the expenditure for establishment as low as possible, it had come about that the engineer had become both the designer, estimator, constructer, supervisor, and disburser. With a view the better to enforce control and to relieve Mr. Stevens of the false position in which he was placed, the following steps were taken:—

"Three divisional charges were formed—viz. one at Durbhunga, another at Soopool, and the third at Kharakpore. Each of these divisions or circles was placed in charge of an engineer and under the supervision and control of Mr. Stevens. The work of preparing designs and estimates was entrusted to his office. Instructions were also issued that an annual budget of public works should in future be submitted through the manager for regular approval and sanction, in place of the system of special estimates for particular works.

"Under the orders of Government the plans and estimates of all works exceeding Rs. 2,500 are forwarded to the Superintending Engineer, North-Western Circle, for professional scrutiny. On receipt of the Superintending Engineer's opinion the Court of Wards sanctions or curtails the estimated expenditure, as the case may be, forwarding a copy of the sanctioned abstract of estimate to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, to enable him to check the accounts. When the work is thus finally sanctioned, tenders for contracts are invited by public notification. Works of more than Rs. 5,000 are advertised in the *Calcutta Gazette*, in the *Pioneer* newspaper, and in a local paper called the *Behar Bandhu*, in the Superintending Engineer's office at Dinapore, and in the district Government offices. Works of lesser value are advertized in the public offices, but do not appear in the prints. Mr. Stevens, the Raj Engineer, is authorized to accept tenders when the value of the work does not exceed Rs. 2,500; when the work exceeds this amount, Mr. Stevens, with whom all the tenders are lodged, sends a list of the applicants, with his nomination, to the Court of Wards for sanction. On receipt of the Court of Wards' sanction the work is given to the approved contractor, and written agreement taken from him in the prescribed form.

"Progress reports of works for each circle are monthly submitted through the manager to this office, whence they are again forwarded with remarks to the Superintending Engineer, North Western Circle.

"All completion reports of work have to be forwarded by the Divisional Engineers to the Raj Superintending Engineer, who has to submit them through the manager to this office. The Superintending Engineer, North-Western Circle, inspects and reports on the completion of all works the cost of which has exceeded Rs. 2,500; works of less value are to be inspected, after completion, by the manager.

"No money is advanced to the engineering department otherwise than under a letter of credit in due form. Mr. Stevens sends to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts a probable estimate of the money likely to be spent in each circle in the next succeeding month. The Examiner arranges with the Court of Wards for the allotment, and the latter directs the manager to place the requisite money in the Raj or any Government treasuries, to the credit of the Divisional Engineer. Cash disbursements direct from the Divisional Engineers' offices have been discontinued, and all payments are, as a rule, made by cheques, unless, as in the case of works carried on in the mofussil at a distance from a treasury, when the sums to be paid are small, circumstances render this plan impracticable.

"Since October 1875 the accounts of the Public Works Department of the Raj have been prepared in the prescribed Public Works forms and submitted to the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, each Divisional Engineer submitting his accounts monthly direct to the Examiner, who, after audit, prepares a general monthly account-current of the entire public works of the Raj for submission to the Court of Wards. This general account-current is again forwarded by this office to the manager, who embodies the sums thus passed in his own accounts, which are monthly submitted to the Collector of Durbhunga. The accounts for April to September 1875, although not prepared in the prescribed Public Works forms, were also audited by the Examiner.

"The Examiner's report, No. 271R.D., dated 21st July 1876, forwarding the annual appropriation and outlay account of the Raj public works for the year 1875-76, a copy of which was forwarded to the Board of Revenue with this office No. 1622W., dated 4th August 1876, gives in detail the several particulars connected with the Raj works. It is therefore unnecessary to recapitulate the figures here.

"The total outlay during the year has been Rs. 12,58,540, viz.—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Original works ... | 8,00,406 |
| Repairs ... | 70,723 |
| Establishment ... | 74,647 |
| Tools and plant ... | 27,937 |
| Suspense accounts ... | 2,84,827 |
| Total ... | 12,58,540 |

"Of the total number of original works mentioned in the Examiner's report 44 were completed during the year, and the rest were in progress when the year closed, many of the works having been nearly done. There were, besides, eight works which, though sanctioned during the year, were not undertaken, chiefly because the sanctions were received too late in the year. Regarding the works which have been completed, Mr. Stevens, the Raj Engineer, remarks that they were done satisfactorily; but the Superintending Engineer of the North-Western Circle, Colonel Stewart, who lately inspected the Raj works, does not report favourably. He says:—'The impression I left with was that the masonry was not first class, and the rate for the same very high; that the appearance of the buildings in their finished state did not give one the idea of first-class work—there was a sharpness and finish wanting in their outline.' A copy of his inspection report is enclosed.

"The outlay on repairs amounted to Rs 70,723, of which Rs. 33,367 were expended on civil buildings, Rs. 26,151 on roads, Rs. 2,690 on agricultural works, and the miscellaneous expenses amounted to Rs. 8,515.

"The charges for establishment were Rs. 74,647, or 8·5 per cent. on the actual outlay on original works and repairs."

With his remarks on the report above cited of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, on the public works of the Raj for 1875-76, the Commissioner forwarded a statement showing the total expenditure on public works from the commencement of the minority up to the end of the last

DURBHUNGA. official year; but from a statement prepared in this office from the annual return 31 for the past five years only it appeared that the total amount shewn in the statement submitted by the Commissioner was very much less than that obtained from the returns in this office. The Commissioner has therefore been requested to submit a further report on the point, on receipt of which the Board will reply to the Government orders of the Public Works Department, No. 2990A, dated 14th August 1876.

269. The wards spent the first half of the year up to the 25th of May at Durbhunga. During this time the Maharajah was married to his second wife. On the 26th of that month they started for Cashmere. The Maharajah of Cashmere shewed the wards much attention, placing a house at their disposal. The whole of the valley was visited, and the party made their way back, *viâ* Murree, at the latter end of August. A short stay was made at Lahore. In November the wards went into camp, and spent about three weeks in the northern and north-eastern parts of the Durbhunga property. In December they visited Calcutta, and were the guests of the Lieutenant-Governor. They next attended at the Prince of Wales's reception at Bankipore. The remainder of the spring was passed at Mozufferpore and Durbhunga. In March they went to Darjeeling. As far as study went, the year was a broken one, as during the Cashmere trip very little close study was possible. Both the minors are well read, can and do discuss books and the more prominent European subjects of the day with intelligence; have a good knowledge of English and of English games, and are pleasant and agreeable companions. The Commissioner adds that he has had the advantage of entertaining them as guests in his own house and seeing them in their everyday character. He has had no reason to be dissatisfied with them. The elder ward evinces considerable interest in the affairs of the estates, and has a very shrewd notion of what is beneficial to his interests.

270. *II. Alinagar.*—The last owner of the property, Mussamut Adulunnissa, mother of the present minors, inherited from her father. By her marriage with Riazudin Hussain she had two children. For some time after her death the widower, Riazudin, managed the property for the minors, but having remarried, his management was not satisfactory to the minors' other relatives and friends. Their maternal grandmother, Wasemunnissa, filed a petition in the civil court at Mozufferpore, praying that the minors might be made wards of the court, and the management of their property taken out of Riazudin's hands. Accordingly, on the 26th September 1870, an order was passed under the provisions of section 12, Act XL of 1858, by which the management was made over to the Collector. The male minor, Abdul Ali, is now 16 years, and Mussamut Kureemunnissa, his sister, 14 years old.

271. The property consists of shares in 72 estates, of which 53 estates are in the district of Durbhunga and 19 in Mozufferpore. The estates are scattered over 18 pergunnahs. The minors' interests in all these 72 estates are proprietary. He holds his interest direct from Government, paying annually as revenue Rs. 1,219.

272. From the time of the Collector's assumption of management till August 1875 the property was entrusted to Mr. Stewart, of Mozufferpore. In August last the management was transferred to the Durbhunga Collector's office, and since then it has been conducted by the Collector through a tehsildar appointed for the purpose. The property was not transferred to the Collector's office in a prosperous condition. The nominal annual rent-roll was in August last Rs. 5,874, but at that time arrears had accrued, reaching a total of Rs. 8,364. The only jummabundi papers made over were those received when the property was first attached five years ago, and had reference to only some 15 estates. It was necessary, therefore, to set about procuring jummabundi papers at once. Orders to this effect were issued, and efforts made by the tehsildar. Owing, however, to the long immunity from such labour enjoyed by the putwaree, and perhaps to the insufficiently energetic action of the tehsildar, the year ended without a single jummabundi having been filed. The property was and still is managed partly *sír* and partly let in *ticca*. The number of *sír* estates is 22, and of the *ticca* estates 50. The jumma from the former is Rs. 1,925, and from the latter Rs. 3,949.

273. It is perhaps misleading to say that 50 estates are now let in farm. Although they are borne on the list made over to the Collector's office by the late manager as *ticca* estates, in effect the leases expired mostly in 1279, and none later than 1280, F.S. It is not apparent that the late manager made any effort either to take the estates under his own direct control or to release them out. The former lessees held on at the old jummas, but in fact they have fallen into and are now largely in arrears. The tehsildar having failed to induce them to pay up, preparations are being made to sue them.

274. The minors are under the guardianship of their grandmother, Wasemunnissa. The boy, Abdul Ali, is well grown and intelligent. He had been fomerly at the Mozufferpore school, but for several years his education had been left in his own hands. He has learned to read Persian, but his training in this regard has not been what it ought to have been. He is now too grown to go to an English school, but not too old to attend the vernacular classes in the Durbhunga Raj School. Sanction has accordingly been given to a proposition to repair for him his Durbhunga residence, now in an utterly runious condition, to get him and his guardian to live there, and to send him to school for a year.

SARUN. 275. In Sarun the estates are numerous, but small; there are 14 with an average rent-roll of little over Rs. 4,000, but there is one with more than Rs. 18,000, another over Rs. 14,000, and a third over Rs. 8,000. The properties of four wards were discharged during the year 1874-75, those of Hathua, Narendra Prasad Tewari, Sheo Deo Narayan, and Kalika Prasad; while two have been added, viz. of Zahur Muhsin and Umbica Prasad. Nine estates are the property of male minors, one of a female, and four of lunatics. These estates have been during the year in charge of a Deputy Collector as general manager, Baboo Gouri Sanker Biswas, who received Rs. 100 per month additional pay from the Wards' Department, and was allowed an establishment costing Rs. 200.

276. The gross rental of the estates is about Rs. 60,000; the rent-collections of the year were Rs. 54,153. Comparing the charge for management with these figures, the result is certainly favourable, being 7 per cent. on the rent-roll and about 9 per cent. on the rent collections; but as the general manager is a Government servant, drawing the greater part of his salary not from the estates, the comparison is not altogether correct. There are two estates in which the proportion is more than 15 per cent.

277. About two-thirds of the properties of the wards are under direct management, and the system of collection of rents in the *sír* estates has lately been under revision. It was done before entirely by tehsildars paid at 10 per cent., and it was desired to employ resident jeyt ryots in their place, working with putwarees. The jeyt ryots were found willing to undertake the collection in the larger estates only, and not at all in estates in which the wards possess petty shares. At the present time there are about 44 persons who collect the rents in the *sír* estates, about half of whom are resident jeyt ryots, and the remainder persons not having connections with the estates, except as being occasionally retainers or friends of the family in whose service they are employed. Both classes are paid by a commission of 5 per cent. on the collections. The jeyt ryots, when employed, are allowed to settle on the land of absconded ryots, but not otherwise to interfere with the management. Putwarees, of whom there are about 40, keep the accounts and receive pay which averages from 2 to 2½ per cent. on the rental. The jeyt ryots are assisted in the collection of rents by "goraits," who receive a small remuneration.

278. There are 45 mouzahs only on lease, of which 25 are usufructuary or zar-i-peshgi leases; of the others, 17 are leased to indigo-planters. There is another class of mortgage lease occasionally met with, called the *patana* lease, by which the rent is allotted to a gradual reduction of both interest and principal until both disappear, when the lease comes to an end. Under the zar-i-peshgi lease the whole sum advanced is repaid in a lump.

279. There is an unrealized balance of rent amounting to more than Rs. 75,000, and a good deal of stress is laid by the general manager in accounting for it, upon the vigour with which the advances made to the estates by Government during the year of scarcity have been recovered. All advances received have been repaid, except by one* estate, from which is still due Rs. 2,708. The seasons too are said to have been very unfavourable.

* Sriraj Chakar Saran Narayan Singh.

280. The Sarun estates are particularly remarkable for their heavy liabilities: the total sum of their debts at the commencement of the year approached 3¼ lakhs; from four estates alone more than 2½ lakhs are due. During the year Rs. 45,912 has been repaid by sale of part of the indebted estates. There is an arrear of Rs. 2,823 due as revenue and rent from the estates, of which Rs. 1,132 is due from one estate. It will be sufficient to review the condition of few of the largest of the estates in this district.

281. *I. Trigunanand Upadhya.*—This property is the most prosperous as well as the largest; the income this year was from rent and other sources about Rs. 21,000, and there were Rs. 10,283 cash balance of last year. Rs. 13,000 were repaid to Government on account of advances, and after the usual expenses there remained a cash balance of Rs. 4,440. There is also the sum of Rs. 26,056 invested in Government securities. The sum which appeared in the last year's, and re-appeared in the present year's accounts as a debt due by the ward, has recently been struck off, so that the property is free of encumbrances. The orders of the Judge which gave the management to the Collector have been amended, and it is now managed by the Court of Wards. The minor, 14 years old, is still at Benares College, progressing well.

282. *II. Sriraj Chakar Saran Narayan Singh.*—The property next in size is that of Sriraj Chakar Saran Narayan Singh, a lunatic, heavily encumbered with debt, which, owing to the expense attending the marriage of his sister to the Raja of Hathua, has increased this year, being now Rs. 1,09,618. The receipts during the year were Rs. 32,401, which includes a sum of Rs. 15,000 borrowed from the Raja of Hathua. The expenditure was Rs. 31,949, including a payment of Rs. 17,725 in discharge of debts. The lawsuit in which the lunatic has been engaged with his wife is noticed below. This is the only lunatic ward of at all a violent disposition.

283. *III. Avadh Bihari Saran Misr.*—The current demand of rent of this property is Rs. 8,655. The collections of all kinds during the year were Rs. 12,071. The expenses of the year exceeded the income of the year by Rs. 5,745; this was caused by the minor's marriage, upon which Rs. 5,584 were spent. The deficit was provided by the cash balance of the previous year. The property is free from debt and has Rs. 1,10,500 invested in Government securities. There is a heavy outstanding arrear of Rs. 21,472. A great portion of this is due to the unsettled state of the Adampur estate, the current demand for which is Rs. 8,058, and the arrears due from it Rs. 20,227. The settlement of this estate has been pending for some time, but will, it is hoped, be concluded in the current year. The minor, 16 years old, is at Benares College, and is well reported on.

284. Of the remaining estates there is nothing particular to record, but the various degrees of their encumbrances; their entire rent-roll is about Rs. 19,000, and there is among them one estate, Marachoo Kunwar, having a rent-roll of Rs. 1,555 and debts of Rs. 70,666; another, Umbica Prasad, with a rent-roll of Rs. 721 and debts of Rs. 29,346, and so on. The two estates added this year are as follows:—

285. *Sheikh Zahur Mushin.*—The minor is 10 years of age, now at school at Sewan, whose father died in June 1874, leaving his petty property loaded with debt. In December of the same year the property, upon the mother's petition, was made over to the Court of Wards by order of the Judge under Act XL of 1858. The property consists entirely of shares in estates paying revenue to Government. The net income being only Rs. 900 and the debts about Rs. 15,455, objections were at first raised to the Court's order, but finally the management was undertaken and measures are now being taken for raising money to pay off the debts. The return for this property has been received too late for incorporation in this report.

286. *Umbica Prasad.*—One Lala Ram Narain, after involving himself in debt, made over his property by deed of gift to his three minor sons, on condition that they allowed him Rs. 20 per month for maintenance. The minor sons then applied to the civil court to be placed under the Court of Wards, and on the 3rd of December 1873 the Judge passed an order accordingly. On the 9th July 1875, however, the Judge amended the order previously passed on which the Court of Wards had been directed to take charge, and made the estate over to the Collector under section 12, Act XL of 1858. Since then a portion of the estate has been sold and the debt reduced to Rs. 29,346. The estate consisted, when taken over, of shares in 22 villages, of which three were sold in execution of a civil court decree, but afterwards bought back, one diluviated, and the remaining 16 are on zar-i-peshgi leases.

SARUN.

287. There are three boys, the eldest 17 years of age; they are all being brought up at home, in consequence of the poverty of the family. A coparcener in the property, Narsing Narain, lunatic, is also a ward in this district, and it was the success with which his debts were cleared off that induced the mother of these wards to call in the assistance of the Collector.

288. The following are the most important cases relating to the Sarun wards that have been contested in the law courts during the year:—

289. *Sheo Sanker Prasad.*—The father of this minor had sold a valuable mouzah in August 1868. A suit was brought on behalf of the minor to set aside the sale on the ground of the property alienated being ancestral property; the case was decided against the minor, in accordance with recent rulings, that, except for illegal and immoral purposes, ancestral property may be alienated in the payment of debts.

290. *Lachmi Prasad Singh.*—The mother of the minor mortgaged what was considered to be ancestral property. The mortgagee, in 1869, got an *ex parte* decree against the minor for foreclosure. The minor sued to set aside the bond, and got a decree, which was confirmed by the District Judge in 1871; but in August 1875 the High Court decided, in a case in which another portion of this property was in dispute, that the property was not ancestral, and the District Judge, in consequence of that decision, admitted the former case decided in 1871 to a review, and decided it against the minor.

291. *Sriraj Chakar Saran Narayan Singh.*—A mouzah upon which the family residence of the ward, a lunatic, stands was sold for his debts. He recovered it by a fictitious purchase in the name of his wife, who afterwards claimed the mouzah as bought *bonâ fide* by her with her own money. The High Court finally adjudged the mouzah to the wife, who will probably dispose of it, being on bad terms with her husband.

292. *Mussamut Marachoo Kumar.*—In this case some grave points of Hindu law were involved. Bhugwan Prasad, one of three members of a joint family, died in 1860, leaving two widows. Suddaburt, one of the surviving members, successfully sued the widows for a moiety of the property left by their husband. The remaining member of the joint family was Harinath Prasad, a minor; his interests appear to have been overlooked at first; for the moiety which he should have got was seized and sold in execution of various decrees obtained against the widows of the deceased. On the 10th April 1865 the minor's mother and guardian instituted the suit which was finally decided by the Privy Council on the 1st February 1876. When the case was before the High Court, a full bench decided that the minor, as a member of a joint Hindu family, was entitled to recover possession of any part of such property which had been sold in execution of decrees against the widows for debts incurred by the deceased not for the benefit of the joint family. This ruling secured the interests of the minor in whatever property had been sold subsequent to the death of Bhugwan Prasad; but one of the cases in appeal before the High Court concerned a portion of the joint property of which Bhugwan had executed an ordinary zaripeshgi mortgage, and the question arose whether the minor could recover this property without redeeming the mortgage. The full bench did not give any opinion on this particular instance, but declared that a co-sharer had no authority to mortgage his undivided share in the joint family property in order to raise money on his own account. All the appeals preferred to the High Court were, however, decided against the minor. In the case of three it was held that an infant cannot, after the expiration of the term allowed by the law of limitation, bring a suit by his guardian whilst the disability of infancy continues; this doctrine was overruled by the Privy Council. The remaining suits were decided by the High Court upon a technical point, which the Privy Council also overruled, considering that substantial justice ought to prevail in such a case. Of the eleven cases appealed to the Privy Council, nine were decided in favour of the minor.

# SECTION VII.

## BHAGULPORE COURT OF WARDS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of district. | Name of estate. | Names of proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts other than rent. | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MONGHYR | Gadi Sumaria* ... | The proprietor is dead. | 1863 | 8 | ..... | 8 | 213 | 205 | 856 | 1,023 | 365 | ..... | 365 | ..... | 658 | ... | ... | 1,024 | 185 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Chauthan ... ... | Ram Adhin Sinha ... ... | 1871 | 743 | ..... | 743 | 5,229 | 4,486 | 1,238 | 10,948 | 4,772 | 260 | 5,032 | ..... | 6,176 | 789 | 15·0 | 2,138 | 2,572 | ..... | 3,000 |
| | Phulberia ... ... | Rudra Prokash Misr ... | 1873 | 2,461 | 44 | 2,505 | 23,517 | 21,012 | 2,511 | 50,750 | 16,492 | 1,27,108 | 1,43,600 | 665 | 34,258 | 2,032 | 8·6 | 1,38,530 | 1,906 | ..... | 1,23,881 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| PURNEAH ... | Surjapore† ... ... | Asgur Reza ... ... Akbar Reza ... ... Dilwar Reza ... ... | 1874 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | Total ... | | 3,212 | 44 | 3,256 | 28,959 | 25,703 | 4,605 | 62,721 | 21,629 | 1,27,368 | 1,48,997 | 665 | 41,092 | 2,821 | ... | 1,41,692 | 4,663 | ..... | 1,26,881 |
| | ATTACHED ESTATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Class B.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Neemah Kettah* ... | Tola Kishan Jha ex. Raghunath Jha. | 1861 | 20 | ..... | 20 | 165 | 145 | 210 | 462 | 141 | ..... | 141 | 20 | 321 | ... | ... | 173 | 159 | ..... | ..... |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | 3,232 | 44 | 3,276 | 29,124 | 25,848 | 4,815 | 63,183 | 21,770 | 1,27,368 | 1,49,138 | 685 | 41,413 | 2,821 | ... | 1,41,865 | 4,822 | ..... | 1,26,881 |

* Have been released.
† The return has not yet been received.

## SECTION VII.

### BHAGULPORE COURT OF WARDS.

MONGHYR.

293. *I. Chauthan.*—This estate, which is a small portion of an ijmali mehal, does not contain any rent-free holdings, putni or any such tenures. All the mehals are held direct from Government. The two villages Tilanuch and Pakrail, leased under the zar-i-peshgi system, have come under khas management as the term of the lease expired at the close of 1282 F.S.

294. There has been no change in the *personnel* of the managing agency. The manager, Baboo Nawungee Lall, is a fairly efficient man, and performs his duties satisfactorily. He draws a salary of Rs. 50 per mensem.

295. No perpetual lease is in existence in the estate. With the exception of village Digri, which has been leased temporarily for five years at an annual rental of Rs. 84, the estate is held khas. The minor has a two annas eight pies share in this village, which only yielded grass. As it contained culturable but uncultivated lands, it was thought advisable to let it in lease with a view to reclaim the lands.

296. The gross jummabundi was Rs. 5,229, to which adding Rs. 5,719 on account of arrears, the total demand was Rs. 10,948. The collections, Rs. 4,772, were less than the current demand by Rs. 457, so that the balance, Rs. 6,176 at the end of the year, was more than what it was at the end of the preceding year. A large portion of the same is doubtful and disputed, and the Collector has been directed to do the needful with a view to their adjustment quickly. There has been an increase in the rent-roll of Rs. 741 owing to the increase of rent obtained from new lands brought under cultivation. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,698. None of the charges call for any particular remark. The only debt now remaining to be paid off is Rs. 3,000, due to Shew Sahay and Gopi Sahu under the zar-i-peshgi lease of Tilanuch and Pakrail. This is pending the adjustment of certain claims of the estate against Shunkur Dutt Singh, uncle of the minor and a shareholder in the property. No improvements were made during the year. For the encouragement of education only one patshala for teaching Hindee was maintained at the cost of the estate.

297. The minor's age on the last birthday was 12 years. He lives at the sudder station for his education in the Government school there. He has made fair progress in his studies, both in English and vernacular. The minor appears to have a healthy constitution and fair abilities. He rides a pony. His aunt continues as his guardian.

298. *II. Phulberia.*—There is no putni or any such tenure in this estate. It consists of 24 revenue-free estates, shares in 47 mehals held direct from Government, and shares in three villages held under temporary leases from their proprietors. Besides the villages leased by the Pandit Shiva Prokash Misr previous to the estate coming under the management of the Collector, the villages noted in the margin have, with the sanction of the civil court, been leased under the zar-i-peshgi system during the year under report for the liquidation of debts. With the same object villages bearing towjih Nos. 821, 847, 848, 4431, and 4434 were also sold for Rs. 75,000.

| VILLAGE. | To whom leased, and for what period. | Annual rental. | Amount of zar-i-peshgi revenue. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Rs. | Rs. |
| Bhowanandpore<br>Towjih No. 874<br>Ditto 801<br>Panapore, No 802 | Mr. Crowdy, of Mujhowl factory, for seven years, up to 1289 F.S. | 2,000 | 10,000 |
| Khanpore ...<br>Mahinddurpore<br>Hajipore Jewhorain.<br>Bidulia ...<br>Hurpore Glote ... | Mr. Wilson, of Jitwarpore factory, for 13 years, up to 1295 F.S. | 5,200 | 40,000 |

299. Moulvie Abdul Wahib continued as manager on Rs. 75 a month, with a subordinate establishment of 2 mohurirs, 4 peons, 11 putwarees, and 22 burhils. The manager is an honest and respectable man.

300. The current demand was Rs. 23,517. Of this amount Rs. 9,929 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,588. Of the arrears Rs. 27,233, Rs. 6,563 only were realized. The total collections were Rs. 16,492, and the net balance at the close of the year was Rs. 34,258. The small collection on account of current demand is owing only to the whole of the demand of the year 1283 F.S., ending in September 1876, having been included in the return. More than one-half of the heavy balance will have to be written off, as the amount has been brought forward in the zemindaree accounts from year to year before charge of the estate was assumed. The manager is engaged in adjusting the accounts. The rent-roll has increased by Rs. 1,268, owing generally to enhanced rates obtained on certain leases granted during the year.

301. The debts due by the estate at the close of the previous year were Rs. 1,90,857, to which Rs. 67,741 were added during the year under review, making a total debt of Rs. 2,58,598. Of this amount Rs. 1,28,018 were paid up and Rs. 6,699 were reduced by compromise, leaving still a heavy balance of Rs. 1,23,881, viz. Rs. 51,117 on bonds, &c., and Rs. 72,764 on zar-i-peshgi leases. Measures for liquidating the former item will be taken at once; the latter item will clear itself in course of time as the leases fall in. The estate being nearly, if not quite, insolvent, no attempt has been made towards making any improvements.

302. The minor is a healthy boy, and fairly intelligent. He will soon be brought to Monghyr and admitted in the English school, where he will receive his education. The father of the minor receives for his support a monthly allowance of Rs. 400. The mother is the guardian. She received a monthly allowance of Rs. 50 during the year under report.

303. *Surjapore.*—The second appeal referred to in paragraph 368 of last year's report, against the orders of the Judge placing the estate under the Collector's management, has been dismissed by the High Court, and the authority of the Collector over the property and persons of the minors has not since been openly disputed.

304. The situation of pergunnah Surjapore was described in the previous year's report. The principal river is the Mahanuddy, which, debouching from the Nepal Hills, flows along the western boundary of the pergunnah, giving fertility to the soil and affording an outlet for its surplus products during the months of June to October. The estate also derives great benefit from the Darjeeling road, which traverses it in its whole length owing to the facility it affords to traffic. Towards the east of the estate there is also another river, Nagar, which separates it from Dinagepore. Lying between the two rivers, the greater part of the property consists of a slightly elevated plain; the ground rises considerably towards the north, where it is undulating. Pergunnah Surjapore, in which the share of the minors amounts to 5 *a.* 14 *g.* 2 *c.* 0 *k.* 2½ *d.*, and not to 6 *a.* 7 *g.* 1 *c.* 1 *k.* 2½ *d.*, as reported last year, is stated to be the finest estate in the district. Its area has lately been ascertained at about 726½ square miles or 465,184 acres. The Collector estimates that about 430,000 acres are under cultivation and the rest waste. Of the 430,000 acres of cultivation, 250,000 are under winter rice, 50,000 under jute, 30,000 under tobacco, and 100,000 under autumn rice, oil-seeds, and pulses. Besides a large export trade in these agricultural products, a great number of the population, which is chiefly Mussalman, make a living by the hide trade. Besides the share above mentioned in pergunnah Surjapore, the wards have also a share in talook Bobra Bowaldeb, in Dinagepore, and a share in numerous small holdings in Surjapore. Except Istimrar Baramasia in Sripore, the wards hold all their property direct from Government.

305. Mr. Bobanau continued as manager on the same terms as before, and with the same subordinate establishment. He has been found incompetent to the charge, and has been relieved by Deputy Collector Baboo Rojoni Nath Chatterjee.

306. Nearly the whole of the property, except some few holdings paying a rental of about Rs. 5,000 per annum, is let out in farm. Some villages are let by all the shareholders to one farmer, some again are let to three different farmers, each collecting his own share of rents from the ryots. There is only one putni tenure in the estate, created by the late Ahmed Reza in favour of his sons, Hyder Reza and Safdar Reza, half brothers of the wards. It bears a rental of Rs. 3,908.

307. The annual return has not yet been submitted The financial results of the management cannot therefore be described.

308. As regards the debts due by the estate, the Commissioner writes:—

"One of the greatest difficulties we have to contend with is the uncertainty what our liabilities amount to. Suits are often brought against us for large amounts about which nothing was known before, and regarding which no certain information is available for the purpose of preparing defence. If the manager's figures are correct, the ascertained liabilities of the estate up to the 31st March last were on account of bond and other debts Rs. 5,39,945, and on account of land revenue Rs. 44,623—total Rs. 5,84,568, say in round numbers six lakhs. This is a formidable figure, and I should despair of liquidating the same except by selling off a considerable portion of the property. The only assets we have are (1) efficient outstanding balances, half a lakh; (2) mesne profits recoverable from the heirs of Enayet Hossein, shareholder in the property under the decree of the Privy Council lately given, two and a half lakhs. This will reduce the debt by one-half. There will therefore remain three lakhs to be liquidated out of the net savings of a little more than half a lakh already referred to. The time, therefore, by which the estate can be cleared of debts under the most favourable circumstances is about ten years, if we have no recourse to sale.

"I may here mention that the bond debts bore an average interest of 15 per cent. per annum. Measures were taken during the year to borrow almost the whole of the money from one Mr. Forbes, a rich planter, at 10 per cent. per annum. This was a profitable arrangement. The manager reports that notwithstanding the payment of Rs. 36,693 from the profits of the estate there has been no reduction in the debts, because 'the accruing interest with superadded costs of suits instituted by impatient creditors outpaced the payments.'"

309. No improvements have been made in the estate. The impoverished state of the property does not allow of any large expenditure for the encouragement of education or the establishment of dispensaries. There has been no extension of cultivation or any improvements in agriculture.

310. The arrangements made for the education of the minors are inadequate. They have been removed to Purneah (head-quarters), where they live in a hired house. They attend the English school, but they are sickly children and do not make much progress. Better arrangements for the education of the minors are under consideration.

# SECTION VIII.

## ORISSA COURT OF WARDS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of district. | Name of estate. | Names of proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts other than rent. | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | WARDS' ESTATES. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CUTTACK ... ... | Haripa ... ... ... | Sri Charan Patnaik ... ... | 1874 | 1,069 | 353 | 1,422 | 3,856 | 2,434 | 808 | 6,234 | 3,094 | 59 | 3,153 | 1,496 | 3,140 | 342 | 8·8 | 1,829 | 408 | ..... | 1,510 |
| | Panimando ... ... | Radhabinod Basu ... ... | 1866 | 1,204 | 1 | 1,205 | 2,385 | 1,180 | 2,612 | 3,410 | 3,040 | 108 | 3,148 | 2 | 370 | 210 | 8·8 | 2,472 | 1,373 | 1,943 | ..... |
| | Indalow ... ... ... | Radha Syam Doss ... ... | 1868 | 1,088 | 64 | 1,152 | 2,243 | 1,091 | 1,308 | 2,955 | 1,630 | 107 | 1,737 | 259 | 1,325 | 198 | 8·9 | 1,686 | 9 | 2,945 | ..... |
| | Gopalpore ... ... | Radha Krishna Doss ... | 1864 | 451 | ..... | 451 | 899 | 448 | 247 | 1,037 | 857 | 9 | 866 | ..... | 180 | 51 | 5·6 | 293 | 230 | ..... | ..... |
| | Gotra ... ... ... | Brindaban Lal ... ... / Jadabanund Lal ... ... | 1874 | 907 | 23 | 930 | 1,929 | 999 | ..... | 4,149 | 2,963 | 95 | 3,058 | 46 | 1,186 | 100 | 5·1 | 1,151 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| | Palda ... ... ... | Ramakant Mahapatra ... / Narsing Panda ... ... | 1874 | 2,860 | ..... | 2,860 | 5,926 | 3,066 | ..... | 8,333 | 5,662 | 1,273 | 6,935 | 2,860 | 2,671 | 660 | 11·1 | 878 | 2,552 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kunnika ... ... | Raja Paddolabh Bhanj ... | 1864 | 20,408 | ..... | 20,408 | 93,150 | 72,742 | 29,877 | 1,17,319 | 99,116 | 3,952 | 1,03,568 | ..... | 37,110 | 5,037 | 5·4 | 1,00,631 | 7,319 | ..... | 2,08,625 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| POORBE ... ... | Rorhung ... ... | Narayan Biddydhur Mohapathur ... ... ... ... | 1873 | 634 | 273 | 907 | 4,946 | 4,039 | 107 | 7,953 | 4,641 | 388 | 5,029 | 270 | 3,312 | 97 | 1·9 | 2,658 | 133 | ..... | 4,360 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BALASORE ... ... | Katsahi ... ... ... | Radha Syam Patnaik ... | 1872 | 100 | ..... | 100 | 293 | 193 | 93 | 531 | 293 | ..... | 293 | 78 | 238 | ..... | ... | 173 | 114 | ..... | ..... |
| | | Total ... | ..... | 28,721 | 714 | 29,435 | 1,15,627 | 86,192 | 35,052 | 2,05,921 | 1,21,796 | 5,991 | 1,27,787 | 5,011 | 49,532 | 6,695 | ... | 1,11,821 | 12,644 | 3,986 | 2,14,496 |
| | ATTACHED ESTATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Class C.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BALASORE ... ... | Chuck Salim ... ... | Aparna Dai ... ... ... | 1861 | 731 | ..... | 731 | 1,000 | 269 | 601 | 1,812 | 1,000 | ..... | 1,000 | 593 | 812 | ..... | ... | 177 | 693 | ..... | ..... |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | ..... | 29,452 | 714 | 30,166 | 1,16,627 | 86,461 | 35,653 | 2,07,733 | 1,22,796 | 5,991 | 1,28,787 | 5,604 | 50,344 | 6,695 | ... | 1,11,998 | 13,337 | 3,988 | 2,14,496 |

## SECTION VIII.

### ORISSA COURT OF WARDS.



311. A good portion of what is given in this section has already appeared in the previous year's annual report, but the information now supplied has been revised.

312. *I. Haripa.*—This can hardly be called an estate at all, but is a collection of scraps of land, some of which pay revenue direct to Government, while others are subordinate tenures. The grandfather of the minor was dewan to the Rajah of Koojung, and during a long lifetime purchased or by other means became possessed of these properties. There are five entire revenue-paying estates, shares in ten others, two entire mokudumu tenures, shares in two others, and a very large number of lakhiraj plots scattered all over the south-eastern and central portions of the district. The total area is 3,113 acres.* The natural features and product of these detached patches are much the same as those of other estates in the same region, such as Gopalpore and Indalow. Rents are collected direct from the ryots, and there are no subordinate tenures under the proprietor, who is himself a subordinate tenure-holder in respect of some of them. As a mokudum, he enjoys the right of perpetual holding, collects rents from the ryots, keeps 20 per cent. for himself and hands over the balance to the zemindar. The resumed lakhiraj lands he holds on half rates, which he pays to the zemindar. There is much difficulty in collecting rents over so large and scattered an area, and matters are further complicated by the fact that the late zemindar's accounts were extremely confused. Steps are being gradually taken to clear up the accounts.

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| * Cultivated ryotti ... ... | 1,732 |
| Uncultivated „ ... ... | 954 |
| Lakhiraj, confirmed ... ... | 186 |
| „ resumed ... ... | 194 |
| Jagirs, &c. ... ... ... | 47 |
| Total ... | 3,113 |

313. The managing agency consists of the general establishment appointed for all the petty estates in the district. It consists of one tehsildar and two mohurirs for all the estates. This establishment is paid by a percentage on the gross rental of each estate. The limit has been fixed at 8 per cent. on each estate.

314. The financial condition is as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Cash balance at the close of last year ... ... ... | 808 |
| Receipts during the year ... ... ... ... | 3,153 |
| Total ... | 3,961 |
| Disbursements ... ... ... ... ... | 3,553 |
| Cash balance at the close of the year ... ... ... | 408 |

Debts to the extent of Rs. 882 have been paid during the year; a balance of Rs. 1,510 is still due, and will be paid by degrees out of the profits as they come in.

315. *II. Panimando.*—The estate is somewhat scattered, consisting of one village in pergunnah Suhang, one in pergunnah Suknai, and two patches of lakhiraj. The area is 1,911 acres.* It lies among the various streams composing the delta of the Mahanuddy, and is low fertile rice-land, producing also the ordinary cold-weather crops. It is under the temporary settlement of the province, and rents are collected direct from the ryots. There are no subordinate tenure-holders and no middlemen or lessees. The small extent of uncultivated land is being gradually brought under cultivation. No difficulty is experienced in getting in the rents. The demand for the year was Rs. 2,385, nearly all of which has been collected.

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| * Cultivated ryotti ... ... | 965 |
| Uncultivated „ ... ... | 440 |
| Lakhiraj, confirmed ... ... | 302 |
| „ resumed ... ... | 163 |
| Jagirs, &c. ... ... ... | 41 |
| Total ... | 1,911 |

316. The financial position is satisfactory:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Balance from last year ... ... ... ... ... | 2,612 |
| Collections this year ... ... ... ... ... | 3,148 |
| Total ... | 5,760 |
| Disbursements ... ... ... ... ... | 3,887 |
| Cash balance at the close of the year ... ... ... | 1,873 |

The estate is free from debt. During the year Rs. 2,000 were invested in Government securities. Nothing has been done for the improvement of the estate. The area is small and not compact. Pathsalas, established or aided by Government, exist in adjacent villages, and there is no call for higher education.

317. The minor is a boy of considerable ability. He is studying at the Cuttack College, and has made some progress in English. He stood first in his class at the last annual examination, and is quiet and well behaved.

318. *III. Indalow.*—The estate comprises an area of 1,162 acres.* It is situated in pergunnah Asureswar, on the south bank of the Nuna, one of the streams of the Mahanuddy river, and consists of the usual rice-lands, on which winter crops of pulse and other minor grains are also raised. There is very little jungle. A portion of the estate is liable to damage by floods, and a portion is protected by embankments. The estate consists of one large village and three small patches of lakhiraj. The rents are collected direct from the ryots under the temporary settlement current in the province. There are no lessees

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Cultivated ryotti ... ... | 677 |
| Uncultivated „ ... ... | 169 |
| Lakhiraj, confirmed ... ... | 144 |
| „ resumed ... ... | 160 |
| Jagirs, &c. ... ... | 12 |
| * Total ... | 1,162 |

CUTTACK.

or middlemen and no subordinate tenures. The remarks made in regard to the system of management in Gopalpore apply to this estate also.

319. The financial position is as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Cash balance from last year ... ... ... ... | 1,308 |
| Receipts during the year ... ... ... ... | 1,737 |
| Total ... | 3,045 |
| Disbursements ... ... ... ... ... | 3,036 |
| Cash balance at the close of the year ... ... ... | 9 |

During the year a sum of Rs. 1,000 was invested in Government securities.

320. The ward has recently been admitted into the Government aided vernacular school at Asureswar near his house. It is too soon yet to judge of his progress.

321. *IV. Gopalpore.*—The estate is in pergunnah Benabar, in the lower portion of the great Mahanuddy delta. It consists of two temporarily-settled estates and two subordinate tenures. The area is 867 acres.* It is low fertile rice-land, partly protected by Government embankments and partly liable to floods. It produces nothing but rice and a few minor cold-weather crops, chiefly pulses. The better crops, such as sugar-cane, cotton, and tobacco, are not grown. The two principal villages, Gopalpore and Baigaingan, are held direct from Government under the existing thirty years' settlement. There were also two subordinate tenures, of which one, Garida, a maurusi surbarakari, was sold in 1869 to pay off debts; the other, Budhi Sahi, is a kharida jummabundi, and the minor's title to it was disputed by a previous purchaser. The civil court decided against the minor, and the tenure was thus lost.

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| * Cultivated ryotti ... ... | 457 |
| Uncultivated „ ... ... | 209 |
| Lakhiraj, confirmed ... ... | 85 |
| „ resumed ... ... | 93 |
| Jagirs, &c. ... ... ... | 23 |
| Total | 867 |

322. The system of management is extremely simple. There are no middlemen. The ryots are of two classes—those who have held either as thani or pahi ever since the settlement, and those who have received permission to cultivate from the zemindar since that time. The former class now sit at fixed rents, and nothing has to be done but to collect the rent from individual ryots as it falls due. The latter have in many cases been tacitly allowed to acquire a right of occupancy by long possession, but this point is not well understood by the people of Orissa. In Court of Wards' estates the right if found to exist is admitted, and the rents taken at the rate at which these ryots have always paid, no attempt at enhancement being made. Ryots who have no right of occupancy are allowed to hold land at the rates for class prevailing in the neighbourhood. The uncultivated land is only slowly being brought under cultivation, as it is chiefly jungle and sand-heaps. There does not seem much room for increasing the rental; a few additions are, however, made from time to time as ryots can be got to take up waste land.

323. The financial position is as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Cash balance from last year ... ... ... ... | 247 |
| Receipts during the year ... ... ... ... ... | 866 |
| Total ... | 1,113 |
| Disbursements ... ... ... ... ... | 888 |
| Cash balance at close of the year ... ... ... ... | 230 |

There are no debts due by the estate, and the profits are too small to be invested. No improvements are called for; none have therefore been made. The minor, Radha Krisna Doss, is being educated at the Cuttack College, and took a vernacular scholarship in 1874. He is not quick at English, but has taken a great fancy for mathematics, and has, at his own request, been admitted into the newly-formed surveying class. His knowledge of surveying will be very useful to him as a zemindar. He is now seventeen years of age.

324. *V. Gotra.*—Charge of the estate was assumed under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 by orders dated 17th September 1874, on the death of the proprietors. There are two minors: the elder, Brindaban Lal, is 12; the younger, Jadabanand Lal, is 10. They are up-country Kayasths, and are uncle and nephew.

325. The estate consists of four mehals and one lakhiraj, all in pergunnah Matkutnuggur, in the centre of the district. It is fertile rice-land, irrigable from the Kendrapara canal, and grows also pulses, sugar-cane, and cotton. The area is 1,250 acres.* The estate is under the general district manager. It is all under the temporary settlement of the province. Rents are collected direct from ryots, except a small patch of land in the Hooghly district, under permanent settlement, which is leased for six years.

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| Cultivated ryotti ... ... | 540 |
| Uncultivated „ ... | 249 |
| Lakhiraj, confirmed ... ... | 300 |
| „ resumed ... ... | 136 |
| Jagirs, &c. ... ... ... | 25 |
| Total ... | 1,250 |

326. The financial position is as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Balance of last year ... ... ... ... ... | ... |
| Collections this year ... ... ... ... ... | 3,058 |
| Total ... | 3,058 |
| Disbursements ... ... ... ... ... | 3,052 |
| Balance at the close of the year ... ... ... ... | 6 |

This is the first year of management, but as there are no debts the estate will soon be in a flourishing condition.

327. The minors are studying in the model vernacular school in their village, but are stated not to be doing well. They are under the care of their guardian, a near relative, Narayan Prosad Lall, who is an old and experienced person and attends to them carefully.

328. *VI. Palda.*—Charge of the estate was assumed under orders dated 30th December 1874, under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, on the death of the proprietor. There are two minors, Ramakant Mahapatra, aged 15, and Narsing Panda, aged four; they are brothers and sons of the late proprietor.

329. The exact area of the estate is not yet known, but it is supposed to be about 5,235 acres. The natural products are rice, pulses, sugar-cane, and tobacco. It is not one estate, but a series of petty properties scattered over pergunnahs Jajpore, Surgurrah, &c., along the bank of the Byturnee river. Four villages lie across the river in Balasore district. There are 13 entire estates, shares in 37 others, and one lakhiraj, all temporarily settled. Collections are made direct from the ryots. There are no mustagirs or middlemen.

330. The financial position is as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Balance of last year ... ... ... ... ... | ... |
| Receipts this year ... ... ... ... ... | 6,935 |
| Total ... | 6,935 |
| Disbursements ... ... ... ... ... | 4,383 |
| Cash balance at the close of the year ... ... ... | 2,552 |

This is the first year of management, but as there are no debts the estate may be expected to lay by a fair surplus from next year.

331. The elder minor is studying at Jajpore Government school. He is irregular in his attendance, and when he does attend school he will learn nothing. The younger boy is an infant. Chowdhari Sahadal Dass, their uncle, is guardian.

332. *VII. Kunika.*—Kunika is one of the old peshkush estates of Orissa, and is situated along the coast of the Bay of Bengal, on both sides of the estuary of the Dhamra, extending about 20 miles inland up the Brahminee and Byturnee rivers, and the creeks that connect them. Its area is 395,781 acres, of which a large proportion consists of dense jungle, salt swamps, and sand hills. The Government tribute, or peshkush, is Rs. 20,407-13-5 a year. It is a rice-growing country, but produces little of the early or baoli rice, the crop raised being chiefly the late or saradh rice. There is also comparatively little of the common pulses which are grown in other parts of Orissa as a winter crop. The water which intersects the estate being all tidal and salt, there is no opening for the cultivation of richer crops, such as sugar-cane or tobacco, which are grown on the sandy beds of rivers in the dry season. The jungle, though dense, contains very little good timber. It is mostly low scrub of dwarf palms (hintals), mangrove and bushes fit only for firewood. The small amount of good timber that is to be found is situated in places at present inaccessible. The population was decimated in the famine of 1866, and is only slowly recovering, so that much waste land is still lying fallow waiting for cultivation. The climate in the tracts lying along the coast is reputed to be very feverish and unhealthy, and it is in consequence difficult to attract ryots. A large quantity of the rice produced in Kunika is bought up by foreign merchants and shipped at the port of Chandballee, close to the northern boundary of the estate. The estate being still heavily involved, it is necessary to conduct the management as economically as possible, and the establishment is therefore so small as to have no leisure for collecting agricultural statistics. Such statistics, however, in so sparsely peopled and poorly cultivated an estate as Kunika, would be of comparatively little value or general interest.

333. The estate is settled in perpetuity on an annual quit rent or peshkush, as mentioned above. No regular settlement was made by Government. The Rajahs have managed the estate as they pleased, and have created no large sub-tenures, though they have bestowed numerous plots of land rent-free for various purposes. The old Rajahs and zemindars of Orissa pay fore verything by grants of land; servants, priests, parasites and hangers-on of all kinds get their patches of land rent-free. The rent-free lands in Kunika amount to 9,374 acres, resumed lakhiraj to 5,431, and "tanki," or land granted at nominal rates of rent, to 7,024 acres. The rest of the cultivated part of the estate is given in lease, village by village, to mustajirs. These mustajirs are in all cases the old surbarakars or village headmen, and are simply called mustajirs because it has become customary to take written engagements from them for the year's rent, in order to give the zemindar some hold over them. They are extremely unpunctual in the matter of payments, full of excuses and evasions, and without a definite written agreement which enables us, when necessary, to sue them in court, the rents of the estates could not be collected. A few villages, in which the headmen have not given agreements, are held khas, the rents being collected by agents called "karjees," who get 10 per cent. on collections. These villages will, however, as soon as possible, be brought under the mustagjiri system. At present the position is as follows:—

| | Villages. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Under mustajirs ... ... ... ... ... | 543 | 86,631 |
| „ karjees ... ... ... ... ... | 35 | 6,509 |
| Total ... | 578 | 93,140 |

There is no rack-renting, nor is the practice of leasing villages to the highest bidder in force. Under the settlements made for short periods from time to time since the estate has been under the Court of Wards, the assets of each village are carefully recorded and the surbarakar's profits are limited to an allowance of 10 per cent. on the gross rental and such further income as he may derive

CUTTACK. from leasing waste lands to pahi ryots. Under the present settlement all ryots have pottahs for five years, and the estate is divided into two classes, the fixed and fluctuating rent-roll. Villages on the latter are such as were depopulated in the famine, and land in them is let at low rates, increasing year by year, so as to induce ryots to settle and break up the jungle. This plan has been eminently successful, and many parts of the estate which had been unoccupied for ten years are now being brought under cultivation.

334. The financial position is slowly improving. Debts to the amount of Rs. 90,164 have been paid during the year, and a sum of Rs. 7,712 has been reduced by compromise. Of this, Rs. 2,778 were remitted by creditors on condition of the rest of their claims being paid up, and the remainder, Rs. 4,934, has been reduced by rectification of previous errors in account. The debt now remaining amounts to Rs. 2,08,626.

335. Most of the heavy outstanding arrears of collections have been tested and reported for remission during the year. These were partly barred by limitation and partly unrealizable owing to the debtors having no property. There are still some old balances, amounting to Rs. 28,107, which, with a little care, might still be collected. They are due from surbarakars who were ejected for not paying their arrears; but as it appeared that their default was due to the villages being for the most part deserted, they were reinstated in 1874, on giving an agreement to pay up the old balances by degrees as they managed to get ryots to settle. The current demand for the year was Rs. 93,150, and the arrear demand Rs. 78,169, total Rs. 1,71,319, out of which collections were Rs. 99,616 and remissions Rs. 34,593, leaving a total balance of Rs. 37,110. In the present indebted condition of the estate no money can be spared for improvements.

336. The Rajah and his wife are still living in Cuttack and are maintained economically, but a few indulgences essential to the comfort of persons of their rank, such as clothing a little finer than ordinary, an occasional airing in palkees, and little inexpensive luxuries in the way of food, are allowed.

POOREE. 337. *Killah Rorhung.*—The financial position is summarised below:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Balance of last year ... ... ... ... ... | 107 |
| Receipts this year ... ... ... ... ... | 5,029 |
| Total ... | 5,136 |
| Disbursements ... ... ... ... ... | 5,003 |
| Cash balance at the close of the year ... ... ... | 133 |

No improvements have been made by the management, and none can be made, as the estate is small and indebted, and its resources very limited. The condition of the tenantry and the relations between landlord and tenant are generally good and satisfactory. Extension of cultivation has been made by reclamation of 31 maunds 21 goont 3 biswas of waste land in the Hustabad mouzah. There have been no improvements by introduction of new crops or change in the proportions of old staples cultivated.

338. The ward is nearly 11 years of age. He is in the charge of his elder adoptive mother, Radhamonee Jemadei. Rs. 24 per month are allowed for the support of the minor and his family. The ward continues to be educated at home in the vernacular by a private teacher.

BALASORE. 339. *I. Kat Sahi.*—The financial condition is as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Balance of last year ... ... ... ... ... | 93 |
| Receipts this year ... ... ... ... ... | 293 |
| Total ... | 386 |
| Disbursements ... ... ... ... ... | 272 |
| Cash balance at the close of the year ... ... ... | 114 |

340. The ward's uncle, Baboo Mudan Mohan Putnaik, has discharged his duties as manager and guardian satisfactorily throughout the year. The ward's education is conducted at the Bansdiha aided school, distant a mile and a half from Olar, where he lives. He is not naturally a boy of bright parts, and it is to be regretted that delicate health interferes to some extent with his regular attendance at school. His means, however, are inadequate to cover the cost of his residing separately from his family, either at Bansdiha or at Balasore.

341. As the assets of this estate are so trifling, as the asset itself consists of a fraction of an undivided estate, and as there exist no circumstances in any way demanding the intervention of the Court of Wards, it was held undesirable to retain it longer under management. Three applications to the civil court requesting it to withdraw its order to the Collector under section 12, Act XL of 1858, have been made without success.

342. *II. Chuck Salim.*—The estate was attached under Act VIII of 1859, under orders of the civil court dated 28th May 1861. It has been let to Mahendro Narain Chowdhari on lease for eight years, from 1283 to 1290 Amli. An application was made to the civil court during the year for release of the estate from attachment without success.

# SECTION IX.

## CHOTA NAGPORE COURT OF WARDS.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of district. | Name of estate. | Name of proprietor. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts other than rent. | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | WARDS' ESTATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Class I.* | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| HAZARIBAGH... | Gawan ... ... | Toral Narain Singh ... | 1870 | 793 | 15 | 808 | 18,295 | 17,487 | 9,348 | 33,945 | 16,943 | 8,587 | 25,530 | ..... | 15,876 | 3,318 | 18·1 | 24,352 | 6,460 | 10,258 | 1,869 |
| | Jeridih ... ... | Bechittra Narain Singh ... | 1873 | 347 | ..... | 347 | 3,745 | 3,398 | 319 | 5,372 | 5,311 | 286 | 5,597 | 209 | 34 | 281 | 7·5 | 5,351 | 147 | ..... | 12,785 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dhanwar ... ... | Maharaja Ran Bahadoor, Narain Deo. | 1864 | 8,564 | 2,910 | 11,474 | 40,041 | 28,567 | 3,968 | 69,602 | 35,723 | 4,603 | 40,326 | 920 | 30,741 | 6,563 | 16·3 | 22,258 | 4,908 | 5,000 | 5,122 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GOHARDUGGA | Deogan ... ... | Kishan Bakhsh Rai ... | 1864 | 2,071 | 16 | 2,087 | 23,252 | 21,165 | 10,910 | 41,297 | 23,812 | 10,447 | 34,259 | 16 | 17,274 | 3,961 | 17·1 | 27,925 | 11,194 | 63,203 | ..... |
| | Chota Nagpore ... | Pratab Udai Nath Sahi Deo and Jagat Mohan Sahi Deo. | 1869 | 14,364 | ..... | 14,364 | 1,34,592 | 1,20,228 | 4,278 | 2,74,772 | 1,19,559 | 15,561 | 1,35,120 | ..... | 1,35,546 | 16,261 | 12·0 | 1,61,614 | 7,159 | ..... | 1,68,586 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Panjrikallan ... | Pratap Singh ... ... | 1875 | ..... | 11 | 11 | 348 | 337 | ..... | 348 | 232 | ..... | 232 | 11 | 116 | ..... | ... | 100 | 122 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MANBHOOM ... | Nowagurh ... ... | Banwari Lal Singh ... | 1873 | 1,036 | ..... | 1,036 | 12,663 | 11,627 | 842 | 23,238 | 14,696 | 92 | 14,788 | ..... | 8,651 | 418 | 3·2 | 6,390 | 7,786 | ..... | 61,248 |
| | Katras ... ... | Ganga Narain Singh ... | 1876 | 1,321 | ..... | 1,321 | 10,678 | 9,357 | 4,692 | 16,260 | 13,460 | 584 | 14,044 | ..... | 2,741 | 516 | 4·8 | 9,545 | 7,358 | 4,000 | ..... |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Supur ... ... | Hiteswar Dhahal ... | 1872 | 1,918 | ..... | 1,918 | 6,058 | 4,140 | 905 | 16,882 | 16,159 | 414 | 16,573 | ..... | 6,705 | 43 | 0·7 | 3,228 | 6,048 | ..... | 85,033 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SINGBHOOM ... | Dhulbhoom ... ... | Ram Chandra Dhal and Nursing Chandra Dhal. | 1867 | 4,267 | ..... | 4,267 | 41,372 | 37,105 | 15,863 | 46,980 | 39,538 | 20,472 | 60,010 | ..... | 7,442 | 2,468 | 5·9 | 49,699 | 19,379 | 1,13,869 | 5 |
| | | Total ... | ... | 34,681 | 2,952 | 37,633 | 2,91,044 | 2,53,411 | 51,067 | 5,28,696 | 2,79,538 | 61,046 | 3,40,479 | 1,156 | 2,25,128 | 33,851 | ... | 2,50,462 | 70,505 | 1,96,435 | 3,41,577 |

# CHOTA NAGPORE COURT OF WARDS—(*concluded*).

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of district. | Name of estate. | Name of proprietor. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts other than rent. | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | ATTACHED ESTATES. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| HAZARIBAGH ... | 100 petty estates sequestered for debt. | ..... | ... | 2,185 | 7,955 | 10,140 | 57,461 | 47,321 | 587 | 70,050 | 53,272 | 4,367 | 57,639 | 3,555 | 16,778 | 666 | 1·1 | 48,686 | 1,720 | ..... | 3,56,813 |
| LOHARDUGGA ... | 167 petty estates sequestered for debt. | ..... | ... | 255 | 10,704 | 10,959 | 38,363 | 27,404 | 1,293 | 59,890 | 31,201 | 1,207 | 32,408 | 10,679 | 25,672 | 1,361 | 3·5 | 21,010 | 1,412 | ..... | 2,14,516 |
| SINGBHOOM ... | 2 petty estates sequestered for debt. | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,471 | 1,471 | 410 | 1,479 | 1,233 | ..... | 1,233 | ..... | 246 | 66 | 4·4 | 650 | 927 | ..... | 1,288 |
| MANBHOOM ... | 57 petty estates sequestered for debt. | ..... | ... | 4,436 | 3,860 | 8,296 | 32,373 | 24,077 | 4,195 | 54,874 | 26,712 | 111 | 26,823 | 2,888 | 27,575 | 468 | 1·4 | 14,757 | 6,126 | ..... | 60,922 |
| | | Total ... | ... | 6,876 | 22,519 | 29,395 | 1,29,668 | 1,00,273 | 6,485 | 1,86,283 | 1,12,418 | 5,685 | 1,18,103 | 17,122 | 70,271 | 2,561 | ... | 85,103 | 10,185 | ..... | 6,32,859 |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | 41,557 | 25,471 | 67,028 | 4,20,712 | 3,53,684 | 57,552 | 7,14,979 | 3,91,851 | 66,731 | 4,58,582 | 18,278 | 2,95,399 | 36,412 | ... | 3,35,565 | 30,600 | 1,98,425 | 9,74,426 |

## SECTION IX.

### CHOTA NAGPORE COURT OF WARDS.



343. *I. Gadi Gawan.*—The total demand of the estate was Rs. 33,945. Of this Rs. 16,943 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,876 uncollected at its close. The total receipts of the estate, including the cash in hand from last year, were Rs. 34,877, and disbursements amounted to Rs. 28,477, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,400 unexpended at the close of the year.

344. Two villages were mortgaged by a predecessor of our ward to a money-lender for Rs. 730 and interest. The manager found that the principal and interest must have been long realized from the usufruct of these villages, and therefore demanded possession thereof. The mortgagee first refused compliance, but on a suit being instituted against him he came to terms and relinquished possession of the villages, paying all costs.

345. During the year of report no work of improvement was undertaken, but the minor's residence at Gawan was much improved and made fit for habitation. The bund constructed in 1874 is expected to be of considerable benefit to the estate when it receives its full complement of water. The rainfall last year was scanty, and there was no rain from October 1875 to the close of the year under review. The land lying under the bund could not therefore be cultivated, but better fortune is expected this year.

346. The proprietor, Tekait Toral Narain Singh, is 16 years old, and continues his education at the Benares wards' institution, but he does not appear to be doing well in his studies. The ward was married during the year to the daughter of the Rajah of Gadi Sirampore, and the family now consists of the minor's mother, wife, and a widowed aunt.

347. *II. Jeridih.*—This estate is managed by Mr. Tweedie, the manager of the Dhanwar estate, but he receives no remuneration for this additional work. He is assisted by a small establishment paid from the assets of the estate.

348. The estate is heavily indebted with a very small income to boot, and hence the difficulty of management is very much enhanced; but it is satisfactory to note that out of a total current and arrear demand of Rs. 5,372 the manager succeeded in recovering Rs. 5,311, leaving a balance of Rs. 61, of which Rs. 27 were written off as irrecoverable. When the estate was brought under Government management its gross rental was Rs. 2,333, but this has been raised to Rs. 3,745, or upwards of 50 per cent. Up to the close of the year the liabilities of the estate amounted to Rs. 31,363. Of this Rs. 11,406 have been paid off and Rs. 172 settled by compromise, leaving Rs. 19,785 to be paid off yet. Of this last sum one item of Rs. 13,500 bears interest, the rest does not do so; and it is expected now that by the time the ward is old enough to go to the Benares institution his estate will be solvent.

349. The ward is aged six years, and is living with his mother and grandmother. He is receiving education in Hindi at home under a guru appointed for the purpose. The ward's sister was married during the year at the cost of the estate.

350. *III. Dhanwar.*—The estate was managed almost throughout the year by Mr. G. Tosco Peppé, but ill health obliged him to resign the post, and Mr. T. W. Tweedie was appointed manager on the 20th March 1876, on the same emoluments as his predecessor. He is hard-working and intelligent.

351. During the year of report some changes in the property of the estate took place. The four villages—Abdulpoor, Rustompoor, Samree, and Samrutta—which were held by the estate on temporary leases from the proprietor, a resident of the Gya district, were taken out of our hands by the legal heir of the lessor. A plot of land in Pachamba, Gadi Kurhurbaree, was taken on a permanent lease from the zemindar for a bungalow.

352. The total demand of the year under report was Rs. 69,602; of this Rs. 35,723 were recovered during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 30,741 at its close. The total receipts, with the cash balance of 1874-75, amounted to Rs. 44,294. Of this Rs. 39,386 have been disbursed during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,908 in hand. The debts due by the estate amounted to Rs. 5,132 at the close of the year.

353. The estate is now being surveyed by a small party under Captain Sandeman, of the Revenue Survey. The operations were commenced early in January 1876, and Captain Sandeman hopes to complete the work during the present season. The expenditure for the survey is temporarily a heavy charge on the estate, and prevents much else being done; but the survey when completed will prove most advantageous to all concerned, and the work is being admirably done by Captain Sandeman.

354. The large embankment at Dhanwar, which was commenced in 1874, is still in abeyance, as owing to the heavy drain for the survey expenses no money could be spared for it. Seven other minor embankments have, however, been raised for irrigation purposes, and they have answered well. Owing to this dearth of funds also the Commissioner has not been able to entertain a proposition of the manager for opening a dispensary at the Dhanwar town, but it will receive his first attention as soon as funds are available. The estate now supports two middle class English schools and two patshalas at a monthly cost of Rs. 27.

355. The condition of the tenantry and the relations between landlord and tenant have been reported on in the preceding year's report. The return to a modified system of farming out the villages has given satisfaction to the people, and has placed matters on a much smoother footing. But owing to want of funds the manager could not extend the cultivation or introduce any new crops during the year.

356. The family of the ward has enjoyed good health throughout the year. The ward continues to be under the guardianship of his guru, and shews no improvement in his mind.

LOHARDUGGA.

357. *I. Deogan.*—The financial results of the year's administration were as unsatisfactory as those of the preceding year. Out of a total current and arrear demand of Rs. 41,297 only Rs. 23,812, or about 57 per cent., were collected, and Rs. 211 were written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,274 at the close of the year. Of this Rs. 4,607 have been since collected and Rs. 497 remitted. In regard to this unsatisfactory result the Commissioner writes—

"The manager says that formerly the people of this estate were accustomed to pay their rents in eight instalments, but since the last six or seven years the number of kists has been reduced to three only, and hence the farmers fall in arrears on the 31st March, which they consider as middle of the year. But this plea does not appear to me to be tenable, for the farmers of this estate are exactly in the same position as those of the Government farms in Palamow under settlement, and no such plea is raised by them; and, in fact, it was on the representation of the people themselves that the present kists were fixed. The manager's complaint of his not having the power of attaching a farmer's lease immediately on the occurrence of an arrear is not altogether groundless; but I think much more might be done by insisting on an adequate cash security being deposited by the farmers, and this security could not be applied to the liquidation of arrears at the close of each year. The manager further says that heavy balances occurred in 1873-74 owing to scanty harvests, and the like results followed in the two subsequent years owing to very good harvests, and that the cultivators prefer a year of distress to one of plenty. This is apparently a strange conclusion, but the manager really means that owing to the undeveloped state of the country, the want of roads and communications, the people of Palamow in a year of general plenty reap very little advantage therefrom in consequence of their not being able to get rid of their produce except at ruinous rates."

But notwithstanding the great difficulties the manager has had to contend with, he has done very good service to the estate since he was entrusted with its charge. The estate came under the Court of Wards in 1864, when the annual rental was Rs. 12,361, and its debts amounted to Rs. 28,169. The rental has now been raised to Rs. 23,252 and the estate has been quite cleared of its liabilities. There are in favour of the minor proprietor Government promissory notes amounting to Rs. 61,000 and a cash balance of Rs. 11,194 at close of the year. The total collection from lands during the year was Rs. 25,680 and the cost of management amounted to Rs. 3,981; the percentage was therefore 15·5, a satisfactory result.

358. During the year Rs. 710 were spent on improvements, viz. Rs. 606 on irrigation works and Rs. 104 for completing two wells. Measures are being taken to obtain cultivators from the Behar districts, on which this estate borders, and there is no doubt that if easy terms are offered many settlers will be attracted to settle in this estate. A scheme for turning the big bund, now in course of excavation at Chutterpore, into a reservoir is under consideration. This will prove of great utility, as water is much wanted at Chutterpore. It is also in contemplation to construct two roads, one from Nowa, the residence of the minor, to Imli *en route* to Daltongunge, the other from Chutterpore to Latya, a distance of about ten miles. During the year under review 20,000 sâl trees and 10,000 asan trees have been reserved in Burwa, and strict orders have been issued to the farmers and tenants against wanton destruction of these trees. Up to 31st March last 75,000 sâl, 11,100 asan, and 70 biah trees, have been preserved. A definite scheme on the subject of forest conservancy is under consideration. There are two primary schools in this estate, which pay half the salaries of the teachers, the other half being paid by Government. The number of pupils in these schools is 13 and 11 respectively. The school at Chutterpore was closed during the year for want of attendance of the pupils.

359. During the period under review 46 villages were settled for six years, and 61 for one year. In the majority of the villages in this estate the rents are payable in kind, but the Commissioner directed the manager to commute them, where possible, to a money rental, for the collection of rents in kind under the khas management system involves great difficulties, expenditure is great, and fraud is easy. The people, however, are prejudiced and do not readily abandon an ancient practice. An attempt at nij-jote cultivation was made in this estate for the last three or four years in connection with the Bhandar at Mendia, but it proved a total failure, and so under the Commissioner's orders the Bhandar was finally closed during the year under review. The tenants of the estate are said to be on the whole happy, but they live from hand to mouth, and are generally ignorant and idle. The minor is continuing his studies at the wards' institution at Benares.

360. *II. Chota Nagpore.*—The information regarding this estate given in the previous year's report appertained more particularly to the northern and central portions on the top of the plateau. The southern portion, which lies at the foot of the ghâts, and is known by the name of the Five Pergunnahs (Panch Pergunnah), differs in many respects from the other portions, and will be noticed in this report.

361. The names of these five pergunnahs are Tamar, Silli, Boondoo, Rahey, and Barenda, and they were formerly the zemindaries of independent Rajahs, who were subsequently brought under the subjection of, and forced to pay rent to, the Maharajah of Chota Nagpore. Rahey has recently lapsed to the estate in consequence of the last Rajah, Kanhaye Sahi, having died without heirs, and it is the only one of the five pergunnahs in which the estate holds khalsa villages. The measurement of land in this pergunnah is by *kats* and *poilas*. The *powa* and the *khari* are not in vogue here. Below is given a table of land measurements in Rahey:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 Poilas | ... | ... | ... | 1 Khandi. |
| 2 Khandies | ... | ... | ... | 1 Kat. |
| 10 Kats | ... | ... | ... | 1 Bandh. |

A *kat* of land is as much as can be sown with a *kat* or *catcha* maund of seeds; but in Rahey, and perhaps in the other four pergunnahs, there are two distinct land measurements—one for the chakeran, and the other for the ryotwari lands, the first being much smaller than the second. The chakeran lands, as the word signifies, were originally held by the servants of the old Rajahs, but they are at present held to a great extent by the ordinary ryots. The absence of Bhuinhars and Bhuinhari lands is a peculiarity of the southern portion of the estate; and the only lands which fall within the scope of the Chota Nagpore Tenures' Act are a few plots of Bhut-Kheta lands held by Pahans for the worship of the village demons, but they are not to be found in every village, and in most cases it has been found that these lands have gone into the possession of aliens by transfer. In pergunnah Rahey the distinction between Chuttisa and Utakur does not exist. All ryots have to pay both in kind and cash, whether they hold high land in addition to their rice-cultivation or otherwise, and the high lands are therefore assessed separately.

The crops cultivated in this portion of the estate are very much the same as those on the top of the plateau, but sugar-cane is grown in the former and not in the latter, and much more grain is found below the ghâts than on the top of it. Pergunnah Tamar gives a larger quantity of sugar-cane than the other four pergunnahs.

362. During his cold-weather tour the manager was principally engaged in the settlement of the khalsa villages in pergunnah Rahey. His proceedings in this matter were approved by the Board. Before visiting Rahey, Captain Lowis made a short tour through the Doisa Pergunnah, with a view to settle matters with the ryots of mouzah Murgu, where some agitation was got up by one Bhoop Nath Singh, the richest and most influential man in the village. The dispute commenced with a petition praying that the amounts of Syka payable on Majhus lands might be reduced, as they were very high; but as the rates were what had always been paid to the late Maharajah, the prayer was rejected. Bhoop Nath then induced the ryots not to cultivate these Majhus lands, and consequently the greater part of them were left fallow for two years. After this the rates of the Sykas were lowered, and the ryots began cultivating the Majhus lands. The village has since been leased to Baboo Gopal Sahi.

363. Mr. G. K. Webster, C.S., held charge of the estate only for the first three days of the year, and was relieved by Captain N. Lowis on the 4th April. The latter officer carried on the current duties of the manager in addition to his own duties as Assistant Commissioner till the end of April, and on the 1st May 1875 he took full charge of the estate. He was absent on privilege leave for one month, when the duties of the office were conducted by his Sheristadar, Baboo Guddadhur Roy. No changes were made in the manager's office establishment during the year, but towards the close of it some slight changes were proposed, and have been since sanctioned.

364. The greatest difficulty which the manager has to contend with lies in the careless, lazy style of doing work which the mohurirs got into during the incumbency of the late Maharajah, and also in the dilatory way in which the illaquadars pay in their dues by little and little, and put off the balancing of their accounts from year to year. Captain Lowis, however, has commenced a reformation in this respect, and a good many accounts have been balanced and paid up; but it will be long before the illaquadars understand the advantages of having their accounts balanced every year. The evil of putting off the balancing of accounts also occurs in the khalsa villages, and it has generally been found that the headmen who collect the rents of these villages have appropriated the greater portion thereof to themselves, and that very little is actually due from the ryots. The manager is endeavouring to get all the village accounts made up and balanced up to the end of the last Sumbut year.

365. During the year under review the practice of keeping under khas management the villages that lapsed to the estate by failure of heirs or expiry of leases has been departed from, because it was found that considerable loss was being entailed on the estate owing to the false jummabundis filed by the headmen of these villages. Under the Board's orders 54 villages have therefore been leased out at the rates paid by the ryots, and four more have been similarly dealt with under the Commissioner's orders. Three other villages have been leased in terms of compromise in civil suits for possession. Out of these 61 villages thus leased out, 21 were for terms of five years and 40 for three years, and the granting of these leases brought in no less than Rs. 6,551 as bonus, a considerable help no doubt in paying off the debts of the estate. The marginal memorandum will shew the amount of rent payable by the jaghirdari tenures and by the khalsa and temporarily-leased villages; but it must be borne in mind that the registers of the estate were very incomplete at the time of the Maharajah's death, and that a proper rent-roll has not been made out yet.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jaghirdari tenures ... ... ... | 41,014 | 6 | 11 |
| Villages leased temporarily ... ... | 21,606 | 14 | 3 |
| " held khalsa ... ... .... | 71,720 | 5 | 0 |
| Total ... | 1,34,341 | 10 | 2 |

366. The financial state of this estate is still unsatisfactory, and this will continue so long as it is not cleared of its debts. Much progress has, however, been made in this respect during the year of report, as will be seen from the memorandum given below:—

| | On 31st March 1875. | | | On 31st March 1876. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | A. | P. | Rs. | A. | P. |
| Due on bonds ... ... ... ... | 5,362 | 13 | 11 | 20,711 | 12 | 9 |
| " on decrees ... ... ... | 1,14,496 | 12 | 11¾ | 70,287 | 5 | 5 |
| " on mortgages ... ... ... | 63,930 | 7 | 10 | 57,703 | 2 | 10 |
| " on deeds of assignment ... ... | 11,070 | 8 | 11½ | 8,150 | 14 | 5¼ |
| Disputed debts ... ... ... | 58,875 | 0 | 0 | 11,652 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 2,53,735 | 11 | 8¼ | 1,68,505 | 3 | 5¼ |

Better progress has been made in the collection of rent during the year, which amounted to Rs. 1,19,559, out of a demand of Rs. 2,74,772, or 43 per cent., against 38 per cent. in the preceding year. The outstanding balance was Rs. 1,55,213, but of this amount Rs. 19,665 were remitted. The portions of the estate that were under attachment in satisfaction of decrees were released during the year, and thus a considerable saving in rates, &c., has been effected, and much more progress made in payment of these decrees. In regard to the collection of debts due to the estate the progress is not so satisfactory, as the decrees obtained by the estate are for the most part costs in resumption cases, and have generally to be written off owing to the persons who oppose the possession of lapsed villages being men of no substance. On the other hand, the decrees under the rent law can only be recovered by attachment of the debtor's landed property, and in very many cases nothing is realized. Owing to the indebtedness of the estate nothing could be done during the year in the way of improvement, as all available money has been devoted to the liquidation of the debts. The subscriptions to the Lohardugga school and Ranchee charitable dispensary are still continued, but nothing further could be done in these matters.

367. The relations between the estate and its tenantry are on the whole satisfactory, and the ryots as a body are well off. The manager complains of the slowness of the operations under the Chota

LOHARDUGGA. Nagpore Tenures' Act, as it tends to unsettle the minds of the people; but it is hoped that with the assistance of the two additional officers obtained for this purpose the work will proceed more rapidly.

368. The road cess operations have brought to light a few villages of which there was no trace in the books of the estate. Most of the holders of these villages have, however, paid in their arrears. In one case a jaghirdar has been found out who did not pay a farthing of rent for seventeen years, and whose name was not recorded in the registers, but he has now paid the whole of his arrears, in order that he might have his assessment made by the road cess department. In order to have a complete list of all the villages, and to settle the many disputes which are now arising in regard to the boundaries of different villages, a complete revenue survey of the whole estate has recently been sanctioned by Government, the work being undertaken by Captain Sandeman's party, and all the expenses of the survey, not exceeding Rs. 30,000 a year, being met from the funds of the estate.

369. The estate was unusually free from litigation during the year of report. There were only two original civil suits for resumption of three villages, and in both the defendants admitted our claims to resume. Five appeals were pending in the High Court, of which three were decided in our favour, one was sent back for rehearing and was compromised, and the fifth was remanded for the taking of further evidence. The Privy Council appeal for the succession to the estate is still pending.

370. The minor Maharajah and his brother, the Kooer, are staying at Ranchee, and attending the Government zillah school there. The Commissioner fears they are not doing well either intellectually or morally. The manager thus writes on the subject:—

"The Maharajah is a weakly lad, and not to be compared, either physically or mentally, with his younger brother. Their position in the school is as follows:—The Maharajah is still in the seventh class, but has been promoted from the lower division to the higher. He is about the bottom of his division. The Kooer has been degraded from the fifth to the sixth class. His place is near the top of the class. The boy's uncles act as guardians, and though they look carefully after the boys, they have very little influence over them. There was formerly a private tutor on Rs. 5 a month, who was supposed to look after the boys' studies when out of school, but he did very little good, and went away without notice during the year. His place has not been filled yet, as no competent candidate has appeared: in fact, I do not see how a man fit for the work can be expected on such a small salary."

A proposal has since been made, and approved by the Board, of sending these lads to the Benares wards' institution.

371. *III. Panjrikallan.*—A twelve annas share of mouzah Panjrikallan was attached under Act XXXV of 1858 on account of the idiocy of the proprietor, Pratap Singh. The property was actually taken charge of in May 1875. The proprietor is 26 years old. The estate is situated in tuppeh Jaria, pergunnah Palamow, and comprises an area of about 699 acres. It contains good rice lands, yielding an abundant harvest even in ordinary years. Wheat, barley, and other rabi crops, are also produced, as also the bhadai crops to a very limited extent. This property was granted by Baboo Gojraj Rai, an ancestor of the present zemindar of Bisrampore, to his daughter, Mussamut Bhuin Sai, as a marriage portion, and from her the property has descended to her grandson, the lunatic, Pratap Singh. The sub-divisional bukshi has been appointed manager of this estate, and receives a commission of 10 per cent. on the collections made. The whole property is held khas. There is a ryotwari settlement in the village, and the rents are paid in cash by the tenants themselves to the manager. In cases of default peons are sent, and the defaulter pays the usual talubana. The total demand of the year under review was Rs. 348, of which Rs. 232 were collected up to 31st March 1876, and the balance, Rs. 116, since the close of the year. No debts are due by the estate. The relations between landlord and tenant are satisfactory in this estate. The mother of the lunatic proprietor is his guardian, and Rs. 20 per mensem are paid for the maintenance of both.

MANBHOOM. 372. *I. Nowagurh.*—This is a permanently-settled estate, paying an annual revenue of Rs. 1,036, the whole of which for the year of report was realized before its close. It consists of two kismats, both of which were let out for the most part in small farms. Kismat No. 2 was in the greatest confusion when it was brought under Government management in consequence of a former zemindar, Tekaitni Subhamani, having granted mokarari tenures in this kismat to several persons whom her successor, Pratap Narain Singh, the father of our ward, endeavoured to turn out, and to do so appointed a number of petty farmers in their places. As Pratap Narain died soon after, his plan was not completed; but the late Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Rowlatt, confirmed the proceedings of the zemindar and ignored those of his predecessor, the Tekaitni. In reality, however, the Tekaitni's mokararidars were found in actual possession, and the farmers of Pratap Singh were utterly unable to collect the rents. Under these circumstances the present Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Morton, suggested to the Commissioner a compromise, and proposed that the mokarari tenures granted by the Tekaitni should be ignored, but that her nominees should be recognized as *de facto* in possession. The Commissioner approved of this plan, as he found that the so-called mokararidars were men of influence and were in actual possession, and the farms of Pratap Singh were therefore cancelled on the ground of nonpayment of the rents, and kabulyats were taken from those in possession, allowing them at the same time to try and establish their mokarari rights in the civil courts. Some of these men tried accordingly, but were defeated in the civil court. The estate may therefore be said to be held (the first kismat) by petty farmers only, and (the second kismat) by petty farmers and the parties in possession above alluded to, who have agreed to pay what the petty farmers paid, subject to any deductions that may be allowed on any of the assessments being found inequitable.

373. The total demand, current and arrear, of the year under review was Rs. 23,238, of which Rs. 14,696 were collected and Rs. 209 were remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,333 on the 31st March last. This shews an improvement over the results of the preceding year, and is owing to the collections having been supervised by Mr. Mackenzie. Nevertheless, the outstanding balance is heavy, but a greater portion of it is now under suspension, as the parties in possession urged that the rents fixed by Pratap Narain Singh, and payable by the petty farmers, their predecessors, are inequitable and heavy. The Deputy Commissioner, however, hopes to account for this balance satisfactorily in the course of his present tour. It must also be borne in mind that much trouble has been felt in collecting the rents and managing the estate in consequence of the appeal case now before the High Court for possession of this zemindari, and until this is finally disposed of party spirit will run high in Nowagurh and every difficulty will be thrown in our way.

374. The estate is very heavily involved in debts, amounting to over Rs. 61,000, and as soon as the lawsuit is decided measures will be taken for their liquidation. As a matter of course no improvement could be effected, and nothing can be done for the encouragement of education or in the way of establishing dispensaries in Nowagurh for some time to come. The relations between the Court of Wards and the tenants of the estate are favourable. The minor is receiving private tuition at Purneah, and is doing well. He is under the guardianship of his grand-uncle, and Rs. 50 are paid monthly for his boarding and lodging. MANBHOOM.

375. *II. Katras.*—The total demand of the year, arrear and current, amounted to Rs. 16,260, of which Rs. 13,460 were collected and Rs. 59 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,741 at close of the year. This is by far a better result than that of the preceding year, and is owing to Mr. Mackenzie, the sub-divisional officer at Govindpore, having been employed in the collection of the rents. When this estate was brought under the Court of Wards in 1870, its rental was Rs 7,901 and its liabilities amounted to Rs. 12,954. The rental has now been raised to Rs. 10,678, and the estate has been completely cleared of its debts, and Rs. 4,000 have been invested in Government securities. As the estate was hitherto very much involved in debt, no improvements could be effected, and nothing has been done for the encouragement of education, or in the way of establishing dispensaries in this estate. The tenantry of this estate are fairly well off, and the relations between them and the Court of Wards are improving, though there is still room for improvement. The minor proprietor is reported to be getting on fairly at the Benares wards' institution.

376. *III. Supur.*—This is also a permanently-settled estate, and pays a revenue of Rs. 1,918. It is so hopelessly involved that it cannot afford to pay for a manager, and hence its affairs are under the immediate supervision of the Deputy Commissioner. Under a decree of the High Court the estate has been leased to Messrs. Gisborne and Co. for a term which will expire in 1294 B.S. But 31 holdings in it have been assigned in payment of bonds given for the most part by the father of the present proprietor. Under the High Court's decree these holdings, on the termination of the assignments, will be handed over to Messrs. Gisborne and Co., and they will be answerable for the rents of the same. The details of these assignments are not forthcoming in the Deputy Commissioner's office, and the assignees refuse to come and furnish the same. A Deputy Collector has been deputed to that part of the district with orders to attach all these assigned holdings, and to call upon all concerned to come in at once and shew cause why the attachment should not be made absolute.

377. The total demand, both current and arrear, for the year under review was Rs. 16,882, of which Rs 10,159 were collected and Rs. 18 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,705. The greater portion of the current balance (Rs. 5,021) was not due till the close of September last; and as there are certain claims on the part of Messrs. Gisborne and Co., and counter-claims on the part of the Court of Wards, a Deputy Collector has been deputed to settle the matter, and until this is done it will be impossible to say what portion of the sum already realized will go to the credit of the estate, and what portion of the rent due for the current year will be realized from Messrs. Gisborne and Co. The arrear balance of Rs. 1,684 is due from ryots for periods preceding the izarah, and is nearly irrecoverable.

378. As remarked before, this estate is almost hopelessly involved in debt, but nothing definite can be done until it is known exactly how matters stand with Messrs. Gisborne and Co. Improvements in this estate and encouraging education or establishing dispensaries are out of the question. In regard to the relations between landlord and tenant, Mr. Sceales, the manager of Messrs. Gisborne and Co., complains bitterly of the contumacy of the ryots of the estate in the matter of payment of rent. The minor son of the lunatic proprietor lives with his mother at Supur, and is said to attend school, but the Deputy Commissioner doubts his doing so.

379. *Dhulbhoom.*—A portion of the estate called Divipa Porihati, bordering on Midnapore, has been transferred to that district during the year as regards civil, criminal, and revenue matters, but the ward's management of the villages in the transferred tract is still under Singbhoom, excepting that collections of arrears of rent are made through the Midnapore Collectorate instead of through the Deputy Commissioner of Singbhoom. SINGBHOOM.

380. The total demand of the year was Rs. 46,980, of which Rs. 39,538 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,442. The total receipts from all sources, including the cash balance of the previous year, were Rs. 75,813, and the disbursements Rs. 56,434, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 19,379 in favour of the estate. The estate is free from debt. The investments in Government securities amounted at the close of the year to Rs. 1,25,190.

381. No new improvements were made in the estate during the year, but those already made have received every attention. The estate continues to pay Rs. 600 monthly towards the support of the anglo-vernacular school at Ghatsilla, the family residence of the minor, but it is to be regretted that the interest of the tenants in regard to education is not greater. No dispensary has been yet established in the estate. The condition of the tenantry is prosperous, and the relations between them and the tehsildar in charge of the estate are satisfactory. Cultivation has been much extended into the estate since it came under the Court of Wards. During the year of report turrufs Parooleah and Baharagorah have been measured for resettlement, and it is hoped that the resettlements would give an increase of 50 per cent. in the rents. The minor and his younger brother have made considerable progress in English during the year of report, and are also well up in their own vernaculars.

382. *Attached Estates.*—The Bill for the relief of encumbered estates in Chota Nagpore, referred to in paragraph 451 of the report of the previous year, received the assent of the Governor-General on the 14th March 1876, and the rules and arrangements proposed by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore for the working of Act VI of 1876 were approved in my letter No. 306A., dated 18th May 1876, to the address of Government.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

T. B. LANE,

*Secretary.*

# APPENDICES.

# APPEN

*Management of Wards'*

| Divisions. | Districts. | Grounds of disqualification. Minors. | Females. | Lunatics. | Total. | Number of properties under the court. | Number of Estates. Paying revenue to Government. | Paying rent to superior landlords or rent-free. | Government Revenue. Demand. Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Payments. | Remissions. | Balance. Current. | Arrear. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | **Bengal.** | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burdwan | Burdwan | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 12 | 35 | 20,174 | ..... | 20,174 | 20,174 | .. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Beerbhoom | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Midnapore | 5 | 1 | ... | 6 | 6 | 15 | 24 | 4,724 | 287 | 5,011 | 5,011 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total | 6 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 33 | 71 | 24,898 | 287 | 25,185 | 25,185 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Presidency | 24-Pergunnahs | 11 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 202 | 105 | 5,48,031 | 14,711 | 5,62,742 | 5,31,347 | ... | 31,394 | 1 | 31,395 |
| | Nuddea | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 77 | 7 | 73,590 | 15,107 | 88,706 | 84,437 | ... | 4,269 | ..... | 4,269 |
| | Jessore | 4 | 1 | ... | 5 | 2 | 27 | 128 | 52,244 | 3,305 | 55,549 | 51,124 | ... | 3,274 | 1,151 | 4,425 |
| | Moorshedabad | 4 | 6 | ... | 10 | 8 | 105 | 84 | 2,24,969 | 2,27,419 | 4,52,388 | 2,50,907 | ... | 1,69,693 | 31,788 | 2,01,481 |
| | Total | 20 | 8 | 1 | 29 | 17 | 411 | 324 | 8,98,843 | 2,60,542 | 11,59,385 | 9,17,815 | ... | 2,08,630 | 32,940 | 2,41,570 |
| Rajshahye and Cooch Behar | Dinagepore | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 30 | 26 | 50,774 | 50,939 | 1,01,713 | 98,413 | ... | 3,300 | ..... | 3,300 |
| | Maldah | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | 18 | 8 | 68,509 | 38,916 | 1,07,425 | 1,03,549 | ... | 3,876 | ..... | 3,876 |
| | Rajshahye | 6 | 4 | ... | 10 | 8 | 147 | 143 | 1,09,155 | 77,776 | 1,86,931 | 1,48,275 | ... | 25,464 | 13,192 | 38,656 |
| | Rungpore | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 16,468 | ..... | 16,468 | 16,468 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Bogra | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 19 | ... | 1,558 | ..... | 1,558 | 1,558 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Julpigoree | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 8 | 21 | 1,16,712 | ..... | 1,16,712 | 1,16,712 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total | 11 | 10 | 2 | 23 | 21 | 224 | 200 | 3,63,176 | 1,67,631 | 5,30,807 | 4,84,975 | ... | 32,640 | 13,192 | 45,832 |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dacca | Dacca | 2 | 4 | ... | 6 | 2 | 60 | 34 | 1,387 | ..... | 1,387 | 204 | ... | 1,183 | ..... | 1,183 |
| | Furreedpore | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | | | | | | | | Return is incomplete. | | |
| | Backergunge | 6 | ... | 2 | 8 | 6 | 55 | 517 | 12,587 | 4,738 | 17,325 | 13,670 | ... | 3,527 | 128 | 3,655 |
| | Mymensingh | 5 | 1 | ... | 6 | 5 | 25 | 27 | 27,389 | 618 | 28,007 | 20,591 | ... | 6,798 | 618 | 7,416 |
| | Tipperah | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 38 | 178 | 22,445 | ..... | 22,445 | 22,445 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total | 17 | 7 | 3 | 27 | 17 | 178 | 756 | 63,808 | 5,356 | 69,164 | 56,910 | ... | 11,508 | 746 | 12,254 |
| Chittagong | Chittagong | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 47 | 41 | 69,526 | 3,017 | 72,543 | 69,013 | ... | 2,932 | 598 | 3,530 |
| | Noakholly | ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 35,261 | 6,053 | 41,314 | 26,485 | ... | 14,802 | 26 | 14,828 |
| | Total | 2 | 5 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 53 | 42 | 1,04,787 | 9,070 | 1,13,857 | 95,499 | ... | 17,734 | 624 | 18,358 |
| | **Behar.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna | Patna | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 54 | 18 | 14,845 | ..... | 14,845 | 14,288 | ... | 557 | ..... | 557 |
| | Gya | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 15 | 25 | 1,197 | ..... | 1,197 | 1,197 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Shahabad | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 43 | 6 | 18,776 | 5,624 | 24,400 | 18,674 | ... | 5,726 | ..... | 5,726 |
| | Mozufferpore | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 119 | 21 | 24,505 | 15,024 | 39,529 | 32,343 | ... | 7,058 | 128 | 7,186 |
| | Durbhunga | 3 | 1 | ... | 4 | 2 | 254 | 44 | 1,98,385 | 3,508 | 2,01,893 | 1,90,457 | ... | 11,268 | 168 | 11,436 |
| | Sarun | 10 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 13 | 159 | 54 | 16,386 | 2,540 | 18,926 | 16,499 | ... | 2,183 | 244 | 2,427 |
| | Total | 21 | 3 | 7 | 31 | 24 | 644 | 168 | 2,74,094 | 26,696 | 3,00,790 | 2,73,458 | ... | 26,792 | 540 | 27,332 |
| Bhagulpore | Moughyr | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 61 | 27 | 14,334 | 1,837 | 16,171 | 15,506 | ... | 665 | ..... | 665 |
| | Bhagulpore | } * | { ... | ... | ... | 1 | 21 | 4 | 30,796 | ..... | 30,796 | 30,796 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Purneah | | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 39 | 7 | 1,95,075 | 1,15,924 | 3,10,999 | 3,10,999 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 6 | 121 | 38 | 2,40,205 | 1,17,761 | 3,57,966 | 3,57,301 | ... | 665 | ..... | 665 |
| | **Orissa.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orissa | Cuttack | 8 | ... | 1 | 9 | 7 | 77 | 17 | 27,987 | 5,130 | 33,117 | 29,089 | ... | 4,028 | ..... | 4,028 |
| | Pooree | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 634 | 1,349 | 1,983 | 1,983 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Balasore | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 100 | 78 | 178 | 100 | ... | 78 | ..... | 78 |
| | Total | 10 | ... | 1 | 11 | 9 | 79 | 39 | 28,721 | 6,557 | 35,278 | 31,172 | ... | 4,106 | ..... | 4,106 |
| | **Chota Nagpore.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chota Nagpore | Hazareebagh | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 10 | 9,704 | ..... | 9,704 | 9,450 | ... | 254 | ..... | 254 |
| | Lohardugga | 3 | ... | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 16,435 | ..... | 16,435 | 16,435 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Singbhoom | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4,267 | ..... | 4,267 | 4,267 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Manbhoom | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | 4,275 | 241 | 4,516 | 4,516 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total | 9 | ... | 3 | 12 | 10 | 17 | 12 | 34,681 | 241 | 34,922 | 34,668 | ... | 254 | ..... | 254 |
| | **Grand Total** | 98 | 34 | 20 | 152 | 118 | 1,760 | 1,650 | 20,33,213 | 5,94,141 | 26,27,354 | 22,76,983 | ... | 3,03,329 | 48,042 | 3,50,371 |

* The figures are included in those in the corresponding columns against Durbhunga.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

# DIX A.

*Estates for* 1875-76.

| Rent due to superior landlords. | | | | | | | Rent due to the estate. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand. | | | Payments. | Balance. | | | Demand. | | | Collections. | Remissions. |
| Current. | Arrear. | Total. | | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | | |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 85,746 | 11,689 | 97,435 | 91,952 | 4,055 | 1,428 | 5,483 | 1,59,354 | 1,82,240 | 3,41,594 | 1,53,144 | 99,225 |
| 7 | 525 | 532 | 16 | ..... | 516 | 516 | 164 | 3,001 | 3,165 | 226 | ..... |
| 2,833 | 733 | 3,566 | 3,044 | 282 | 240 | 522 | 33,638 | 37,705 | 71,343 | 31,217 | ..... |
| 88,586 | 12,947 | 1,01,533 | 95,012 | 4,337 | 2,184 | 6,521 | 1,93,156 | 2,22,946 | 4,16,102 | 1,84,587 | 99,225 |
| 1,32,674 | 33,611 | 1,66,285 | 1,37,164 | 23,787 | 5,334 | 29,121 | 14,11,767 | 37,25,792 | 51,37,559 | 13,41,404 | 13,60,011 |
| 2,392 | ..... | 2,392 | 2,392 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,52,301 | 79,024 | 2,31,325 | 1,57,910 | 483 |
| 24,833 | 6,914 | 31,747 | 26,163 | 3,690 | 1,894 | 5,584 | 1,43,502 | 1,18,536 | 2,62,038 | 1,40,826 | 3,085 |
| 37,675 | 28,323 | 65,998 | 40,556 | 18,833 | 6,609 | 25,442 | 3,83,242 | 3,24,653 | 7,07,895 | 3,79,804 | 1,028 |
| 1,97,574 | 68,848 | 2,66,422 | 2,06,275 | 46,310 | 13,837 | 60,147 | 20,90,812 | 42,48,005 | 63,38,817 | 20,25,944 | 13,64,407 |
| 1,822 | 2,510 | 4,332 | 3,252 | 731 | 349 | 1,080 | 77,080 | 1,04,933 | 1,82,013 | 1,30,349 | 63 |
| 8,159 | 3,547 | 11,706 | 9,383 | 1,670 | 653 | 2,323 | 1,75,185 | 1,12,438 | 2,87,623 | 1,75,113 | 1,313 |
| 55,681 | 18,827 | 74,508 | 63,382 | 6,339 | 4,787 | 11,126 | 3,53,813 | 2,76,916 | 6,30,729 | 3,34,894 | 334 |
| 5 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 41,170 | 36,182 | 77,352 | 37,422 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,720 | 1,245 | 4,965 | 4,410 | ..... |
| 1,551 | 813 | 2,364 | 1,301 | 250 | 813 | 1,063 | 2,67,546 | 1,81,379 | 4,48,925 | 2,36,751 | 3,726 |
| 67,218 | 25,702 | 92,920 | 77,322 | 8,995 | 6,603 | 15,598 | 9,18,514 | 7,13,093 | 16,31,607 | 9,18,939 | 5,436 |
| 194 | ..... | 194 | ..... | 194 | ..... | 194 | 11,332 | 2,438 | 13,770 | 6,861 | ..... |
| | | | | | | | 337 | ..... | 337 | ..... | ..... |
| 8,086 | 8,114 | 16,200 | 9,128 | 2,410 | 4,662 | 7,072 | 35,796 | 40,696 | 76,492 | 34,426 | 5,320 |
| 1,12,771 | 39,814 | 1,52,585 | 91,827 | 40,391 | 20,367 | 60,758 | 2,40,515 | 1,82,517 | 4,23,032 | 1,54,228 | 3,231 |
| 15,599 | 787 | 16,386 | 15,305 | 294 | 787 | 1,081 | 87,922 | 65,130 | 1,53,052 | 87,493 | ..... |
| 1,36,650 | 48,715 | 1,85,365 | 1,16,260 | 43,289 | 25,816 | 69,105 | 3,75,902 | 2,90,781 | 6,66,683 | 2,83,008 | 8,551 |
| 2,426 | 1,868 | 4,294 | 2,745 | 808 | 741 | 1,549 | 1,00,322 | 85,048 | 1,85,370 | 1,04,745 | 866 |
| 73 | 73 | 146 | 14 | 73 | 59 | 132 | 59,826 | 50,463 | 1,10,289 | 68,362 | ..... |
| 2,499 | 1,941 | 4,440 | 2,759 | 881 | 800 | 1,681 | 1,60,148 | 1,35,511 | 2,95,659 | 1,73,107 | 866 |
| 1,147 | 781 | 1,928 | 539 | 608 | 781 | 1,389 | 42,108 | 18,270 | 60,378 | 37,890 | ..... |
| 1,001 | 1,518 | 2,519 | 843 | 623 | 1,053 | 1,676 | 5,234 | 4,621 | 9,855 | 4,814 | ..... |
| 45 | 45 | 90 | ..... | 45 | 45 | 90 | 47,185 | 63,912 | 1,11,097 | 39,944 | 399 |
| 478 | 497 | 975 | 437 | 137 | 401 | 538 | 77,203 | 1,36,017 | 2,13,220 | 60,116 | ..... |
| 1,494 | 1,906 | 3,400 | 1,366 | 866 | 1,168 | 2,034 | 15,43,575 | 18,60,227 | 34,03,802 | 11,55,915 | 6,689 |
| 284 | 362 | 646 | 250 | 128 | 268 | 396 | 60,247 | 68,482 | 1,28,729 | 54,153 | ..... |
| 4,449 | 5,109 | 9,558 | 3,435 | 2,407 | 3,716 | 6,123 | 17,75,552 | 21,51,529 | 39,27,081 | 13,52,832 | 7,088 |
| 44 | ..... | 44 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 88,638 | 46,441 | 1,35,079 | 80,267 | 375 |
| ..... | 148 | 148 | ..... | ..... | 148 | 148 | 2,93,629 | 1,98,881 | 4,92,510 | 1,91,313 | 539 |
| 26 | 15 | 41 | 8 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 2,29,490 | 1,67,244 | 3,96,734 | 2,36,515 | ..... |
| 70 | 163 | 233 | 52 | 18 | 163 | 181 | 6,11,757 | 4,12,566 | 10,24,323 | 5,08,095 | 914 |
| 441 | 437 | 878 | 243 | 382 | 253 | 635 | 1,10,388 | 87,049 | 1,97,437 | 1,16,862 | 34,593 |
| 273 | 262 | 535 | 265 | 270 | ..... | 270 | 4,946 | 3,007 | 7,953 | 4,641 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 293 | 238 | 531 | 293 | ..... |
| 714 | 699 | 1,413 | 508 | 652 | 253 | 905 | 1,15,627 | 90,294 | 2,05,921 | 1,21,796 | 34,593 |
| 2,925 | 12 | 2,937 | 2,062 | 875 | ..... | 875 | 62,081 | 46,838 | 1,08,919 | 57,977 | 4,291 |
| 27 | ..... | 27 | ..... | 27 | ..... | 27 | 1,58,192 | 1,58,225 | 3,16,417 | 1,43,603 | 19,876 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41,372 | 5,608 | 46,980 | 39,538 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29,390 | 26,981 | 56,380 | 38,315 | 286 |
| 2,952 | 12 | 2,964 | 2,062 | 902 | ..... | 902 | 2,91,044 | 2,37,652 | 5,28,696 | 2,79,433 | 24,453 |
| 5,00,712 | 1,64,136 | 6,64,848 | 5,03,685 | 1,07,791 | 53,372 | 1,61,163 | 65,32,512 | 85,02,377 | 1,50,34,889 | 58,47,741 | 15,45,533 |

# APPEN

*Management of Attached*

| Divisions. | Districts. | Court ordering attachment. | | | Number of properties under attachment. | Number of estates included in the properties | | Government revenue. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Demand. | | | | | Balance. | | |
| | | Civil. | Criminal. | Total. | | Paying revenue to Government. | Paying rent to superior landlords or rent free. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Payments. | Remissions. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | **Bengal.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Central Districts* | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Presidency ... | 24-Pergunnahs ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Jessore ... ... ... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 23 | 29 | 15,322 | ..... | 15,322 | 15,310 | ... | 12 | ..... | 12 |
| | Total ... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5 | 23 | 31 | 15,322 | ..... | 15,322 | 15,310 | ... | 12 | ..... | 12 |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dacca ... ... ... | Furreedpore ... ... | 4 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 11,209 | ..... | 11,209 | 11,121 | ... | 88 | ..... | 88 |
| | Backergunge ... ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 | 5 | ..... | 10,978 | 7 | 10,985 | 10,978 | ... | ..... | 7 | 7 |
| | Mymensingh ... ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... | 8 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 11 | 3 | 22,187 | 7 | 22,194 | 22,099 | ... | 88 | 7 | 95 |
| | **Behar.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhagulpore ... | Bhagulpore ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 20 | 20 | 40 | 20 | ... | 20 | ..... | 20 |
| | **Orissa.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orissa ... ... ... | Balasore ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 731 | 593 | 1,324 | 731 | ... | 593 | ..... | 593 |
| | **Chota Nagpore.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chota Nagpore ... | Hazaribagh ... ... | 100 | ... | 100 | 100 | 5 | 95 | 2,185 | 218 | 2,403 | 2,090 | ... | 313 | ..... | 313 |
| | Lohardugga ... ... | 167 | ... | 167 | 167 | 3 | 164 | 255 | 95 | 350 | 224 | ... | 31 | 95 | 126 |
| | Singbhoom ... ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Manbhoom ... ... | 57 | ... | 57 | 57 | 4 | 53 | 4,436 | 1,279 | 5,715 | 5,715 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... | 326 | ... | 326 | 326 | 12 | 314 | 6,876 | 1,592 | 8,468 | 8,029 | ... | 344 | 95 | 439 |
| | Grand Total ... | 337 | 8 | 345 | 345 | 48 | 348 | 45,136 | 2,212 | 47,348 | 46,189 | ... | 1,057 | 102 | 1,159 |
| | Syudpore trust estate in Jessore. | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 3 | 1 | 95,254 | ..... | 95,254 | 95,254 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

# DIX AI.

*Estates for* 1875-76.

| Rent due to superior landlords. | | | | | | | Rent due to the estate. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand. | | | | Balance. | | | Demand. | | | | |
| Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Payments. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Collections. | Remissions. |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,619 | 37,414 | 61,033 | 29,491 | 1,468 |
| 8,163 | 346 | 8,509 | 7,594 | 569 | 346 | 915 | 62,259 | 1,13,393 | 1,75,652 | 59,428 | 10,882 |
| 8 163 | 346 | 8,509 | 7,594 | 569 | 346 | 915 | 85,878 | 1,50,807 | 2,36,685 | 88,919 | 12,370 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38,717 | 15,720 | 54,437 | 37,109 | 28 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,640 | 15,662 | 36,302 | 24,194 | 368 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 72 | 15 | 87 | 72 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59,429 | 31,397 | 90,826 | 61,375 | 396 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 165 | 297 | 462 | 141 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | 812 | 1,812 | 1,000 | ..... |
| 7,955 | 1,242 | 9,197 | 5,955 | 2,927 | 315 | 3,242 | 57,461 | 12,589 | 70,050 | 53,272 | ..... |
| 10,704 | 9,543 | 20,247 | 9,694 | 7,284 | 3,269 | 10,553 | 38,363 | 21,517 | 59,880 | 31,201 | 3,007 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,471 | 8 | 1,479 | 1,233 | ..... |
| 3,860 | 2,980 | 6,840 | 3,952 | 1,096 | 1,792 | 2,888 | 32,373 | 22,501 | 54,874 | 26,712 | 567 |
| 22,519 | 13,765 | 36,284 | 19,601 | 11,307 | 5,376 | 16,683 | 1,29,668 | 56,615 | 1,86,283 | 1,12,418 | 3,574 |
| 30,682 | 14,111 | 44,793 | 27,195 | 11,876 | 5,722 | 17,598 | 2,76,140 | 2,39,928 | 5,16,068 | 2,63,853 | 16,340 |
| 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,69,480 | 84,278 | 2,53,758 | 1,62,815 | 295 |

# APPEN

*Management of Attached*

| Divisions. | Districts. | Rent due to the estate—(*concluded*). Balance. Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Receipts. Cash balance of last year. | Collections of rent. | Interest on mortgage loans and Government securities. | Debts recovered. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| | **Bengal.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Central Districts.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Presidency ... | 24-Pergunnahs ... ... | 11,457 | 18,597 | 30,054 | 12,001 | 29,491 | ..... | 273 | 813 | 42,578 |
| | Jessore ... ... ... | 30,343 | 74,999 | 1,05,342 | 5,801 | 59,428 | ..... | 1,620 | 37,290 | 1,04,139 |
| | Total ... | 41,800 | 93,596 | 1,35,396 | 17,802 | 88,919 | ..... | 1,893 | 38,103 | 1,46,717 |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Dacca ... ... | Furreedpore ... ... | 14,278 | 3,039 | 17,317 | 18,244 | 37,109 | ..... | ..... | 1,193 | 56,546 |
| | Backergunge ... ... | 7,072 | 4,668 | 11,740 | 7,434 | 24,194 | ..... | 1,694 | 687 | 34,009 |
| | Mymensingh ... ... | 15 | ..... | 15 | 483 | 72 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 555 |
| | Total ... | 21,365 | 7,707 | 29,072 | 26,161 | 61,375 | ..... | 1,694 | 1,880 | 91,110 |
| | **Behar.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhagulpore ... | Bhagulpore ... ... | 165 | 156 | 321 | 210 | 141 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 351 |
| | **Orissa.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Orissa ... ... | Balasore ... ... ... | 812 | ..... | 812 | 601 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,601 |
| | **Chota Nagpore.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Chota Nagpore | Hazaribagh ... ... | 14,501 | 2,277 | 16,778 | 587 | 54,163 | ..... | ..... | 4,367 | 59,117 |
| | Lohardugga ... ... | 17,083 | 8,589 | 25,672 | 1,203 | 31,201 | ..... | ..... | 1,207 | 33,701 |
| | Singbhoom ... ... | 246 | ..... | 246 | 410 | 1,233 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,643 |
| | Manbhoom ... ... | 13,397 | 14,198 | 27,595 | 4,195 | 26,712 | ..... | ..... | 111 | 31,018 |
| | Total ... | 45,227 | 25,064 | 70,291 | 6,485 | 1,13,309 | ..... | ..... | 5,685 | 1,25,479 |
| | Grand Total ... | 1,09,369 | 1,26,523 | 2,35,892 | 51,259 | 2,64,744 | ..... | 3,587 | 45,668 | 3,65,258 |
| | Syndpore trust estate in Jessore. | 74,474 | 16,174 | 90,[illegible] | 25,856 | 1,62,815 | 164 | 2,420 | 7,441 | 1,98,696 |

AI.—(*concluded.*)

*Estates for* 1875-76—(concluded.)

| Disbursements. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government revenue paid. | Rent paid. | Expenses of management. | Law expenses. | Maintenance of proprietors. | Education. | Miscellaneous. | Rate for postage, stationery, &c. | Debts paid. | Investment. | Total. | Cash balance. | Deficit. | Debts due by the estate at the end of the year. | Total investment at the close of the year. |
| 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| ..... | ..... | 2,155 | 1,827 | ..... | ..... | 2,796 | ..... | 1,271 | ..... | 8,049 | 34,529 | ... | 7,15,233 | ..... |
| 15,313 | 7,594 | 7,265 | 2,184 | 7,327 | ..... | 3,492 | 430 | 50,591 | ..... | 94,196 | 9,943 | ... | 52,988 | L. 590 |
| 15,313 | 7,594 | 9,420 | 4,011 | 7,327 | ..... | 6,288 | 430 | 51,862 | ..... | 1,02,245 | 44,472 | ... | 7,68,221 | L. 590 |
| 11,121 | ..... | 5,155 | 490 | ..... | ..... | 1,427 | 456 | ..... | ..... | 18,649 | 37,897 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 10,978 | ..... | 2,574 | 3,289 | 5,950 | ..... | 849 | 356 | 303 | ..... | 24,299 | 9,710 | ... | ..... | L. 24 |
| ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 545 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 22,099 | ..... | 7,736 | 3,779 | 5,950 | ..... | 2,276 | 815 | 303 | ..... | 42,958 | 48,152 | ... | ..... | L. 24 |
| 20 | ..... | 126 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | 193 | 158 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 731 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 132 | ..... | ..... | 44 | ..... | ..... | 908 | 693 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 2,090 | 5,955 | 666 | ..... | 2,380 | ..... | 6,720 | 1,542 | 38,044 | ..... | 57,397 | 1,720 | ... | 3,56,813 | ..... |
| 224 | 9,694 | 1,361 | ..... | 390 | ..... | 1,000 | 1,456 | 18,164 | ..... | 32,289 | 1,412 | ... | 2,14,516 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 66 | ..... | 318 | ..... | 237 | ..... | 95 | ..... | 716 | 927 | ... | 1,268 | ..... |
| 5,715 | 3,952 | 468 | ..... | 1,060 | ..... | 975 | 1,098 | 11,624 | ..... | 24,892 | 6,120 | ... | 60,262 | ..... |
| 8,029 | 19,601 | 2,561 | ..... | 4,148 | ..... | 8,932 | 4,096 | 67,927 | ..... | 1,15,294 | 10,185 | ... | 6,32,859 | ..... |
| 46,192 | 27,195 | 19,883 | 7,791 | 17,557 | ..... | 17,496 | 5,302 | 1,20,092 | ..... | 2,61,598 | 1,03,660 | ... | 14,01,080 | L. 614 |
| 95,253 | 2 | 1,247 | 2,067 | ..... | ..... | 70,559 | 899 | 1,182 | ..... | 1,71,209 | 27,487 | ... | 582 | S. 3,575 |

# APPENDIX B.

*Wards' Estates classified according to gross rental.*

| DISTRICTS. | Number of estates with current gross rental not exceeding Rs. 1,000. | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,000. | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 5,000 but not exceeding Rs. 50,000. | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 50,000 but not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000. | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 5,00,000. | Total. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| Burdwan ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *a* 1 | ..... | 1 | *a* Chakdighi. |
| Beerbhoom ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Midnapore ... ... ... | 1 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... ... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | *b* 2 | *c* 1 | 6 | *b* Goburdanga and Satkhira. *c* Paikparah. |
| Nuddea ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *d* 1 | ..... | 1 | *d* Estate of Kumar Khetish Chandra Rai. |
| Jessore ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | *e* 2 | ..... | 3 | *e* Nuldanga and Narail. |
| Moorsheedabad ... ... | ..... | 3 | 4 | ..... | *f* 1 | ..... | 8 | *f* Nushipore. |
| Dinagepore ... ... ... | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | |
| Maldah ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *g* 1 | ..... | 1 | *g* Chanchal. |
| Rajshahye ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 8 | |
| Rungpore ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Bogra ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Julpigoree ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | *h* 1 | ..... | 2 | *h* Chaklajat. |
| Dacca ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| Furreedpore ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Backergunge... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | |
| Mymensingh ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | *i* 1 | ..... | 5 | *i* Estate of K. S. Brodie. |
| Tipperah ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | |
| Chittagong ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 5 | |
| Noakholly ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Patna ... ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | |
| Gya ... ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Shahabad ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | |
| Mozufferpore... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Durbhunga ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | *k* 1 | 2 | *k* Durbhunga. |
| Sarun ... ... ... ... | 2 | 9 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | |
| Monghyr ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | |
| Purneah ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *l* 1 | ..... | 1 | *l* Surjapore. |
| Cuttack ... ... ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 7 | |
| Poorce ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Balasore ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Hazaribagh ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | |
| Lohardugga ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | *m* 1 | ..... | 3 | *m* Chota Nagpore. |
| Singbhoom ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Manbhoom ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | |
| Total ... | 16 | 31 | 46 | 9 | 12 | 2 | 116 | |

# APPENDIX BI.

*Attached Estates classified according to gross rental.*

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24-Pergunnahs ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Jessore ... ... ... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | *n* 1 | ..... | 5 | *n* Syudpore trust estate. |
| Furreedpore.... ... ... | 4 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | |
| Backergunge... ... ... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | |
| Mymensingh ... ... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| Bhagulpore ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Balasore ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Hazaribagh ... ... ... | 100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | These are petty estates sequestered for debt. |
| Lohardugga ... ... ... | 167 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 167 | |
| Singbhoom ... ... ... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| Manbhoom ... ... ... | 57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 | |
| Total ... | 338 | ..... | 6 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 346 | |
| GRAND TOTAL ... | 354 | 31 | 52 | 10 | 13 | 2 | 462 | |

# APPENDIX C.

No. 56, dated Maniktollah, the 31st August 1876.

From—BABOO RAJENDRALALA MITRA, Director of Government Wards,
To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

I HAVE the honor to submit, for the information of the Hon'ble Member in charge, the following report on the progress of the Wards' Institution during the official year 1875-76.

2. *No. of Wards.*—The number of wards on the rolls of the institution during the last year was greater than what it had been in any previous year since 1865. The total was 14, against 11 of 1874-75.

3. *Age.*—There has been also an improvement in the average of age; there are now a greater number of young boys in the institution than what there has been at any former time. Out of the total of fourteen, six are under 12 years of age (five of whom are smart and promising lads), four are above 16 years, and four between 14 and 16.

4. *District.*—Six of the wards are from the 24-Pergunnahs, two from Jessore, three from Rajshahye, and one each from Dinagepore, Tipperah, and Burdwan districts.

5. *Caste.*—The statistics of caste continue still to indicate a great predominance of Brahmins over the other classes; there being 10 Brahmins against one Kshatriya, one Vaidya, one Kayastha, and one Suri. In the census returns the Brahmins bear but an insignificant relation to the other castes; but as the most active, energetic, and intelligent, they seem, as stated in the last annual report, to have taken for themselves the largest share of the landed property of the country.

6. *Course of Instruction.*—The course of instruction followed in this institution has been so often described in former reports that I think it would be supererogatory on my part to describe it again at length. The boys continue, as heretofore, to read by their private tutors for two hours in the morning and for a like period in the evening, and attend the Hindu School during the day from 10½ A.M. to 4 P.M. There are altogether three English tutors, two pundits, one drawing master, and a teacher of zemindari accounts. Of these, however, only one English teacher and one pundit are retained on the general establishment, and the rest are remunerated by fees paid on account of the particular boys on whom they attend.

7. *Progress.*—References have repeatedly been made to the disadvantage which this institution labours under on account of the peculiar circumstances of the wards; and it is necessary to advert to it from time to time in order that a correct estimate may always be made of what is really practicable here. Generally speaking, boys come here at an advanced age, not only without any preliminary training, but very much spoiled by over-indulgence, and to them strict discipline appears much more irksome than what it is to boys who are subjected to it from the fourth or fifth year of their age. Then, assured of a competence in all cases, and of a considerable amount of wealth and affluence in many, immediately on attaining their majority, they have none of those incentives to arduous, unremitting labour which alone can, under the present system of education, ensure academic success. No amount of exertion and ability on the part of the teachers can compensate for the want of zeal and application on the part of the taught; and it is simply futile, except in very rare instances, to expect the same amount of zeal and application and arduous labour from minor sons of rich zemindars which boys of the middle and lower middle classes bring to bear on their studies. Further, the average age of admission to this institution has until lately been thirteen, and the education of the wards practically began at that age; and as full eight years' study is absolutely necessary before a boy can be fit for the Entrance examination, no ward can expect to pass that ordeal at the age of sixteen or seventeen years, at which most of the pupils of Bengal enter upon their collegiate studies. Thus the progress of the wards in my charge cannot with advantage be compared with those of the general body of the youths of Bengal, age for age. All that can be done is to keep the wards *au courant* with their form fellows; and even in this respect they labour under a disadvantage. The biggest boy in the class is generally not the brightest, and as the wards are generally the biggest in their respective classes, I regret I cannot get them to occupy the highest position among their class mates. Making due allowances for these circumstances, the wards have on the whole done well in their studies during the past year. Twelve out of fourteen got their usual annual promotions, and several kept pretty good places in their respective classes. The two who failed absolutely are Jagatchandra Chaudhuri of Dinagepore and Bisveswara Raya of Rajshahye. Both these have physical defects which render it hopeless that they will ever learn much. The actual amount of reading gone through by the boys during the past year is shewn in the annexed statement A.

8. *Zemindari accounts.*—In addition to the subjects mentioned in the statement above referred to, the senior boys attended the teacher of zemindari accounts two days every week, and with their own hands wrote out various forms of zemindari papers, and familiarized themselves with the mode of keeping accounts and the technical terms used therein. The progress made by the boys in this branch of their studies is satisfactory.

9. *Drawing class.*—The boys named on the margin attend the drawing class. The first three draw in perspective from nature and in water-colours, the next two draw from solid models, and the last from the flat. Their exercises have always elicited the admiration of the visitors. Bearing in mind that only three hours are devoted to drawing every week, the progress made is perfectly atisfactory.

| | |
|---|---|
| Girijaprasanna Mukurji. | Lolitmohun Raya. |
| Pramathabhusan Raya. | Annadaprasanna Mukurji. |
| Sasesekhareswara Raya. | Upendrachandra Raya. |

10. *General training.*—The general principles of training noticed in paragraph 9 of the last annual report have been always very carefully borne in mind, and manliness, activity, and self-reliance, have been in every way encouraged. Seven of the boys have saddle-horses, and they ride with great ease and elegance. Most of them are fond of shooting, and often bring heavy bags of snipes from the Salt Water Lakes. The minor Raja of Naldangah once brought home two leopards which he had shot in a jungle near his home. All the boys delight in swimming, and practise gymnastics both in the oriental and the English styles.

11. *Conduct.*—I regret to have to report that three of the boys misbehaved during the past year. Girijaprasanna Mukurji having overstayed by 1 month and 12 days the leave which was granted him on the 19th April 1875 for 12 days, no leave was allowed him to go home during the Dusserah vacation, and he ran away from the institution on the second day of the vacation and went home to Goberdanga, whence his mother sent him back on the fourth day. Lolitmohun Raya of Chakdighee had permission to go home on that occasion, but his father-in-law and guardian did not, for some domestic reason, send for him, and he ran away along with Jagatchandra Chaudhuri of Dinagepore, who had no leave, as he had no relation at home to go to. The former remained at Burdwan for three days and then returned. The latter had gone on to Benares, whence he returned on the seventh day. These wards were duly punished for their misconduct, as reported in my No. 88, of date the 18th of October last. The prevailing motive of all the three boys was to make a demonstration against the new law of minority, of which they had got information, and which had disappointed them of the expectation they had cherished of coming to their estates within a year. Two of these boys have married, and domestic attraction had no small share in influencing their action.

With the above exceptions all the boys have conducted themselves in a manner that gave me no reason to complain of any of them. Cheerful and happy in the society of youths of similar age and condition, they are always busy in schemes of fun and frolic, never sad or downcast. They mix very cordially with each other, and most of the younger ones address the elders with the endearing epithet of *dada* or "elder brother." Their affection and sympathy for each other are also marked. During the illness of Jagatchandra Chaudhuri a month ago, three of the elder boys sat up by his bedside for two nights successively to watch him; and during the last three nights Jagatchandra has watched the sick bed of Pramathabhusan Raya, who is ailing of fever, though there was no occasion whatever for any such action on his part, as there were several servants present to do the needful. The wards are also docile, obedient, and anxious to oblige me, and kind to their servants and the poor. I have often noticed small presents given by them out of their pocket-money to beggars, and subscriptions raised among themselves to relieve distress. Within the past year I have not had a single complaint to decide of quarrel among the boys. My best endeavours have been uniformly devoted to make the boys honest, straightforward, and self-reliant, and there is no reason to suspect that my attempt in this respect has proved abortive.

12. *Health.*—The greatest stress has always been laid by those who object to the location of this institution in Calcutta to the insalubrity of the city, and the danger to which the wards are exposed on that account. The experience of the last twenty years has, however, fully demonstrated the utter worthlessness of the objection. Not only has there been no casualty during the whole period, but there has not been even a single case of dangerous illness in the institution. At least half the number of boys who have from time to time come to this place were at the time of their admission more or less sickly—some labouring under spleen or liver, some under malarious fever, some under diarrhœa or the like, but they all rapidly recovered from their illness, and have been here always noted for their healthy appearance. There has been nothing exceptional in this respect in the course of the year under report, and I have not to record even a single case of serious illness.

13. *Leave of absence.*—The refusal at the last Dusserah vacation to grant leave of absence to those who had before neglected to return on due date has had a salutary effect in checking the evil. After the last winter and summer vacations most of the boys returned punctually, and only a few were two or three days late.

14. *Law of minority.*—In paragraph 13 of the last annual report I expressed an apprehension that some of the elder boys, who were married, would, if subjected to any severe restriction, run away from the institution, and it was realized within a fortnight of the date of that report, as shewn in paragraph 11. As the boys grow older, the tendency to the evil will necessarily be greater. Both the wards who ran away have now brought their wives to Calcutta, and obtaining leave from me on Sundays to go and visit their mothers, see their wives; but such a state of things cannot continue long without bringing on further complications. On the one hand it would be cruel to deny permission to young men to see their wives, but on the other a ward of eighteen or nineteen having children to look after cannot but be embarrassing. Such young men cannot be kept in the institution, and if they have to be sent away early, the main object of the new law regarding them will be defeated. It is a matter for serious consideration, therefore, whether or not the Court of Wards should prohibit early marriages. Apart from the sanitary and moral considerations usually urged against such marriages, the question has to be faced from a nearer stand-point. It is much easier to control boys up to sixteen or eighteen years of their age than to govern young men of twenty or twenty-one who are in expectation of coming to a large property within a very short time. The former are fully amenable to strict discipline, but the latter will chafe under even the mildest treatment; and no young man, however mild and conciliatory may be our conduct towards him, will live here cheerfully who happens to have a grown-up wife and one or more offspring at home. He will for certain resort to malingering, unauthorized absence, recusancy, and other wickedness, and pay no attention to his studies. A ward who has no such attractions at home will not be so disposed, and may make up for lost ground in the earlier part of his life. Nothing can be done to enforce early education, and the law under notice has been passed mainly with a view to enable the wards to continue study to the 21st year of their age, *i.e.* up to the time which all boys anxious to pass the B.A. standard read at school. And since marriage in the case of wards is a bar to such study, it should, in my humble opinion, be deferred to a later period than what is

customary among wealthy boys in this country. Nor is there any serious obstacle to carrying out this measure. Hindu law on the subject of marriage is not at all imperative. The most revered Indian legislators, such as Manu, Yájnavalkya, Apastamba, Asvaláyana, and others, require that no marriage should take place until after the completion of education, and the most appropriate age they fix is the 24th year. And the Court of Wards, standing in *loco parentis* to the wards, is at perfect liberty to exercise its discretion in the matter. Taking into consideration the early age in which girls are married in this country, the marriage of boys at twenty, instead of seventeen or eighteen as is now customary, cannot by any means be considered, even by the most bigoted, as a hardship, and it is highly desirable that local officers should not sanction any marriage at an earlier age.

15. *Expenses.*—As shewn in detail in the annexed statement, the total expense on account of this institution for the past year amounted to Rs. 33,883-4-7, against Rs. 28,193-14-8 of 1874-75, shewing an increase of Rs. 5,689-5-11. The excess is owing to the larger number of boys that has been in the institution. The average per month for each boy (14 boys living for 164 months) was Rs. 206-12-11, against Rs. 229-3-6 per month of the preceding year, shewing a decrease of Rs. 22-6-7 per boy.

16. *General charges.*—The expenditure under the head of general charges for the maintenance of the institution, including house-rent, establishment, conveyance, lighting, and contingencies, amounted to Rs. 15,760-13-8, against Rs. 14,424-5-8 of 1874-75, and Rs. 15,143-0-11 of the previous year. The excess is due partly to the increased number of wards, and partly to extraordinary expenses for repairs of the omnibus, for putting up partitions to add to the accommodation of the house, for a new set of gymnastic apparatus, and a few minor items. The average per month for each boy was Rs. 96-1-7, against Rs. 117-5-7 of 1874-75, shewing a decrease of Rs. 20-10 per month, or Rs. 247-8 per annum, for each boy. At this rate the actual reduction for the 14 boys now in the institution may be represented at Rs. 3,465. The highest amount contributed by any one boy for the general charges for the year was Rs. 2,340-3-6$\frac{4}{16}$, and the lowest Rs. 585-0-10$\frac{9}{16}$. In 1874-75 the highest was Rs. 2,970-7-10, and the lowest Rs. 720-13-6. The reduction shewn in this way is also considerable, as was to be expected with an increased number of wards.

17. *Personal charges.*—It is not to be expected that the personal charges of the wards should be influenced by the number of pupils in the institution, and the expenses under that head remain unchanged. The total under it was Rs. 18,122-6-11, against Rs. 13,769-9 of 1874-75, giving an average per month of Rs. 110-8, against Rs. 111 15-1 of the preceding year. This amount includes, as heretofore, the cost of boarding, clothing, shoes, personal servants, saddle-horses, books, private tutors, rich clothing for the Dusserah, and contingencies. The highest personal cost for a boy was Rs. 2,480-15-1, and the lowest Rs. 665-5-5.

18. *Visitors.*—His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal visited the institution in December last, and was perfectly satisfied with what he saw. Exception was taken only to the mats, which were worn out, having been in use for four years since the last repairs of the house. These have since been changed. The official visitors also inspected the institution as per memorandum on the margin. The minutes recorded by them are uniformly satisfactory.

*Visitors.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple, *Bart.*, | 1 | Raja Harendra Krishna Bahadoor | 3 |
| Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, C.S.I ... | 1 | Hon'ble Kristodas Pal ... ... | 3 |
| A. Mackenzie, Esq. ... ... | 1 | Baboo Digamber Mitra, C.S.I. .. | 2 |
| J. Geoghegan, Esq. ... ... | 1 | " Chandramohan Chatterjee... | 1 |
| Raja Ramanath Tagore, C.S.I. ... | 1 | | |

*Statement shewing the progress made, and the expenses incurred, by the boys of the Wards' Institution from 1st April 1875 to 31st March 1876.*

| Names of Wards. | Ages on the 31st March 1876. | Date of admission. | Where educated. | Names and extent of books read. | Amount of personal expenses incurred since the 1st April 1875 to the 31st March 1876. | Proportions of general expenses for the same period. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Y. M. D. | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| Jagatchandra Chaudhuri,* Dinagepore. | 17 0 0 | 14th November 1865... | Hindu School ... | Douglas' Fifth Book, from page 160 to 197 ...<br>Hiley's Abriged Grammar, from page 1 to 56.<br>Lethbridge's History of Bengal, from page 42 to 87.<br>Anderson's Geography, whole of Europe.<br>Barnard's Arithmetic, Simple Rule-of-three.<br>Upakramanikâ, from page 46 to 80.<br>Chhattrabadha, from page 1 to 40. | 1,774 9 3 | 585 0 10 3/16 | 2,359 10 1 9/16 | I regret I can report no change in favour of this boy. The progress made in his studies continues as unsatisfactory as heretofore, and he misbehaved himself in October last by running away from this institution. |
| Girijaprasanna Mukurji,† Goberdanga. | 17 8 0 | 21st February 1870 ... | Ditto ... | Selections from English Literature (Lethbridge)...<br>Prose—Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith.<br>Poetry—Goldsmith, Cowper.<br>Companion Reader (Rowe and Webb), from page 1 to 46.<br>Hiley's Grammar, Syntax.<br>Lethbridge's History of England, from page 1 to 70.<br>Ditto ditto India, from page 1 to 92.<br>Anderson's Geography, India, Europe and America.<br>Euclid, Books I and II.<br>Algebra, Simple Equations<br>Arithmetic, Simple Interest.<br>Rijupathâ, Part III, from page 1 to 43.<br>Sanskrit Grammar, from page 114 to 166. | 1,600 4 1 | 1,170 1 9 3/16 | 2,770 5 10 3/16 | The conduct of this young man has been unsatisfactory during the past year. Since his marriage in March 1875 he has become moddy, intriguing, and unmindful of his studies. He ran away from the institution in October last. He obtained his promotion after the last annual examination of the Hindu School. |
| Annadaprasanna Mukurji,† Goberdanga. | 15 11 0 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Easy Selections (Lethbridge), from page 1 to 202...<br>Senior Reader (Nelson), Selections.<br>English Grammar (Hiley), Orthography and Etymology.<br>Lethbridge's History, from page 1 to 92.<br>Anderson's Geography, from page 36 to 71.<br>Euclid, Book I, propositions X to XLV.<br>Algebra, Division.<br>Arithmetic, Simple Interest, present worth and discount.<br>Upakramanikâ, from page 47 to 87.<br>Rijupâtha, from page 14 to 31. | 1,388 12 11 | 1,170 1 9 3/16 | 2,558 14 8 3/16 | Continues steady and attentive to his lessons, and has made fair progress in his studies. Was promoted from the 4th to the 3rd class after the last annual examination. |
| Pramathabhusan Raya,§ Naldangah. | 17 0 0 | 23rd October 1870 ... | Ditto ... | Douglas' Sixth Book, from page 46 to 252, with Selections.<br>Hileys' Grammar, from page 6 to 100.<br>Lethbridge's History of the World, from page 5 to 39.<br>Anderson's Geography, India and the British Isles.<br>Euclid, Book I, Propositions I to X.<br>Algebra, Multiplication.<br>Arithmetic, Simple Interest.<br>Sâhityasangraha, Part II, from page 1 to 18.<br>Rijupâtha, Part I, from page 1 to 12.<br>Upakramanikâ, from page 50 to 100. | 1,970 9 0 | 2,340 3 6 1/16 | 4,310 12 6 1/16 | Progress fair, conduct good. Had his usual promotion. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lolitmohun Raya,§ Chuckdigi ... | 16 0 0 | 18th April 1871 ... | Ditto ... | Selections from English Literature (Lethbridge)...<br>Prose—Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith.<br>Poetry—Goldsmith, Cowper.<br>Companion Reader (Rowe and Webb), from page 1 to 46.<br>Hiley's Grammar, Syntax.<br>History of England, from page 1 to 70.<br>Lethbridge's History of India, from page 1 to 92.<br>Anderson's Geography, India, Europe, America.<br>Euclid, Books I and II.<br>Algebra, Simple Equations.<br>Arithmetic, Simple Interest.<br>Rijupathá, Part III, from page 1 to 43.<br>Sanskrit Grammar, from page 114 to 166. | 2,480 15 1 | 2,340 3 6 4/16 | 4,821 2 7 4/16 | Having been very much over-indulged in early youth, is rather impatient of control and is somewhat wayward. He ran away from the institution in October last because his father-in-law did not take him home during the Dusserah vacation. His progress in his studies has been fair, and he had his promotion after the last annual examination. |
| Sasesekhareswar Raya,§ Tahirpore | 15 0 0 | 7th November 1872 ... | Ditto ... | Douglas' Fifth Book, from page 160 to 197 ... ...<br>Hiley's Grammar, from page 1 to 56.<br>Lethbridge's History of Bengal, from page 42 to 87.<br>Anderson's Geography, whole of Europe.<br>Barnard's Arithmetic, Simple Rule-of-three.<br>Chhatrabodha, page 1 to 40.<br>Upakramaniká, page 40 to 80. | 1,827 6 5 | 2,340 3 6 4/16 | 4,167 9 11 4/16 | A well-behaved and promising lad, but he failed to obtain the necessary number of marks to get his promotion after the last annual examination. |
| Bissawar Raya,* Tahirpore ... | 14 0 0 | 21st December 1872 ... | Ditto ... | Douglas' Fourth Book, page 157 to 219 ... ...<br>Lennie's Grammar, from page 1 to 30.<br>Companion to Atlas (Sircar), from page 13 to 18.<br>Arithmetic, Vulgar Fractions.<br>Charupathá, Part I, from page 1 to 72.<br>Sishubodha, from page 1 to 17. | 665 5 5 | 585 0 10 2/16 | 1,250 6 3 2/16 | As before reported, this boy labours under serious physical defects: the left half of his body is partially paralysed, and owing to an affection of the tongue he cannot read freely. His intellectual powers are also dull. His progress, under the circumstances, cannot be expected to be satisfactory, but he had his promotion after the last examination. |
| Kasiswar Raya,* Tahirpore ... | 11 0 0 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Douglas' Fourth Book, Selections ... ... ...<br>Lennie's Grammar, from page 1 to 16.<br>Companion to Atlas (Sircar), from page 3 to 10.<br>Arithmetic, Addition and Subtraction of Vulgar Fractions.<br>Akhyanamanjari, from page 9 to 106.<br>Sishubodha, from page 1 to 17. | 679 15 5 | 585 0 10 2/16 | 1,265 0 3 2/16 | A smart lad, doing well in his class; had his promotion, and gave me every satisfaction by his conduct. |
| Monmothanath Chaudhuri,* Satkhira. | 15 11 0 | 27th June 1874 ... | Ditto ... | Douglas' Fifth Book, from page 160 to 197 ... ...<br>Hiley's Grammar, from page 1 to 56.<br>Lethbridge's History of Bengal, from page 42 to 87.<br>Anderson's Geography, whole of Europe.<br>Barnard's Arithmetic, Simple Rule-of-three.<br>Chhatrabodha, from page 1 to 40.<br>Upakramaniká, from page 40 to 80. | 1,199 7 10 | 585 0 10 2/16 | 1,784 8 8 2/16 | A grown-up young man. He came here with very unsatisfactory preliminary training; but he is doing well in his class, and had his promotion. |
| Hurogobinda Sen,* Tipperah ... | 11 9 0 | 10th August 1874 ... | Ditto ... | Douglas' Fourth Book, from page 157 to 219 ...<br>Lennie's Grammar, from page 1 to 30.<br>Companion to Atlas, from page 13 to 18.<br>Arithmetic, Vulgar Fractions.<br>Chárupatha, Part I, from page 1 to 72.<br>Sishubodha, from page 1 to 17. | 1,028 14 3 | 585 0 10 2/16 | 1,613 15 1 2/16 | Has given me every satisfaction by his conduct and steady application to his studies; keeps a good place in his class, and had his promotion. |
| Girijanath Chaudhuri,* Satkhira... | 11 8 0 | 28th September 1874... | Ditto ... | Douglas' Fourth Book, from page 157 to 219 ...<br>Lennie's Grammar, from page 1 to 30.<br>Companion to Atlas (Sircar), from page 13 to 18.<br>Arithmetic, Vulgar Fractions.<br>Charupátha, Part I, from page 1 to 72.<br>Sishubodha, from page 1 to 17. | 773 6 6 | 585 0 10 2/16 | 1,358 7 4 2/16 | Was the second in a class of over thirty boys in 1874, and obtained the 2nd prize of his class. At the examination in December las the did not do quite so well, but kept a good place and had his promotion. I have every reason to be satisfied with his conduct and progress. |
| Upendrachandra Raya,‡ Narail ... | 10 0 0 | 18th April 1875 ... | Ditto ... | Douglas' Fourth Book, Selections ...<br>Lennie's Grammar, from page 1 to 16.<br>Companion to Atlas (Sircar), from page 3 to 10.<br>Arithmetic, Addition and Subtraction of Vulgar Fractions.<br>Akhyanamanjari, from page 9 to 106.<br>Sishubodha, from page 1 to 17. | 1,239 6 4 | 1,598 0 0 | 2,837 6 4 | A well-behaved and good lad, doing well in his class. Had his promotion after the last annual examination. |

* Contributes one share of the general charges. † Contributes two shares of the general charges. ‡ Contributes three shares of the general charges. § Contributes four shares of the general charges.

*Statement shewing the progress made, and the expenses incurred, &c.—(concluded.)*

| Names of Wards. | Ages on the 31st March 1876. | Date of admisson. | Where educated. | Names and extent of books read. | Amount of personal expenses incurred since the 1st April 1875 to the 31st March 1876. | Proportions of general expenses for the same period. | Total.* | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Y. M. D. | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| Satindranath Chaudhuri,* Satkhira | 9 0 0 | 12th June 1875 ... | Hindu School ... | Douglas' Fourth Book, Selections ...<br>Lennie's Grammar, from page 1 to 16.<br>Companion to Atlas (Sircar), from page 3 to 10.<br>Arithmetic, Addition and Subtraction of Vulgar Fractions.<br>Akhyanamanjari, from page 9 to 106.<br>Sishubodha, from page 1 to 17. | 687 4 3 | 430 8 9 3/12 | 1,117 13 0 3/12 | A well-behaved and promising lad. |
| Janadaprasanna Mukurji,† Goberdanga. | 11 0 0 | 16th June 1875 ... | Ditto ... | Douglas' Reader, Fourth Book, from page 157 to 219.<br>Lennie's Grammar, from page 1 to 30.<br>Companion to Atlas (Sircar), from page 13 to 18.<br>Arithmetic, Vulgar Fractions.<br>Charupátha, Part I, from page 1 to 72.<br>Shishubodha, from page 1 to 17. | 806 2 2 | 861 1 6 8/12 | 1,667 3 8 8/12 | A smart and promising lad. Has given me every satisfaction by his attention to his lessons and exemplary conduct. Had his promotion after the last annual examination. |
| | | | | Total ... | 18,122 6 11 | 15,760 13 8 | 33,883 4 7 | |

* Contributes one share of the general charges. † Contributes two shares of the general charges.

WARDS' INSTITUTION,
MANIKTOLLAH,
*The 31st August 1876.*

*Errors Excepted.*
RAJENDRALALA MITRA,
*Director of Government Wards.*

Regr. No. 2563—200—7-3-77.

# REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

## LAND REVENUE.

CALCUTTA, THE 16TH MARCH 1877.

## RESOLUTION.

READ—

THE Report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of Wards' and Attached Estates for the year 1875-76.

This report, which is again submitted very late, gives a complete account of the administration of Wards' and Attached Estates in the Lower Provinces during the year. The form of the report is the same as that in which it was cast last year, and gives full information regarding each several estate. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks, however, that it will not be necessary to furnish these details for every year, and it will be sufficient next year, in addition to the usual statements, to give a more general account of the administration of the Court of Wards, and to submit a full report regarding the administration of the more important estates only. The Lieutenant-Governor acknowledges the care and accuracy with which the present report has been prepared.

2. There were altogether 464 estates under the charge of the Revenue authorities during the year under review, as follows :—

| | Burdwan. | Presidency. | Rajshahye and Cooch Behar. | Dacca. | Chittagong. | Patna. | Bhagulpore. | Orissa. | Chota Nagpore. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wards' Estates ... ... | 8 | 17 | 21 | 17 | 6 | 24 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 118 |
| Attached " ... ... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 326 | 345 |
| Total ... | 8 | 22 | 21 | 29 | 6 | 24 | 7 | 10 | 336 | 463 |

The Syudpore Trust Estate in Jessore makes up the total of 464 estates. Of this number, no less than 326 are estates sequestrated for debt in the Chota Nagpore Division.

3. No report has been submitted regarding the properties of Narail in Jessore, Surjapore in Purneah, and of petty estates in Furreedpore and Sarun. The total demand of rent of all of the estates of which returns have been received is Rs. 1,58,04,715, of which Rs. 69,78,132 represents the current demand, and Rs. 88,26,583 the arrear demand due on account of previous years. The total collections during the year were Rs. 62,74,409, or only 39 per cent. of the total demand. The current Government revenue due from the estates was Rs. 27,69,956, of which Rs. 24,18,426 were paid. The following statement for all estates under charge of the Revenue authorities will show these results in detail, division by division :—

| | Burdwan. | Presidency. | Rajshahye. | Dacca. | Chittagong. | Patna. | Bhagulpore. | Orissa. | Chota Nagpore. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Arrear rent ... ... ... | 2,22,946 | 44,83,090 | 7,13,093 | 3,22,178 | 1,35,511 | 21,51,529 | 4,12,863 | 91,106 | 2,94,267 | 88,26,583 |
| Current demand of rent ... | 1,93,156 | 23,46,170 | 9,18,514 | 4,35,331 | 1,60,148 | 17,75,552 | 6,11,922 | 1,16,627 | 4,26,712 | 69,78,132 |
| Total collections during the year. | 1,84,587 | 22,77,678 | 9,18,939 | 3,44,383 | 1,73,107 | 13,52,832 | 5,08,236 | 1,22,796 | 3,91,851 | 62,74,409 |
| Government revenue paid during the year. | 25,185 | 10,28,370 | 4,84,975 | 79,009 | 95,499 | 2,73,458 | 3,57,321 | 31,903 | 42,697 | 24,18,426 |

4. The amount of arrear rents is large in all divisions. The reason of this is that, when the Court of Wards assumes charge of an estate, it usually finds that there are large arrear balances which are unrealizable and swell the balance of outstanding accounts until they are finally written off. But under any circumstances the amount of arrears of rent must always appear considerable, as the whole of the current demand is not realizable within the year, and this balance must be carried forward as an arrear of rent. The result of total collections during the past year is, as the Board of Revenue observe, unsatisfactory as compared with the total demand of rent, but the proportion is better than in the previous year, and it contrasts not unfavourably with the total of the current demand for the year.

5. In the Burdwan Division the arrears are chiefly on account of the Chuckdiggee estate. In this estate it was found necessary to remit Rs. 99,225 of the arrears, and the greater part of the remainder, amounting to Rs. 89,000, will, it is hoped, be realised. This estate is unfortunately weighed down by several heavy law suits which are not yet decided.

6. The arrears of uncollected rent are heaviest in the Presidency Division, where they amount to more than 42 lakhs of rupees. In the Satkhira estate alone more than 33 lakhs of rupees are in arrears. Of this sum, Rs. 13,50,280 were remitted during the year as being wholly unrealizable. This estate is greatly involved in debt. It came under the charge of the Court in 1872, with a rent-roll of less than 3¼ lakhs and outstanding balances of more than 60 lakhs of rupees. Out of a total debt of Rs. 8,41,055, Rs. 5,16,039 were paid off during the year and Rs. 931 reduced by compromise, so that the balance of debt is reduced to 3¼ lakhs. The Paikpara is the largest estate in this division, and continues to prosper under the efficient management of Mr. Harvey. The total sum invested on account of this estate is Rs. 23,65,808, of which 4 lakhs were invested during the year. The collections are satisfactory. The actual expenditure from the estate on charitable purposes amounted to Rs. 18,354 during the year, of which Rs. 8,554 were for schools and Rs. 2,300 for dispensaries. The management of the estate of the Maharajah of Nuddea is also satisfactory. The estate is now quite free from debt, and shows a small cash balance at the end of the year of Rs. 12,935. The Nuldanga estate in Jessore seems to be efficiently managed. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to see that returns for the official year are again wanting from the Narail estate. One-sixth share of the whole of the Narail property belongs to the minors, and is therefore under the Court of Wards. The arrear balances are very large, amounting to more than 5 lakhs of rupees, and are mostly irrecoverable. It appears also that only 65 per cent. of the current demand was realized during the year. The estate had Government securities for Rs. 35,916 at the close of 1874-75, but more than half of these have since been sold off to meet decrees, and there is a considerable claim against the estate still undisposed of. In a separate correspondence the Lieutenant-Governor has asked to be furnished with more definite particulars regarding the financial position of this estate. In the Moorshedabad district serious mismanagement has been disclosed and defalcations have been brought to light. The collections in the Nushipore estate, the largest in the district, were very unsatisfactory. The Collector of the district, Mr. Mackenzie, merits the acknowledgments of Government for the thorough manner in which he has investigated and cleared up the accounts of the several Wards' Estates under his charge.

7. The management of the Court of Wards' Estates in the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division appears to call for no special remark, but it is noted that most of the lesser estates are indebted. The management of the two large estates of Chanchal in Maldah and Chucklajat in Julpigoree is efficiently controlled, and the former estate now shows a sum of more than three lakhs of rupees invested in Government securities. A measurement and re-settlement of the Chucklajat properties, which are the possessions of the Maharajah of Cooch Behar within British territories, and extend over parts of three districts, are now in progress.

8. The estate of Jogut Kishore Acharjee, in the Mymensingh district, affords a fair illustration of the state of things to which too many estates are unfortunately reduced before they come under the Court of Wards. The late proprietor died in November 1875, and the estate was taken charge of by the Court on the 8th January 1876. The accounts were found to be in utter confusion, and it has been impossible to furnish a clear statement of the revenue payable, or of the collections due. The current demand of rent is said to be Rs. 68,000, but it is probably more than this. On the other hand, the estate is heavily encumbered. The precise amount of the debts has not yet been ascertained, but they are estimated to amount to from eight to ten lakhs of rupees. Efforts are already being made to reduce this debt, but it is evident that the difficulties in the way of the Court are great, and that in such a case as this but little can be undertaken for the improvement of the tenants of the estate. And yet, hopeless as this case may seem, the Lieutenant-Governor would venture to hope that it may still be found possible to clear this estate from debt, as has been done in regard to other estates equally involved which, after the close of the ward's minority, have been handed over to their proprietors in a solvent condition.

9. The Durbhunga estate in Behar, which is far the largest Wards' Estate in these provinces, came under the Court of Wards in 1860 with very heavy debts and in much disorder. The whole of the debts have long since been paid off, and at the close of the year 1875-76 the estate had, after meeting a heavy and unforeseen expenditure, a balance of Rs. 18,78,579 invested in securities. The rainfall during the latter part of the year was scanty and scarcity was apprehended, and it was found necessary to organise relief works over a great part of the area of the estate. These relief operations extended from February to September 1876, and involved a total expenditure of Rs. 52,736 on account of charitable relief, and Rs. 83,701 on account of relief works. Large realizations were also foregone. Out of a total current demand of rent amounting to Rs. 21,20,499, only Rs. 6,26,489 were recovered, and of the arrear demand of Rs. 22,30,976, only Rs. 10,12,386 were recovered; Rs. 4,06,012 of arrear rent were remitted. Thus the administration of this estate during the year was marked with extreme leniency to the tenantry. A large sum, amounting to more than twelve and a half lakhs of rupees, was expended by the engineer of the estate upon public works.

The report of Major Money, the manager of the estate, sufficiently shows the impoverished condition of the people, and evidences the obligation that the Court of Wards lay under as a just and liberal landlord to assist the tenantry and relieve them from liabilities which had been incurred over a series of years, and which on account of their own poverty and the recurrence of bad seasons and indifferent harvests they were unable to discharge without assistance. It is undeniable also that in previous years the people had been rack-rented, and that the demands of rent from them had been greater than they could possibly pay. A special officer has recently been appointed in the Durbhunga estate, on the ground that a resettlement of holdings and a revision of rents would be necessary in those parts of the estate which had suffered from scarcity. But no record of rights is to be drawn up, nor is any general settlement of the estate to be taken in hand, and the Lieutenant-Governor has directed that the survey and settlement which had been proposed shall not be attempted in the case of this estate, which will so soon pass out of the management of the Court. The Maharajah has already attained the age at which he would, under the law in force at the commencement of his minority, have been entitled to assume the management of his own property. That he is still a minor under the charge of the Court is due to the operation of the Indian Majority Act of 1875, and the estate will finally be released in September 1879. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to read the very favourable account that is given in the Board's report of the behaviour and progress of the Maharajah of Durbhunga and of his younger brother. From all he heard when lately visiting Durbhunga, the Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that

they deserve all that has been said of them, and Mr. Eden was especially pleased to find the Maharajah working well and intelligently in the management of a portion of his estate under the direction of Major Money.

10. Most of the other Behar estates, especially those in the Sarun district, are remarkable for their heavy liabilities. An exception is the estate of Avadh Behari Sarun Misr, which has Rs. 1,10,500 invested in Government securities. The estates under the Court of Wards in the Bhagulpore Division are also mostly in debt. The difficulty of restoring solvency to a small estate, in which the expenses of management necessarily bear a high proportion to the income of the estate and the material resources are few, is of course greater than it is in the case of large estates, where the proportion of expenditure is small and the opportunities for increase of revenue numerous.

11. In Orissa the only large Wards' Estate is that of the Rajah of Kunnika. This has been in the hands of the Court since 1864, and is still much involved. The financial position is, however, improving, and debts to the amount of nearly 1 lakh of rupees have been paid during the year.

12. Much progress has also been made in the large Chota Nagpore estate in paying off debts, which have been reduced during the year from 2½ lakhs to Rs. 1,68,505. The Dhalbhoom estate in Singbhoom and the Deogar estate in Lohardugga are solvent, and have considerable sums invested in securities. Both these estates have been long under the management of the Court of Wards, and their present satisfactory condition is due to the care bestowed on their management by the Revenue authorities.

13. The following statement shows the financial condition of the principal Wards' Estates in Bengal during the year under review :—

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAME OF ESTATE. | Current demand of Government revenue, and of rent due to superior landlords from the estates. | Arrear demand of rent due to the estate. | Current demand of rent due to the estates. | Rent collections of the year on account of both current and arrear demands. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Expenses of management. | Disbursements on all other accounts. | Total investment of estates (other than land.) | Debts on the estates. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Chuckdighee ... ... | 1,05,920 | 1,82,240 | 1,59,354 | 1,53,144 | 3,378 | 14,340 | 21,825 | 4,28,436 | 10,226 |
| Satkhira ... ... | 1,81,201 | 33,21,552 | 3,27,203 | 2,49,753 | 3,01,305 | 20,639 | 3,53,654 | ..... | 3,24,085 |
| Goberdangah ... ... | 98,512 | 97,337 | 1,76,265 | 1,70,677 | 5,134 | 15,347 | 72,349 | 468 | 9 |
| Paikparah ... ... | 3,98,370 | 3,03,902 | 9,03,975 | 9,16,362 | 4,29,315 | 71,305 | 9,06,824 | 23,65,808 | 27,235 |
| Nuddea ... ... | 75,991 | 79,024 | 1,52,301 | 1,57,910 | 12,836 | 13,862 | 63,548 | ..... | 203 |
| Nuldangah ... ... | 61,308 | 89,200 | 1,16,718 | 1,22,392 | 32,348 | 11,138 | 74,449 | 2,01,378 | ..... |
| Nushipore ... ... | 1,92,023 | 2,11,638 | 2,66,131 | 2,65,066 | 7,244 | 6,387 | 39,705 | ..... | 29,000 |
| Chanchal ... ... | 76,668 | 1,12,438 | 1,75,185 | 1,75,113 | 58,011 | 34,105 | 1,11,107 | 3,32,330 | 15,500 |
| Chucklajat ... ... | 1,18,164 | 1,80,706 | 2,67,036 | 2,36,619 | 1,01,226 | 36.442 | 1,07,905 | Profits are paid over to the Cooch Behar State. | |
| Estate of K. S. Brodie | 1,05,669 | 92,857 | 1,34,372 | 1,09,463 | 22,376 | 10,455 | 16,997 | 1,47,315 | ..... |
| Durbhunga ... ... | 4,35,679 | 22,30,976 | 21,20,499 | 16,38,875 | 9,67,059 | 2,74,063 | 24,98,883 | 18,78,579 | 3,682 |
| Chota Nagpore ... | 14,364 | 1,40,180 | 1,34,592 | 1,19,559 | 15,561 | 16,261 | 1,01,614 | ..... | 1,68,505 |

14. The results of the administration of the large estates of Chuckdighee, Paikparah, Nuddea, Nuldangah, Chanchal, and Chota Nagpore during the year are satisfactory. A new manager has been appointed to Satkhirah, and it is hoped that the high expectations that have been formed of his efficiency will be realised. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to see that complaints are made of the dilatoriness of the manager of the Goburdangah estate. The manager of the Nushipore estate has been removed from his appointment. The arrears of the Chucklajat estate are considerable; there has been frequent change of managers and arrears have been allowed to accummulate for two or three years before the

institution of a suit to enforce the minor's claims. In the Durbhunga estate remissions of rent have been unavoidable; but the expenditure in the estate was larger than seems to have been warranted, especially upon public works, and the expenses of management bear a very high proportion to the amount of the current demand of rent due to the estate. Upon the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor in reviewing the administration of these large estates during the year, while he fully admits the zeal and trouble that have been devoted by the Revenue authorities to improving the estates and benefiting the condition of the tenantry, cannot resist the impression that the facts disclosed in the Board's report evince the necessity of a much more careful control over expenditure, and in some cases of greater vigilance in the realization of old arrears of rent.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to read the favourable account given by Baboo Rajendra Lalla Mittra of the progress of the Wards' Institution which is under his charge. The difficulties in the management of such an institution are necessarily great, but they are fairly overcome, and the general administration is creditable to the Director.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

*Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

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No. 826.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, in the Land Revenue Department, for the information of the Member in charge.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. S. COTTON,

*Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,
*The 29th March* 1877.

C. E. G.—Reg. No. 3514—31-3-77.

# REPORT

ON

# WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES

## IN THE LOWER PROVINCES

For the year 1876-77.

Calcutta:
PRINTED AT THE BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.
1878.

*Statement showing the percentage of collections on the current demand.*

| District. | Current demand. | Collections. | Percentage of collections on current demand. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | | |
| Burdwan ... ... ... ... | 1,57,090 | 1,47,901 | 94·1 | |
| Beerbhoom ... ... ... ... | 96 | 62 | 64·5 | |
| Midnapore ... ... ... ... | 96,345 | 71,750 | 74·4 | |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... ... ... | 14,32,017 | 13,51,984 | 94·4 | |
| Nuddea ... ... ... ... | 1,52,380 | 1,52,252 | 99·9 | |
| Jessore ... ... ... ... | 3,75,733 | 3,66,099 | 97·4 | |
| Moorshedabad... ... ... ... | 3,90,382 | 3,71,389 | 95·1 | |
| Dinagepore ... ... ... ... | 1,46,099 | 97,544 | 66·7 | |
| Rajshahye ... ... ... ... | 3,53,928 | 4,00,301 | 113·1 | |
| Rungpore ... ... ... ... | 50,028 | 43,413 | 86·7 | |
| Bogra ... ... ... ... | 3,793 | 3,807 | 100·3 | |
| Darjeeling ... ... ... ... | 3,400 | 4,038 | 118·7 | |
| Julpigoree ... ... ... ... | 2,68,146 | 2,38,785 | 89·0 | |
| Dacca ... ... ... ... | 11,618 | 12,334 | 106·1 | |
| Furreedpore ... ... ... ... | 41,300 | 36,318 | 81·9 | |
| Backergunge ... ... ... ... | 54,212 | 47,194 | 87·0 | |
| Mymensingh ... ... ... ... | 3,53,679 | 3,62,978 | 102·6 | |
| Tipperah ... ... ... ... | 88,536 | 84,344 | 95·2 | |
| Chittagong ... ... ... ... | 99,687 | 53,489 | 53·6 | |
| Noakholly ... ... ... ... | 63,808 | 35,058 | 54·9 | |
| Patna ... ... ... ... | 41,994 | 51,188 | 121·8 | |
| Gya ... ... ... ... | 7,401 | 7,016 | 94·7 | |
| Shahabad ... ... ... ... | 44,298 | 44,190 | 99·7 | |
| Mozufferpore ... ... ... ... | 83,044 | 58,818 | 70·8 | |
| Durbhunga ... ... ... ... | 21,54,035 | 13,32,377 | 61·8 | |
| Sarun ... ... ... ... | 70,035 | 65,450 | 93·4 | |
| Monghyr ... ... ... ... | 24,194 | 25,061 | 103·5 | |
| Bhagulpore ... ... ... ... | 31,106 | 3,209 | 10·3 | |
| Purneah ... ... ... ... | 1,96,704 | 2,21,557 | 112·6 | |
| Maldah ... ... ... ... | 1,68,648 | 1,67,441 | 99·2 | |
| Cuttack ... ... ... ... | 1,11,139 | 1,21,878 | 109·6 | |
| Pooree ... ... ... ... | 5,072 | 6,055 | 119·3 | |
| Balasore ... ... ... ... | 1,293 | 1,293 | 100·0 | |
| Hazareebagh ... ... ... ... | 1,24,183 | 1,24,816 | 100·5 | |
| Lohardugga ... ... ... ... | 2,04,017 | 1,75,754 | 86·1 | |
| Singbhoom ... ... ... ... | 43,076 | 37,723 | 87·5 | |
| Manbhoom ... ... ... ... | 55,463 | 59,623 | 107·5 | |

*No. 68A.*

FROM R. H. WILSON, ESQ.,

*Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,*

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL,

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

(Wards' and Attached Estates.)

*Fort William, the 25th January* 1878.

SIR,

H. L. DAMPIER, ESQ.

IN submitting the following report on the Administration of Wards' and Attached Estates in Bengal for the year 1876-77, I am directed to express the Board's regret that it has not been possible to lay before Government at an earlier date an account of the working of this department of the administration during the past year. So far as the matter lies within the immediate control of this office, no time, it is believed, has been lost; but till the returns from all districts had been received, examined, and reviewed, the materials for anything like a complete report were not at the Board's disposal; and these figures were in many instances only received in a correct form while the general statements now submitted were passing through the press. Even now it has been found necessary to omit from the body of the report all notice of the Durbhunga estate, the Commissioner's report having been received too late to admit of its inclusion without adding to the great delay which has already occurred. For the Narail estate in Jessore no complete figures have been received for any period later than the zemindary year 1874-75; but in other respects the figures now furnished are complete, except as regards the three small estates—Baranagore, in the 24-Pergunnahs; Abdul Waheb, in Patna; and Pyrabund, in Rungpore—which came under the management of the revenue authorities shortly before the close of the year. The Board cannot exonerate district officers from all blame for the delay which has occurred. Time has no doubt been unnecessarily lost in calls for correct figures, the necessity for which might have been avoided if more care had been exercised in the preparation of the statements originally submitted. But at the same time they are sensible that wherever estates are under direct management great allowance should be made for the difficulty of securing anything like punctuality or exactness on the part of mofussil gomastahs and tehsildars on low pay, who, under the native management to which they are accustomed, and which it is their interest as far as possible to preserve, would probably never be required to give the precise figures of their collections, or to balance their accounts for years together.

2. In order to give effect to the instructions conveyed in paragraph 1 of the resolution of Government on the Board's report for the year 1875-76, only estates newly brought under the management of the revenue authorities, and large estates with a rental of not less than Rs. 1,00,000, have, as a matter of course, been separately noticed in the body of the report. Other estates have been specially mentioned, only when the history of their administration during the year presented points of more than usual interest or importance.

3. The total number of estates managed by the revenue authorities during the years 1875-76 and 1876-77, respectively, is shown in the following statement:—

| | 1875-76. | 1876-77. |
|---|---|---|
| Class I.—Wards' estates managed under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 ... ... ... | 55 | 66 |
| „ II.—Estates of lunatics under the charge of the Collector by an order of a Civil Court under section 11, Act XXXV of 1858 ... ... ... | 20 | 19 |
| „ III.—Estates of minors placed under the Collector's management by an order of a Civil Court under section 12, Act XL of 1858 ... ... ... | 38 | 42 |
| „ IV.—Shares of disqualified proprietors retained under the Collector's management by an order of a Civil Court passed under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, section 3 | 2 | 2 |
| „ V.—Attached estates ... ... ... ... ... ... | 346 | 339 |
| „ VI.—Chkalajat estate placed under the Board by special orders of Government ... | 1 | 1 |
| Total ... | 462 | 469* |

* Inclusive of the four estates Narail, Baranagore, Pyrabund, and Abdool Waheb, returns from which have not been received, and which have therefore not been included in appendix No. B.

4. The current rent demand of the year for all classes of estates was Rs. 75,11,114, and the arrear demand Rs. 83,80,087, making a total of Rs. 1,58,91,201, out of which Rs. 63,84,630, inclusive of an excess collection of Rs. 3,764, were collected and Rs. 4,13,134 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 90,97,201 outstanding at the close of the year.

5. It will appear from the statement appended to the present preliminary chapter that in the collection of rents, which is after all perhaps the most important part of a manager's duty, very different results have been attained in different districts. In Rajshahye, Bogra, Darjeeling, Dacca, Mymensingh, Patna, Monghyr, Purneah, Cuttack, Pooree, and Manbhoom the collections more or less considerably exceeded the current demand of the year, while in Beerbhoom the percentage was so low as 64·5, in Dinagepore 66·7, in Chittagong 53·6, in Noakholly 54·9, in Durbhunga 61·8, in Bhagulpore 10·3. The collections have been compared with the current rather than with the total current and arrear demand, because there is much variety and uncertainty as regards the sums shown as outstanding balances of past years. A sanguine officer may keep on his books much which another officer who thought more of the annual statements might reasonably have recommended for remission. Of the large arrear balance outstanding in some districts, there can be no doubt that a considerable part will ultimately prove to be irrecoverable. It is obvious, too, that if, on an average of years, the collections equal the current demand the highest standard practically attainable has been reached; and, as some considerable percentage of the current demand is in every case eventually found to be unrealizable, a manager whose collections equal the current demand of the year has in fact to some extent reduced the amount of outstanding arrears of previous years. Moreover, when large arrears have accumulated in any estate, it is generally owing to exceptional difficulties in the way of rent collection, litigation, and so on; and it cannot be expected that the manager can get in during one year so much as shall bring the total collections up to anything like 90 per cent. of the total demand including arrears, as has lately been required. While, therefore, carefully watching in each separate estate the progress made in the realization of outstanding arrears and requiring full explanation of the circumstances under which arrears are allowed to accrue, Mr. Dampier considers that, so far as the percentage of collections in any district generally on the general demand of the district can be regarded as a test of efficient management, the comparison should be made with the current rather than with the total demand, and this is the test which used to be applied many years ago in the Board by officers who are even now recognized as the highest authorities on land revenue administration. He has thought it necessary to dwell on this point at some length, because he thinks it important that mofussil officers who are working with energy and some degree of success should not be discredited and disheartened by a comparison of the results of their work with an unattainable standard.

6. Judged by this standard, it cannot be said that the results of the past year are altogether satisfactory, but in the six districts already named in which the percentage of collections was the lowest there are special reasons to excuse failure. In Beerbhoom the Collector had under his management only a single small estate, the whole of which has now been sold off to meet the claims of creditors. In Dinagepore no less than Rs. 62,721 of the current demand was on account of the Chooramun estate, which came under the Collector's management during the year, and from which no collections were credited before its close. In Chittagong and Noakholly the cyclone of October 1876 had a disastrous effect upon most of the estates under the Collectors' management. In Durbhunga the deficiency occurred in the Raj estate, which will be separately noticed hereafter in a supplementary report. In Bhagulpore the figures refer only to a single estate which came into the Collector's hands at a late period of the year.

7. Independently, however, of these districts, the Board are of opinion that the financial results shown are not in many other cases as good as might have been attained in a year which almost throughout the province was one of plenty.

8. As in previous years, except in one or two large estates, the Board are unable to point to any conspicuous works carried out for the improvement of the property or for the benefit of the tenantry. But Bengal is throughout cultivated on a small farming system, and in all solvent estates under the management of district officers the managers are encouraged to make, whenever occasion offers, the small improvements and advances which are most needed by the tenantry, though they make but little show in a report. Everywhere, too, as far as their means will allow, wards estates contribute liberally towards schools, dispensaries, and other local institutions of benevolence.

9. In the smaller estates provision is made for the education of the minors either by private tutors or at the best schools in the neighbourhood of their homes; yearly reports are required on this subject from all managers, but it would be impossible to enter into details here. With respect to the Wards' Institution in Calcutta, a separate report is appended; and the Lieutenant-Governor will doubtless notice with pleasure the generally satisfactory account which is given of the pupils. Like other boys, they differ in character and capacity, but some of them appear to be apt and successful students, and more than one of the visitors has remarked on the existence, in some of their number, of manly habits and accomplishments not always found amongst Bengali gentlemen. That the wards, as a body, do not compare favourably as to scholastic attainments with the average of the boys of their age who are being educated in Calcutta is undeniable, and Mr. Dampier fears that it is hopeless to expect that this stigma shall be entirely removed. They often come from homes in the mofussil in which they have been pampered, and have received little more than a nominal education, at an age when other boys, whose parents know that they have to look to their own exertions for their future, are already well advanced according to the accepted educational standard. To this it must be added that the lives of indulgence which they have led at their homes, and the knowledge that they are independent of any efforts of their own from their position, militate against their applying themselves seriously and assiduously to their studies.

10. In the districts named in the margin, in which there are numerous small estates, general managers are employed. No opinion has in most cases been expressed on their qualifications and conduct. District officers will be instructed to supply this omission in future.

| | |
|---|---|
| Moorshedabad. | Patna. |
| Dacca. | Shahabad. |
| Backergunge. | Sarun. |
| Mymensingh. | Dinagepore. |
| Chittagong. | Rungpore. |

11. The litigation in connection with wards' estates being now controlled by the Legal Remembrancer, little need be said here regarding this department of their administration. Circumstances which have come under

Mr. Dampier's notice, seem to him to indicate a necessity for more clearly defining the part which the Board shall take in the conduct of such suits, and he will consult the Legal Remembrancer as to the best means of securing to the Board the knowledge of what is going on, while causing the least possible delay and imposing the minimum of additional labour on the officers concerned.

12. There have been during the year no important decisions of the courts specially affecting wards' estates. But since its close the Advocate-General has given it as his opinion that, under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, section 9, the Board are not competent to sanction the giving of perpetual or other leases and farms extending beyond the term of a ward's minority. This subject is mentioned here because it affects arrangements for the management of Miss Courjon's estate in district Noakholly, which were proposed and reported to Government during the year 1876-77 in Board's No. 698A., dated 7th December 1876. It will be remembered that this point was dealt with in section 13 of the amended Wards' Act passed, in 1877, by the Bengal Legislative Council, but subsequently vetoed by His Excellency the Viceroy.

13. The administration of the more important estates in each division, with the exception already mentioned of the Durbhunga Raj property, is separately noticed in the chapters which follow, the statistics of the year for every estate, great and small, being included in the figured statement appended to each chapter.

# SECTION I.

## BURDWAN DIVISION.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of District. | Name of Estate. | Name of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | Wards' Estates. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burdwan ... | Chakdighi ... | Lalit Mohan Rai ... ... | 1874 | 20,172 | 86,359 | 1,06,531 | 1,57,090 | 50,559 | 18,165 | 2,49,255 | 1,47,901 | 97,988 | 2,45,889 | 22,204 | 1,01,354 | 13,437 | 8·5 | 1,35,791 | 24,965 | 3,71,061 | 4,251 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Beerbhoom ... | Nakrakanda ... | Vishnu Chandra Chakravarti. | 1871 | ..... | 5 | 5 | 96 | 91 | ..... | 3,035 | 62 | 1,584 | 1,646 | 521 | 2,973 | 184 | 191·6 | 1,413 | 49 | ..... | 571 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Midnapore | Jamboonee ... | Purna Chandra Dhal ... | 1862 | 706 | ..... | 706 | 15,281 | 14,575 | 7,227 | 15,748 | 15,662 | 530 | 16,192 | ..... | 86 | 54 | 0·3 | 12,389 | 9,770 | 13,645 | ..... |
| | Belurya ... ... | Durga Dass Rakshit ... | 1874 | 1,646 | 1,564 | 3,210 | 6,576 | 3,366 | 2,399 | 25,828 | 5,342 | 51,770 | 57,112 | 277 | 20,488 | 1,008 | 15·3 | 54,568 | 908 | ..... | 15,915 |
| | Joykistopore ... | Anand Lal Panre ... ... | 1860 | 896 | ..... | 896 | 2,495 | 1,599 | 820 | 2,988 | 2,546 | 261 | 2,807 | ..... | 297 | 315 | 12·6 | 1,332 | 1,075 | 4,676 | ..... |
| | Jhargram ... | Raghu Nath Narayan Mollo. | 1875 | 626 | 195 | 821 | 7,080 | 6,259 | 1,373 | 8,666 | 5,120 | 27,573 | 32,693 | 111 | 3,547 | 2,756 | 38·9 | 28,256 | 1,845 | ..... | 43,743 |
| | Turkoa ... ... | Radha Gobind Pal ... | 1876 | 9,094 | ..... | 9,094 | 21,394 | 12,300 | 22,771 | 27,459 | 19,599 | 43 | 19,642 | 12 | 7,861 | ..... | ... | 6,269 | 25,387 | ..... | 92 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Roenan ... ... | Biraj Mohini Debya ... | 1863 | 752 | 11 | 763 | 1,048 | 285 | 89 | 1,849 | 1,920 | 46 | 1,966 | 12 | 687 | ..... | ... | 276 | 117 | 974 | ..... |
| | Jamirapal ... | Bhooya Dwarka Nath Singhya. | 1875 | ..... | 116 | 116 | 1,683 | 1,567 | 208 | 2,323 | 1,252 | 18 | 1,270 | 321 | 1,071 | 120 | 7·1 | 1,272 | 86 | ..... | 10,969 |
| | | Total ... | ... | 33,892 | 88,250 | 1,22,142 | 2,12,743 | 90,601 | 53,052 | 3,37,151 | 1,98,504 | 1,79,813 | 3,78,317 | 23,458 | 1,38,364 | 17,874 | ... | 2,42,066 | 64,202 | 3,90,356 | 75,489 |
| | Attached Estates. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Class D.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Midnapore ... | Narayangar ... | Prithi Ballav Pal ... ... | 1876 | 13,358 | ..... | 13,358 | 40,788 | 27,430 | 909 | 40,788 | 21,212 | 1,092 | 22,304 | ..... | 19,576 | 34 | 0·2 | 4,363 | 3,031 | ..... | 4,92,139 |
| | | Grand Total ... | ... | 47,250 | 88,250 | 1,35,500 | 2,53,531 | 1,18,031 | 53,961 | 3,77,939 | 2,19,716 | 1,80,905 | 4,00,621 | 23,458 | 1,57,940 | 17,908 | ... | 2,46,429 | 67,233 | 3,90,356 | 5,67,628 |

## SECTION I.

### BURDWAN DIVISION.

BURDWAN.

14. *Chakdighi.*—This is the only estate under management in the Burdwan district. It has been noticed in previous reports, as shewn in the margin. The gross rental for the year 1876-77 was Rs. 1,57,090, and the arrear demand, including interest, Rs. 92,165, making a total demand of Rs. 2,49,255; but of this demand Rs. 5,522 are irrecoverable, owing to death or absconding of ryots and relinquishment of jummas, leaving Rs. 2,43,733 as the effective demand which might have been collected during the year. Of this, Rs. 14,805 are doubtful. Of the remainder, Rs. 2,28,928, Rs. 1,47,901 were collected, and Rs. 81,027 are in course of realization. The Collector explains that the unfortunate litigation (*vide* the Board's report for the year 1875-76, paragraph 11, page 3) between the testator's widow and the minor to set aside the will of Baboo Sarodaprosad Roy, the late proprietor of the estate, and the unfounded rumours spread in the mofussil in connection with that suit, very much retarded the collection of rent, and necessitated the institution of a large number of rent suits. The total income of the estate from various sources, including the balance in hand at the close of the previous year, amounted to Rs. 2,64,054, and the total expenditure to Rs. 2,39,089, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 24,965 to the credit of the estate at the close of the year.

Page 7 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 18-25.
Page 3 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 7-11.

15. At the beginning of the year the estate held securities to the value of Rs. 4,23,000. As the net rents and profits of the year together with the cash balance in hand were not sufficient to meet the heavy charges arising from the litigation with the widow of the late proprietor, securities to the amount of Rs. 73,000 were sold. Rs. 1,07,615 were expended during the year on account of law charges. The bulk of the expense was incurred in defending the interest of the minor in the suit brought by Rajeswari Debi* to set aside the will of her late husband, Baboo Sarodaprosad Roy, under which his nephew, minor Lolit Mohun Roy, holds the estate, and to recover possession of the property as her late husband's heir-at-law. This suit was dismissed with costs on the 15th June 1877, but an appeal has been made to the High Court which is still pending.

* Noticed in the concluding part of the paragraph of last year's report above cited.

16. The proceedings in this case, before the Subordinate Judge of Burdwan, were unexpectedly and unaccountably lengthy, and as a leading Calcutta barrister was employed on behalf of the estate, the total costs incurred by the estate amounted to about Rs. 1,50,000. This matter was reported to Government in Board's letter No. 367A., dated 28th April 1877.

17. The manager, Baboo Womesh Chunder Mitter, is reported to have performed his duties to the satisfaction of the Collector.

BEERBHOOM.

18. *Nakrakanda.*—This small estate has been noticed in previous reports, as shewn in the margin. During the year under report the remaining property of the lunatic, Vishnu Chundra Chakravarti, was sold under orders of the District Judge to meet the claims of creditors. As no property remained for the Collector to manage, the Judge was requested to relieve him of the charge of the lunatic and his affairs, and this was done on the 9th April 1877.

Pages 7 and 8 of the report for 1874-75, paragraph 26.
Pages 3 and 4 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 12 and 13.

MIDNAPORE.

19. *Turkoa.*—This estate came under the management of the Court of Wards during the year under review. The late proprietor of the estate, Chaudhuri Mohendra Nath Pal, died on the 22nd August 1876, leaving his only son, Radha Gobind Pal, a minor, as his heir. The estate is entirely unencumbered. No will was found, and the right of the minor is undisputed. The mother and other relatives of the minor being anxious that the property should be taken under the Court of Wards' management, this was sanctioned on 29th November 1876 under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, section 30.

20. The properties of which this estate is composed (comprising entire estates, shares in revenue-paying estates and lakhiraj and debutter lands) may be conveniently divided into three groups, viz. (1) Turkoa, (2) Dantoon, and (3) Kotai. Of these groups the largest is Turkoa, a mehal about 30 miles due south of the sudder station, with an area of about 13 square miles. It lies on the comparatively high ground which forms the eastern side of the Suburnarekha valley. It is described as being sufficiently low to make rice almost the only crop, and sufficiently high to remove all apprehension of inundation in a wet year, while in a dry year the crops would suffer. Hence in the last two years this estate has had an excellent harvest.

21. The second or Dantoon group is generally of the same character as the first or Turkoa group, while the properties forming the Kotai or third group lie rather lower, and most of them are within the area artificially irrigated from the Cossye.

22. Taking together all the entire estates and shares in zemindaries, the total area amounts to about 24 square miles, or (say) 15,000 acres, of which only a very small portion is waste.

23. Of the 16 estates in which the minor owns shares, separate accounts under Act XI of 1859 have been opened for 12, and the Collector reports that separate accounts of the remaining four estates will be opened after the registration of the minor's name under the new Registration Act. Besides the estates specified above, there are 450 lakhiraj holdings which yield Rs. 785 as rent. The minor has a very good pucca house at Kotai and another in the town of Midnapore, besides three separate cutchery houses at Kotai, Turkoa, and Dantoon. The estate holds no land in putni or on temporary leases.

MIDNAPORE.

24. On the recommendation of the minor's mother, the naib of the late zemindar has been appointed manager on a salary of Rs. 100 a month. The total annual expenses for management and collections amount to Rs. 4,495.

25. The estate has hitherto been entirely under khas management, but it is proposed to let out portions of it on lease. One change has been made since the close of the year. The minor's mother, who continues to occupy the family house, has been allowed to farm the two villages immediately adjacent. These villages yield a mofussil jumma of Rs. 2,097 per annum; and as she was to be allowed Rs. 1,800 annually for maintenance, it has been arranged that she shall take these villages in lieu of any money payment for maintenance and make no further claims upon the estate.

26. This lady having claimed the small properties noted in the margin as her personal property, it appeared, on inquiry conducted since the close of the year, that she purchased them with her own money, intending to devote the proceeds to the worship of Sham Sunder Jeo; and accordingly the lands will be registered in the name of the minor, as Sebait or trustee for Sham Sunder Jeo, his mother being allowed to use the proceeds for religious purposes. These properties may therefore be excluded from those for which the Court of Wards has to account.

One anna share of estate Bodhailear Mohatran lands in Bashdehpore.
One anna share of estate Bodhailear Mohatran lands in Kotai.

27. As regards other properties, the minor's share of estates in the Dantoon tehsil have been let out in two farms. This was done because the collecting establishment, paid jointly by all the sharers, was often found to neglect the interests of the minor.

28. The total demand was Rs. 27,459, of which Rs. 19,599 were collected during the year, and Rs. 4,141 after its close. Of the balance Rs. 3,720, Rs. 2,426 are due from the Dantoon tehsil in which the shares of the minor have since been farmed out and the arrears made over to the farmer.

29. The financial condition of the estate is good.

30. Of the cash balance in hand at the close of the year, Rs. 10,000 have been invested in Government securities, and the balance is retained, as a proposal is under consideration for buying an estate from the Beluria minor. The mother of the minor has laid claim to Rs. 33,000 of the cash balance found in the minor's house when taking charge of the estate. The Collector is anxious to avoid using force, without which she would not give up the custody of this sum. He observes that she is devotedly attached to her son and not likely to leave any of her property away from him; and as she is not at all extravagant, but rather a managing and thrifty person, the danger is much less than it otherwise would have been. The Commissioner has sanctioned the Collector's proposal to leave the sum in her hands for the present, provided that the amount, or something near it, be shortly expended in purchasing landed property for the minor.

31. On the relation between landlord and tenant, in the mehals comprised in this estate, the Collector writes as follows:—

"In the chief estate Turkoa, the ryots retain much of the feudal attachment to the zemindar, which is a distinguishing feature of the west of the district. As may be supposed, they not only pay a variety of cesses, but pay them willingly. When at Turkoa, I had a very long talk on the subject with the ryots, and ascertained that they raised no objection to the following cesses at least: (1) marriage fees, being a fee of one rupee for each party to the zemindar for every wedding; (2) partition fees, being fees of varying amounts when two or more members of a joint family divide; (3) fines in petty disputes or criminal offences not of sufficient importance for the complainant to come into the sudder station; (4) caste money, or fines for recovering caste in caste offences; (5) poonya salami, or payments at the poonya festival; (6) tabories, or petty payments to gomastahs for keeping their accounts.

"All these it is the fixed policy of the Court of Wards to disallow, and hence the discontinuance has been formally announced to the ryots. As the agent of the Court of Wards, I have no responsibility in the matter except to carry out this policy faithfully. I may, however, be permitted to express a doubt whether this policy is after all wise and equitable. So far as I can see, in this district, the estates in which these abwabs are paid are those in which a real affection exists between the landlord and ryots, and their relations are friendly and peaceable. It is when each party claims his pound of flesh, when the ryots pay nothing except their legal rent, and the zemindars refuse every remission except what they are legally bound to concede, that the relations are strained and antagonisms easily spring up. By setting its face against such payments as these, the Court of Wards is taking the sure way to obliterate all traditional feelings of inter-dependence between landlord and tenant, and places both upon the harsher footing of strict legal obligation."

32. The Commissioner admits that there is some force in what the Collector states, but the evils of the system, in his opinion, outweigh any advantages it may have. He doubts, moreover, whether the esteem and respect of the tenant for his landlord will be diminished by the latter abstaining from taking such abwabs from him. Mr. Dampier has not yet had an opportunity of considering this general question, but a special report has been called for from the Commissioner on the subject.

33. The mother of the minor, who has been appointed his guardian, lives with him and his unmarried sister in the two-storeyed pucca house which is attached to their family residence at Kotai. The late proprietor of the estate had a second wife, two sisters, and other more distant relatives, none of whom are said to get on well with the first wife, the mother of the minor. They are, therefore, all allowed small sums for their separate maintenance. The minor is, for the present, left under the exclusive control of his mother, being only a little over a year old.

34. *Jhargram.*—This estate was noticed in paragraphs 27–35 at pages 5–7 of last year's report. The special appeal noticed at the close of paragraph 30 has unfortunately been decreed against the estate, with costs, amounting to about Rs. 5,000. All the later leases have, under this decision, been disallowed. This has not only diminished the amount of rent which can be proved, but has also made it very difficult to determine, in any way, the assets of the izaradar, as the former payments, which have now to be reverted to, contained in many cases payments in kind, the valuation of which is attended with much difficulty.

35. Fortunately, however, the farmer has manifested a conciliatory disposition and agrees to accept a rent-roll of Rs. 26,000, leaving the remaining points on which there is a difference of opinion to the arbitration of Baboo Kali Prosunna Rai Chaudhuri, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Midnapore.

36. A debt of Rs. 24,394 was contracted during the year, while the amount of old debts paid off was Rs. 19,240. The amount was borrowed at 9 per cent. interest, with a view to liquidate debts that bore higher interest. The total amount of debt to be paid was Rs. 63,134. Deducting remissions and payments made during the year, the total remaining to be paid at the close of the year was Rs. 43,748.

37. The only improvement effected during the year was the construction of a road from Jhargram to Tenga which connects Jhargram and Jambunee by a good cart-road, the last-named estate having already made its half of the road during the year of scarcity (1874). The embarrassed condition of the estate admitted of little more being done for its material improvement.

38. The harvest of 1875 was a bumper, and that of 1876 very fair in the jungle mehals. Hence the condition of the tenantry was on the whole good.

39. The cultivation is almost entirely under the control of the farmer, and it is reported that the only crop he cares to push on is indigo.

40. *Beluria.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports as shown in the margin. It is under the direct management of the Collector. The most important proceeding of the past year was the sale of the large putni jote Kanagar for Rs 48,330. This step was taken in order to prevent the accumulation of heavy claims on account of interest which were ruining the estate. The sale of the talook enabled the Collector to clear off the bulk of the mortgage debt.

Pages 9 and 10 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 35-40.
Pages 4 and 5 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 17-23.

41. In Gokulpore a rent suit was instituted against a principal ryot, but the court only decreed the small rent admitted by the defendant. The only thing that now remains to be done is to seek to enhance rent by legal means. The Collector has accordingly caused a notice to be served upon him for enhanced rent under section 14, Act VIII (B.C.) of 1869. In Srirampore, out of 15 cases instituted against the ryots, 13 were decided in favour of the minor. The total amount of the decrees in these cases (including cost) is Rs. 732, for the realization of which orders have been issued by the Collector to the Government pleader to execute the same. As the estate is in debt and can ill afford to pay the expenses required to bring enhancement suits against the ryots of Srirampore, and also to clear off the heavy debt by which it is encumbered, it is proposed to dispose of the property to the Turkoa minor, whose estate is in a prosperous condition.

42. The total debts of the estate, including interest, amounted, at the beginning of the year to Rs. 67,288, of which Rs. 51,373 were paid during the year; the balance due at its close being Rs. 15,915. The Collector thinks that the estate may be cleared from debt by the sale of the unprofitable share in the Srirampore property referred to in paragraphs 18-20 of last year's report.

43. The condition of the tenantry has not been good, the year not being a favourable one, especially to the ryots of Srirampore and Beluria, both of which estates lie low and suffered severely from inundation.

44. *Jamirapal.*—This small estate has been noticed in last year's report as shown in the margin. Two suits regarding the validity of the family custom of primogeniture are now pending. The minor has won both in the lower court, but appeals have been lodged, one in the High Court and the other in the District Judge's court. Until these cases are finally decided, very little can be done to improve the financial position of the estate by good management.

Pages 7 and 8, paragraphs 38-44.

45. The good feeling of the tenantry towards the minor is affected by the litigation in progress.

46. *Narayangar.*—This estate came under the management of the Collector on 30th November 1876, on his application to the civil court, under section 344 of the Civil Procedure Code. The property was made over on the 30th November with regard only to the one case named in the margin, but other decrees were soon obtained against the zemindar. The name of the zemindar is Baboo Prithi Ballav Pal, and his age is about 49 years. A full report was made in Board's No. 1038A., dated 29th December 1877.

Baboo Madhub Churn Rudra, plaintiff, *vs.* Baboo Prithi Ballav Pal, defendant.

47. The property consists of only one estate, Narayangar, and some lakhiraj lands. It is situated to the south of the sudder station of Midnapore (the head-quarters being about 18 miles distant on the high road to Cuttack), and forms the greater part of pergunnah Narayangar, which is about 18 miles long by nine broad. The river Kaliaghai in the upper and non-navigable portion of its course skirts the estate, and in places intersects it. The soil is partly laterite and partly alluvial, and fertile in a year of abundant rainfall, but it is liable to drought if the fall is at all deficient. The chief product of the estate is rice, but to a certain extent teel, mustard, pulses, and cold-weather crops are cultivated. About one-fourth of the area is unculturable.

48. The zemindar holds the estate, Narayangar, direct from Government, paying an annual revenue of Rs. 19,399. Nothing is held under perpetual or temporary leases. All the outlying properties of the zemindar had been sold to pay his debts before the estate was taken over. Tara Chand Nundee, the general agent and manager of the zemindar, has been appointed manager on a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem and travelling expenses. He has a mohurir on Rs. 5 a month under him, and receives some assistance from one or two of the old amlah of the zemindar. There are 30 surbarakars, as appointed by the zemindar, who receive commission at the rate of Rs. 6-4 per cent. The power of the manager extends to all portions of the estate except a few villages which have been reserved to the zemindar for his maintenance.

49. The estate is held khas, except one mouzah, Moishamurah, which has been farmed to a well-to-do ryot of the estate for three years at an annual jumma of Rs. 300. In this estate there are some mourasi tenures granted by the zemindar and registered under the provisions of Act XI of 1859. The estate came under the management of the Collector just before the large revenue instalments of the 3rd and 4th quarters of the year, aggregating 13 annas of the entire annual demand, became due, that is Rs. 15,000 out of Rs. 19,000 had to be paid on the 12th January and 28th March. The decree-holders were pressing on all sides, and the civil court held that either separate security for their payment must be given, or the debts discharged. Hence, between the necessity of meeting the Government revenue and of satisfying the decree-holders, the manager had so much to do that he could only just keep the estate afloat.

50. The financial condition of the estate is as follows. In 1873 the zemindar borrowed Rs. 3,20,000 from Baboo Durga Charan Laha in Calcutta, bearing interest at 10 per cent. with a special stipulation that the zemindar was not to be molested for principal or interest for five years, a period

MIDNAPORE. which expires in 1878, when the debt will amount to about Rs. 5,00,000. The creditor is secured by a first mortgage on the estate, and, as its profits amount to about Rs. 30,000 per annum, the Collector calculates that at 18 years' purchase, the estate will just cover the mortgage debt. Mr. Harrison thinks that by good management the profits can be raised to Rs. 50,000 in four or five years, but still it seems impossible for the estate to pay the interest of the loan (say Rs. 50,000), and therefore a sale must apparently be the ultimate result when the mortgagee becomes entitled to foreclose.

51. Besides the mortgage debt, the zemindar owes some Rs. 60,000 unsecured debts.

52. The total annual demand as at present shown is Rs. 58,897, but the entire amount is not realizable. The total demand for the period during which the estate has been under the management of the Collector was Rs. 40,788, of which Rs. 21,212 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 19,576, which is in course of realization.

53. Rs. 3,012 were expended in payment of debt, but the amount of debt extinguished thereby was Rs. 6,378, and after the close of the year debts amounting to Rs. 7,479 have been cleared off by the actual payment of Rs. 5,566 only. In one case the family residence was sold for Rs. 806 for the part payment of debt. The Collector explains that the sale was unavoidable, but the purchaser has agreed to restore it to the zemindar on repayment of the purchase-money when the other debts are cleared off.

54. No improvements or extension of agriculture could be attempted under the present embarrassed circumstances of the estate.

55. The zemindar has agreed to forego all income except the rents of seven villages, the jumma of which is Rs. 1,549, and an allowance from the estate of Rs. 1,000 for religious purposes. He is reported to have no heir, and on his death his property will pass to a distant relative.

56. Since the close of the year several decrees have been obtained for unsecured debts.

57. The zemindar was unfortunately influenced by those about him to take a dislike to the manager, and petitioned to have the estate restored to his own management, but it is believed that matters have now been arranged between him and the Collector.

58. It will be seen from the figured statement that in the wards' estates of this division the rent collections of the year amount to 58·8 per cent. on the total of the current and arrear demand taken together. This is a favourable result compared with the usual percentage of collections in such estates.

59. Scarcely any collections were made from the Nakrakanda estate, because, as explained above, it passed from the Collector's management.

60. Taking the wards' estates in the Midnapore district alone, it will be seen that the collections amounted to Rs. 50,541, being 59·5 per cent. on Rs. 84,861, the total demand of the year (current and arrear). The current demand was Rs. 55,557, and the collections amount to 90·9 per cent. of this amount. These results obtained from such extensive estates are very creditable to the Collector, Mr. Harrison, and to the managers of the estates.

# SECTION II.

## PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAME OF DISTRICT. | NAME OF ESTATE. | Names of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | WARDS' ESTATES. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24-PERGUNNAHS. | Satkhira ... ... | Grijanath Rai Chaudhari ... ...<br>Satyendranath Rai Chaudhari ...<br>Manamathanath Rai Chaudhari ... | 1872 | 1,23,779 | 63,988 | 1,87,767 | 3,30,424 | 1,42,657 | 20,016 | 23,86,616 | 3,25,565 | 48,175 | 3,73,740 | 24,645 | 20,61,051 | 24,677 | 7·4 | 1,39,987 | 23,941 | ..... | 3,45,675 |
| | Goberdanga ... | Grija Prasanna Mukerji ... ...<br>Annada Prasanna Mukerji ... ...<br>Ganoda Prasanna Mukerji ... ...<br>Pramatha Prasanna Mukerji ...<br>Khetra Mani Debya ... ... ... | 1869 | 43,074 | 54,069 | 98,043 | 1,76,309 | 78,266 | 11,955 | 2,77,647 | 1,78,895 | 6,196 | 1,85,091 | 13,680 | 94,669 | 13,849 | 7·8 | 49,818 | 44,682 | 2,168 | 9 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Jainagar ... ... | Chandra Narain Pal ... ... ... | 1863 | ..... | 364 | 364 | 565 | 201 | 151 | 845 | 615 | 1 | 616 | 408 | 230 | 1 | | 195 | 309 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Borisa ... ... | Bipin Behari Rai Chaudhari ... | 1868 | 195 | 180 | 373 | 668 | 295 | 157 | 781 | 664 | 182 | 846 | 146 | 117 | ..... | ... | 371 | 196 | 4,970 | ..... |
| | Halishahar ... | Jageswar Rai Chaudhari ... ... | 1865 | 656 | 1,185 | 1,841 | 2,917 | 1,076 | 500 | 4,781 | 2,891 | 117 | 3,008 | 2,524 | 1,508 | 400 | 13·7 | 983 | 842 | 1,095 | ..... |
| | Baranagore * ... | Heralal Banerji... ... ... ...<br>Motilal Banerji ... ... ... ... | 1876 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class IV.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Paikpara ... | Kumar Girish Chandra Singh† ‡ ...<br>Kumar Purna Chandra Singh † ...<br>Kumar Kanti Chandra Singh † ...<br>Kumar Sharat Chandra Singh ...<br>Kumar Indra Chandra Singh ... | 1866 | 3,74,379 | 18,217 | 3,92,596 | 8,96,500 | 5,03,904 | 22,129 | 11,94,034 | 8,17,031 | 2,46,838 | 10,63,869 | 25,155 | 3,72,826 | 79,286 | 8·8 | 5,63,735 | 61,634 | 25,93,922 | ..... |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| NUDDEA | Nuddea ... ... | Kumar Khetish Chandra Rai ... | 1871 | 73,595 | 2,392 | 75,987 | 1,52,380 | 76,393 | 12,935 | 2,27,864 | 1,52,252 | 15,608 | 1,67,860 | 4,277 | 74,591 | 10,002 | 6·5 | 60,863 | 33,953 | ..... | ..... |

* The return has not yet been received.
† The first three are majors, who have voluntarily made over their respective shares to the Collector's management under section 3 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1870.
‡ Has since died.

# PRESIDENCY DIVISION—(*continued*).

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAME OF DISTRICT. | NAME OF ESTATE. | Names of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investments (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | WARDS' ESTATES—(*continued*). | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JESSORE | Naldanga ... ... | Kumar Primatha Bhusan Deb Rai | 1870 | 48,483 | 12,116 | 60,599 | 1,16,129 | 55,530 | 21,241 | 2,01,130 | 1,15,056 | 9,874 | 1,24,930 | 1,746 | 86,074 | 6,942 | 5·9 | 45,565 | 33,465 | 2,11,378 | ..... |
| | Bagchur* ... | Amulya Rutna Rai ... ... ... ; Nil Rutna Rai ... ... ... ... ; Jadu Lall Rai ... ... ... ... ; Gojendra Gamini Dasia ... ... | 1871 | 3,761 | 12,063 | 15,824 | 26,804 | 10,980 | 2,165 | 56,598 | 25,905 | 1,313 | 27,218 | 5,516 | 30,693 | 1,927 | 7·1 | 5,443 | 2,906 | 1,934 | 2,046 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Narail† ... ... | Upendra Chandra Rai ... ... ; Kiran Chandra Rai ... ... ... | 1870 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MOORSHEDABAD. | Nashipore ... | Rani Jamuna Kumari ... ... ; Subhadra Kumari ... ... ... | 1866 | 1,84,245 | 8,966 | 1,93,211 | 2,66,911 | 73,700 | 10,593 | 4,87,707 | 2,59,109 | 11,608 | 2,70,717 | 1,34,259 | 1,98,664 | 6,754 | 2·9 | 35,127 | 9,833 | ..... | 29,000 |
| | Sydabad ... ... | Rakhakali Debya ... ... ... ; Raghunath Chaudhari ... ... | 1867 | 320 | 40 | 360 | 1,320 | 960 | 59 | 2,355 | 1,183 | 183 | 1,366 | 40 | 1,172 | 147 | 11·1 | 788 | 171 | 4,410 | ..... |
| | Ditto ... ... | Chandra Mohini Debya ... ... | 1876 | 4,061 | 229 | 4,290 | 6,594 | 2,304 | ... .. | 10,953 | 7,650 | 282 | 7,932 | 1,078 | 3,303 | 297 | 4·5 | 1,734 | 1,228 | ..... | 6,473 |
| | Ditto ... ... | Madhu Sundari Barmani ... ... | 1871 | 5,946 | 5,264 | 11,210 | 22,119 | 10,909 | 1,978 | 60,675 | 19,463 | 4,699 | 24,162 | 4,146 | 32,452 | 2,312 | 10·4 | 9,709 | 2,116 | 64,740 | 16 |
| | Cossimbazar ... | Sasi Sundari Debya ... ... ... | 1867 | 1,054 | 1,637 | 2,691 | 6,152 | 3,461 | 85 | 9,520 | 5,493 | 341 | 5,834 | 1,438 | 3,667 | 525 | 8·5 | 2,665 | 509 | ..... | 488 |
| | Nehalia ... ... | Chandra Narain Singh ... ... | 1870 | 9,310 | 21,127 | 30,437 | 40,520 | 10,083 | 2,398 | 73,996 | 38,532 | 2,926 | 41,458 | 28,137 | 35,465 | 3,522 | 8·6 | 4,692 | 12,703 | ..... | 7,905 |
| | Bashpore ... ... | Janoki Nath Singh ... ... ... | 1874 | 1,388 | 20 | 1,408 | 4,975 | 3,567 | 588 | 8,422 | 3,948 | 67 | 4,015 | 780 | 3,335 | 634 | 12·7 | 2,187 | 1,153 | ..... | ..... |
| | Panchthoopee ... | Bhubaneshwari Dasia ... ... | 1870 | 22,411 | 436 | 22,847 | 38,375 | 15,528 | 811 | 73,515 | 33,253 | 1,031 | 34,284 | 37,097 | 32,036 | 2,153 | 5·6 | 9,828 | 2,806 | ..... | 20,726 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Choa ... ... | Hari Prasad Chaudhari ... ... | 1870 | 1,291 | 231 | 1,522 | 3,416 | 1,894 | 2 | 7,017 | 2,760 | 445 | 3,205 | 1,608 | 3,991 | 783 | 22·9 | 1,540 | 469 | 4,680 | 556 |
| | | Total ... | ... | 8,98,846 | 2,02,524 | 11,01,370 | 20,93,078 | 9,91,708 | 1,07,763 | 50,84,456 | 19,90,265 | 3,49,886 | 23,40,151 | 2,86,480 | 30,35,824 | 1,54,211 | ... | 9,35,230 | 2,32,916 | 28,89,297 | 4,12,894 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ATTACHED ESTATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Class C.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24-PERGUNNAHS. | Port Canning Municipal Estate. | ..... | 1871 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24,634 | 24,634 | 34,529 | 54,888 | 26,323 | 384 | 26,707 | ..... | 26,285 | 2,320 | 9·4 | 31,161 | 27,755 | ..... | 7,14,068 |
| | *Class B.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Ramnagur ... | Eight proprietors ... ... ... | 1868 | 15,326 | 8,163 | 23,489 | 62,633 | 39,144 | 9,833 | 1,72,118 | 60,402 | 3,048 | 63,450 | 428 | 1,11,716 | 7,132 | 11·3 | 28,465 | 13,695 | ..... | 45,401 |
| | *Class F.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Durgapur ... ... | Ishwar Chandra Goswami ... ... | 1848 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | 3 | 17 | ..... | ..... |
| | Perikhali ... ... | Jadu Nath Ghose ... ... ... | 1866 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| JESSORE ... | | Total ... | ... | 15,326 | 8,163 | 23,489 | 87,269 | 63,780 | 44,384 | 2,27,010 | 8[illegible],728 | 3,432 | 90,160 | 428 | 1,38,001 | 9,452 | ... | 59,629 | 41,472 | ..... | 7,59,469 |
| | TRUST ESTATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Syudpore ... ... | ..... | 1816 | 95,254 | 2 | 95,256 | 1,70,165 | 74,909 | 27,487 | 2,61,747 | 1,64,732 | 7,543 | 1,72,275 | 2 | 95,093 | 1,514 | 0·8 | 76,674 | 26,321 | 3,998 | 31 |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | 10,09,426 | 2,10,689 | 12,20,115 | 23,50,512 | 11,30,397 | 1,79,634 | 55,73,213 | 22,41,725 | 3,60,861 | 26,02,586 | 2,86,910 | 32,68,918 | 1,65,177 | ... | 10,71,533 | 3,00,709 | 28,93,295 | 11,72,394 |

* This estate was by mistake shown under class IV in the Board's last Annual Report.
† The return has not yet been received.

## SECTION II.

### PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

61. In this division 26 estates of different classes, as shewn in the preceding statement, were under management at the close of the year. Two of these, viz. the Baranagore estate in the 24-Pergunnahs and Kali Dass Banerjee's estate in Moorshedabad, came under management during the year. On the other hand, the small attached estate Mirzanagore in Jessore was released.

24-PERGUNNAHS.

Page 13 of the Report for 1874-75, paragraphs 47-51.
Pages 12 and 13 of the Report for 1875-76, paragraphs 45-52.

62. *Satkhira.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports as shewn in the margin. Deputy Collector Baboo Hari Chaitanya Ghose is business-like and intelligent, and has done much towards bringing the affairs of the estate into order. But the property being almost entirely under khas management, and a great part of it being held jointly with other co-sharers, he has great difficulties to contend against; and some time must elapse before he can extricate the estate from the state of confusion into which its affairs fell before it came into the hands of the Court of Wards during the incumbency of the late inefficient manager, Mr. Deverinne.

63. The total cost of management amounted to Rs. 24,677, being 7·4 per cent. on the current annual demand. This percentage is small considering that the property is under direct management.

64. It has been represented that the establishment generally is underpaid. The matter is now under the consideration of the Collector, and will be reported hereafter to the Board if necessary.

65. Mr. Deverinne was allowed to resign the managership in March 1876. The position in which he left the estate is described by the Commissioner as follows:—

"The affairs of the estate were left by him in a very unsatisfactory state, and the disclosures which have been since made have fully proved his total incompetency. It has been brought to light that Mr. Deverinne frequently appointed and dismissed tehsildars without sanction; that he exercised no supervision over them; that the accounts due from a large number of them had not been submitted for several years; and that even in cases in which accounts had been received they had not been examined nor tested. In short, it has been found that the agency employed for the collection of rents was generally untrustworthy, and that there have been large defalcations.

"The following statement shews the outstanding accounts and arrears in the collection and cash departments in April 1876, when the present manager took charge, and the progress which has been since made in collecting and examining the accounts during the year under review:—

| Description of Papers. | Number to be collected from the gomastah, &c. | Number collected during 1876-77. | Number remaining to be received. | Number examined out of the number collected. | Number remaining to be examined. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Counterfoil rent receipt book ... .. ... ... ... | 1,556 | 1,141 | 415 | 454 | 687 |
| 2. Jama-wasil-bakees ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,136 | 622 | 514 | 499 | 123 |
| 3. Kurcha accounts ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,136 | 488 | 648 | 146 | 342 |
| 4. Cash accounts due by naibs, &c. ... ... ... ... ... | 66 | 47 | 19 | ..... | 47 |
| 5. Final adjustment of accounts of naibs, &c. ... ... ... | 39 | 20 | 19 | ..... | 20 |
| 6. Monthly cash accounts for collection for the year 1875-76... | 6 | 5 | 1 | ..... | 1 |

"An extra establishment was specially sanctioned by the Board in their letter No. 806, dated 24th of July 1876, for the purpose of bringing up these arrears, and even if every allowance is made for the difficulty which has been experienced in the matter, as many accounts, &c., are due from persons who are now no longer in the service of the estates, I am not satisfied that sufficient progress has been made. The special attention of the Collector has been drawn to the subject, and he has been requested to call upon the manager to submit a detailed explanation as regards the delay which has occurred in the examination of each of the accounts, which have yet to be examined and adjusted. The liabilities, if any, of the late manager cannot of course be ascertained till the entire work has been brought to a conclusion. Meanwhile, I may mention that a notice has been issued to Mr. Deverinne under section 44 of Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, requiring him to account for a large number of disbursements regarding which no authority or information is forthcoming from the records of this office.

"The ledger accounts in the collection department were also found to be in great arrears, and those in the cash department were in such a confused condition that it was considered desirable to have them re-written. The Collector reports 'that some progress has been made in the former; but I am afraid that the latter have not been touched.' On this matter also the Collector has been requested to call upon the manager for a full explanation and for the submission of a statement showing the work done and that remaining to be done."

66. The rental was raised during the year by re-settlement from Rs. 3,27,157 to Rs. 3,30,383.

67. The current demand for the year, including interest, is shown as Rs. 3,30,424, and the outstanding balance of the preceding year as Rs. 20,56,192, making a total of Rs. 23,86,616. On the other hand, the collections amounted to Rs. 3,25,565 only, being a little less than the current demand, and the balance outstanding at the close of the year, Rs. 20,61,051.

68. But of this amount no less than Rs. 16,74,784 is a merely nominal and irrecoverable demand, consisting for the most part of arrears outstanding from the period before the estate came into the Collector's hands. A further sum of Rs. 75,020 is reported to be doubtful, the outstanding demand, which is really recoverable amounting at the close of the year to no more than Rs. 3,11,247, of which Rs. 10,612 had been realized when the manager wrote his report. The collections show an increase of Rs. 75,812 over those of 1875-76, and of Rs. 62,238 over the average of the preceding four years.

69. The total receipts of the estate during the year from all sources, including the cash balance of the preceding year, amounting to Rs. 20,016, aggregated Rs. 3,93,756, and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,09,209, as detailed below :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Government revenue ... ... ... ... ... | 1,42,213 |
| Rent ... ... ... ... ... ... | 62,938 |
| Management of property ... ... ... ... ... | 24,677 |
| Law expenses ... ... ... ... ... ... | 13,742 |
| Maintenance of proprietor ... ... ... ... ... | 20,327 |
| Education ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,825 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... ... | 37,978 |
| Government office establishment, &c. ... ... ... ... | 2,509 |
| Total ... | 3,09,209 |

Of the balance of Rs. 84,547 which thus remained, Rs. 32,872 were paid in liquidation of debts, Rs. 27,734 were invested in landed property, and Rs. 23,941 were unexpended at the close of the year.

70. Independently of claims on account of rents left for the present unpaid in consequence of difficulties with co-sharers, the debts due by the estate amounted at the close of the year to Rs. 3,45,675, being Rs. 21,590 in excess of the amount owing at the commencement, notwithstanding that debts to the amount of Rs. 32,872 were paid off during the course of the year.

71. On this subject the Collector writes as follows :—

"The Satkhira ward's estate still continues to be heavily indebted. The balance due by the estate amounted to Rs. 3,45,675 at the end of the year. I regret that, owing to the conduct of the co-sharers of the wards, we have been unable to reduce the principal of the debt. These gentlemen make wilful default in paying the rents due on account of their share; and for the protection of the interest of the estate we are obliged to advance the money on account of their share. In this way our liabilities have increased during the year. Regulation VIII of 1819 prohibits a defaulter from buying, and our co-sharers, relying on this provision, quietly default. We cannot buy up their share, and the zemindars do not allow us to open a separate account on account of our share of the rent. There is, therefore, no escape from the difficulty. Under the present system of management it will be extremely difficult for the Court sensibly to diminish the debt. We may expect some improvement by farming out the property in the outlying districts, and this should, I think, be tried. The Commissioner, who has called for a special report, is considering the possibility of clearing off the debts of the estate."

72. The Collector reports that the survey of pergunnah Bazitpore, referred to in paragraph 45 of the last report, has been completed, and that if the manager succeeds in inducing the ryots to pay rent even at current rates for the excess area of 2,950 beeghas found in their possession, the estate will in two years be reimbursed the whole expense incurred in the survey operations.

Pages 13 and 14 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 52-56.
Page 13 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 53-56.

73. *Goberdanga.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports as shown in the margin. The rental of the estate was raised from Rs. 1,75,504 to Rs. 1,76,306 by the re-settlement during the past year.

74. The total demand for the year was Rs. 2,77,647, including Rs. 1,76,309 as current demand with interest, and Rs. 1,01,338 as the outstanding balance of previous years. Of this total, Rs. 4,083 were remitted as irrecoverable and Rs. 1,78,895 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 94,669 at its close. The collections thus exceeded the current demand by about Rs. 2,500, and may be considered satisfactory. The greater part of the balance outstanding at the close of the year, or Rs. 85,611, is reported to be good and recoverable.

75. The financial position of the estate is satisfactory. When the estate was brought under the management of the Court, its debts amounted to Rs. 93,351. These have now been liquidated, and at the close of the year the estate had a cash balance of Rs. 44,682, irrespective of the outstanding balances of rents and private debts, amounting to about Rs. 95,000.

76. On the subject of litigation the manager reports as follows :—

"There were five cases pending disposal on the 1st of April 1876, and 178 rent-suits were instituted during the year, making a total of 183 cases, covering an amount of Rs. 11,010. Of the 183 suits, 157 cases were decreed to the estate and one dismissed which is now pending in appeal, leaving 25 cases pending decision at the close of the year, which have since been disposed of in favour of the estate.

"Of the eight cases brought against the estate, one has been decided in favour of the estate and seven are pending disposal.

"The success of this estate in its litigation, both during the year of report and the previous year, is remarkable.

"The realization of money in 77 decrees remained pending on the 1st April 1876, and 143 decrees were executed during the year under review, making the total number of decrees executed to be 220, embracing an amount of Rs. 23,019, out of which Rs. 16,055 were realized during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,964, of which Rs. 2,371 are irrecoverable."

77. *Paikpara.*—This estate has been noticed in the previous report as shown in the margin. The rental of the estate amounted to Rs. 8,98,201 in 1875-76, but during the year under report it was reduced to Rs. 8,90,769 in consequence of losses of area caused by diluvion, the relinquishment of certain unprofitable holdings, and abatements of rent allowed by courts in some cases.

Pages 14 and 15 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 60-64.
Page 14 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 60-62.

78. The current demand was Rs. 8,96,500, including interest, and the arrear demand Rs. 2,97,534, making a total demand of Rs. 11,94,034. Of this Rs. 4,176 were written off as irrecoverable, and Rs. 8,17,032 were collected during the year. The outstanding balance at the close of the year was therefore Rs. 3,72,826. Of this Rs. 1,61,655 is reported as in course of recovery, Rs. 6,040 as doubtful and disputed, and Rs. 16,789 as irrecoverable. The comparatively unfavourable result shown by the above figures is chiefly due to the heavy loss which the Noakholly property has sustained from the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1876.

79. With respect to the effect of this calamity upon the estate, and the assistance given by the manager to the distressed tenantry, he writes as follows :—

"The steps taken to afford relief on the part of the estate were to establish depôts with an amlah in charge, from whence rice and salt, &c., could be given to the really destitute who were incapable of work; to bale out the salt water and dig out tanks in various quarters where the want of water was most felt, thus giving employment to those who chose to work,—at this time ryots were carrying water from distant tanks as best they could; to remove bodies and carcasses; to provide medical assistance, for which purpose native doctors were procured from Tipperah and stationed at various points with medicines and ponies to go about; to endeavour to restore confidence and induce the ryots to begin to rebuild their houses, and talookdars to render assistance generally, and mahajuns to provide supplies of good rice, &c., at the various bazars. While the main crop of aman dhan in the tracts described above was ruined, in some places where the earlier description called rajashail was grown, which was ripe at this time, a portion, or 4 to 8 annas of the crops was saved.

24-PERGUNNAHS.

"It is fortunate for the estate that so much of the Noakholly property is settled in putnee talooks; there is no doubt that many talookdars have experienced extreme difficulty in paying the last half-yearly rents in May, as in many places little or nothing could be hoped for from ryots. It is, however, precisely to meet an emergency of this kind that the Rajah sold his rights and power of enhancement to talookdars, who, while obtaining all the profits in a series of good years, must bear with the loss in a season of difficulty.

"The effects of the storm-wave may be said to have been confined to the tract south of the Government road from the river Fenny to Noakholly station, and from that station to Bhobaneegunge to the north-west and to the islands.

"Throughout this tract it has been estimated that the rice crop saved only amounted to about 2 or 6 annas of the whole in the northern parts a 10-anna crop is believed to have been reaped; the destruction of fruit trees, soopari, palms, and cocoanuts in the north-west of the district, and loss to the ryots has been very great. The gardens in this quarter are very extensive and provide a large portion of the rent, and the trees being much older and taller than those to the south, and churs, suffered more; it will take a long time to replace the loss thus caused.

"It is gratifying to find from the latest accounts that most of the land protected by the repaired bund at Hatteah Island has been brought under cultivation. Prior to the commencement of the work the ryots would not touch these lands, and a large number of houses, it is said three-fourths, have been re-erected. The cost of materials, at first very high, having moderated, the work on the bund gave two months' employment to many people at a time when it was much wanted.

"It was at one time anticipated that very great difficulty in cultivation would arise from the serious loss of cattle and want of seed, and the possibility of having to assist ryots by means of loans was looked forward to. Happily, the supply of cattle has been abundant at Jogradanund, Chupprassee Haut, and other bazars; they have been offering in numbers, and bought freely by the ryots at moderate prices.

"It is feared that in places a good deal of the 'khodkast' land will remain this year uncultivated and unsettled. The cultivators have been thinned by death; and these lands are often cultivated in excess of their holdings by small putneedars or their tenants, who this year have their hands full. Moreover, these lands are frequently inferior, low, swampy, and subject to inundation, and for that reason have remained 'khodkast.'

"This is a fact which should be borne in mind in connection with khas mehals of this estate; and if they do not compare favourably with other mehals, a good deal is probably owing to the fact that they are from quality, situation, or some cause so undesirable that no one would take them in lease. Every effort is, however, being made to settle with cultivators.

"The loss of women and children from the cyclone far exceeded, as was to be expected, that of men, and many of the ryots who lost their wives are, it is said, beginning to marry. It can be imagined how well-to-do the Noakholly ryots are when, in addition to the cost of new houses, cattle, food, and necessaries to be replaced, they can incur the expense of remarriage, and it can be easily imagined that the pressure for funds is great, and difficulty of getting in rents excessive. It is, however, to be noted that in the worst places there has been no general scarcity of food, as rice was cheap and readily obtainable; in fact, a considerable quantity has been exported to Chittagong. Considerable difficulty in obtaining materials for houses was felt at first at Hatteah, and several boats laden with these were despatched by the estate."

80. The total receipts of the estate during the year, including the cash balance of the preceding year, amounted to Rs. 10,85,998, and the total disbursements to Rs. 7,52,668, as shown below :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Government revenue and rent ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,81,343 |
| Management of property ... ... ... ... ... ... | 79,286 |
| Law expenses ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15,581 |
| Maintenance of proprietor ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,76,307 |
| Education ... ... ... ... ... ... | 7,348 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... ... | 86,895 |
| Government office establishment, &c. ... ... ... ... ... | 5,908 |
| Total ... | 7,52,668 |

81. The unexpended balance, therefore, amounted to Rs. 3,33,320, out of which Rs. 2,71,695 were invested in landed property, mortgage loans, and Government securities, and Rs. 61,634 remained as the cash balance to the credit of the estate at the close of the year.

82. The liabilities of the estate at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 52,390, viz. Rs. 25,155 on account of arrears of revenue and rent, and Rs. 27,235 on account of the disputed balance of private debts. The assets, however, on the other hand, amounted to Rs. 30,29,970, as detailed below :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Investments in mortgage lands ... ... ... ... ... | 2,70,200 |
| Ditto on Government securities ... ... ... ... ... | 23,23,722 |
| Rent due to the estate ... ... ... ... ... | 3,72,826 |
| Private debts due to the estate ... ... ... ... ... | 1,588 |
| Cash balance in hand ... ... ... ... ... | 61,634 |
| Total ... | 30,29,970 |

83. The manager has fully explained the circumstances under which payments of revenue and rent have been delayed, but it is unnecessary to detail them here.

84. From paragraph 61 on page 14 of the report for the year 1874-75 it will be seen that part of this property lies in the North-Western Provinces, and the manager writes as follows on the difficulties which have arisen from recent settlement operations in the district of Muttra :—

"The ryots of Nundogram, the largest and most important village we have, are a very troublesome and litigious set, mostly *Jats*, who are always up to mischief. These ryots headed by the mukkodum or head-men (who are the descendants of the former proprietors, who sold their rights for a mere trifle to the well-known Nalla Baboo Kristo Chunder Singh, the great-grandfather of the minors), have been carrying on suits since the beginning of the settlement, claiming to be the zemindars, and that the sale was not regular; claiming to be entitled to a yearly payment of malikana and all kinds of rights in the village. The cases were first of all decided in favour of the estate by the settlement officer, but remanded for review of judgment by the Commissioner, and finally, all the main points have been decided in our favour, and will probably be again appealed.

"From this it will be seen that it will involve some trouble to come to terms with ryots who commence by asserting their right to be zemindars, and it is very probable that they will carry this matter further. The neighbouring villages follow the lead of Nundogram in everything: the collection of rents is affected, and we shall have no peace or quietness at Muttra until the completion of the settlement operations."

85. The Koomars Poorno, Kanti, and Indro attended the durbar held at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, and the two latter afterwards made a tour through Upper India, when they were hospitably received by the Maharajah of Jeypore and others.

"Koomar Indro Chunder Singh has been during the year under the charge of Baboo Raj Krishna Mookerjee, under whom he studies English Literature, Indian History, and Physical Science.

"He has also been studying Oordoo under a moonshee. I have called on him to attend at the office for a short time daily to enable him to get an acquaintance with office work and zemindaree matters. He is the only one of the family physically capable of much active exercise, and is fond of riding.

"Koomar Kanti Chunder is very fond of attending the meetings of the British Indian Association, and takes an interest in political matters. He has lately been appointed an Honorary Magistrate for Calcutta, and, being intelligent and clear-headed, may, the manager hopes, hereafter make a name for himself as a public man.

"The youngest minor, Sarut Chunder, attends school daily, and at home is under the care of the tutor, Baboo T. N. Chatterjee. He is a quiet, well-disposed boy, and takes much interest in gardening."

86. Koomar Grish Chunder Singh, eldest son of the late Rajah Pratab Chunder Singh, who had voluntarily made over his property to the Court of Wards, had long been in bad health, and after the close of the year he died, leaving the management of his property by will to the Court of Wards. The provisions of the will being of doubtful interpretation, the Board are in communication with the Legal Remembrancer on the subject. 24-PERGUNNAHS.

Page 15 of the report for 1874-75, paragraph 65.
Page 14 of the report for 1875-76, paragraph 63.

87. *Port Canning.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports as shown in the margin. The rental of the estate, which was Rs. 23,619 in the year 1875-76, has been increased to Rs. 24,634 during the year under report by the settlement of new and re-settlement of old lands.

88. The current demand for the year was Rs. 24,634, and the outstanding arrears of the preceding year amounted to Rs. 30,254. Thus the total amount for realization during the year was Rs. 54,888. Of this Rs. 2,280 were remitted as irrecoverable, and Rs. 26,323, which is nearly half the total demand, were realized within the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,285. Of this balance Rs. 15,633 are reported to be recoverable, Rs. 9,495 as doubtful and disputed, and Rs. 1,157 as absolutely irrecoverable.

89. The liabilities of the estate amounted to Rs. 7,15,233 at the close of the preceding year, to which Rs. 27,497 were added during the year on account of interest, making a total of Rs. 7,42,730. Of this Rs. 28,662 only were liquidated during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,14,068. Thus no perceptible reduction was effected in the liabilities of the estate during the year under report. The estate had, however, at the close of the year a cash balance to its credit amounting to Rs. 27,755, out of which a further payment of Rs. 23,718 has been since made.

90. A proposal has been lately made by the Government of India to acquire, on some reasonable terms, the whole property of the municipality, in connection with which, under instructions from Government, an inquiry is now being made as to the exact net income of the estate.

91. *Nuddea.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports as shown in the margin. The demand for the year amounted to Rs. 1,51,308 *plus* Rs. 1,072 on account of interest, or to Rs. 1,52,380 in all: thus showing an increase of Rs. 79 over the demand for the preceding year, which amounted to Rs. 1,52,301. This increase is attributable to the larger demand on account of interest and not to any addition to the rent roll. On the contrary, there has been a reduction of Rs. 181 in the annual rent. The outstanding arrears of the preceding year, with interest, amounted to Rs. 75,484. The total demand therefore aggregated Rs. 2,27,864. Of this, Rs. 1,52,252 were realized during the year, and Rs. 1,021 were remitted, leaving an unrealized balance of Rs. 74,591 at the close of the year. Of this balance Rs. 1,065 are said to be bad and irrecoverable, Rs. 336 are doubtful of realization, and Rs. 9,508 were not recoverable before the close of the year. Since the close of the year Rs. 29,900 have been recovered, and Rs. 2,000 have been deposited in court by the debtors; decrees have been obtained for Rs. 2,085; execution has been taken out for the recovery of Rs. 4,000, which has been previously decreed; suits have been instituted for Rs. 4,010; and it is expected that the remainder will be amicably realized. NUDDEA.

Pages 15 and 16 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 66-70.
Pages 14 and 15 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 64-68.

92. It will thus be seen that the collections during the year amounted very nearly to the demand for the year. Very little was done towards reducing the large outstanding balances.

93. The total income of the estate for the year amounted to Rs. 1,80,795, including a cash balance of Rs. 12,935 from the preceding year. On the other hand, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,46,842, as detailed below:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Government revenue ... ... ... ... ... ... | 73,585 |
| Rent paid to superior landlords ... ... ... ... ... | 2,392 |
| Management of property ... ... ... ... ... ... | 10,002 |
| Law expenses ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,527 |
| Maintenance of proprietor ... ... ... ... ... ... | 31,633 |
| Education ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,920 |
| Miscellaneous ... .. ... ... ... .. | 16,940 |
| Contribution to the Rate Fund ... ... ... ... ... | 1,041 |
| Investment ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,793 |

94. The cash balance to the credit of the estate at the close of the year was Rs. 33,953. There are no debts due by the estate, whether real or nominal, and the debts due to the estate are too small to require particular notice.

95. During the year 74 rent-suits were instituted by the manager. All these have been decreed, and in only four have appeals been preferred. This is a result which must be regarded as most creditable to the manager and to the legal advisers and agents of the estate.

96. The Rajbaree building and premises had been much improved during the year, and further improvements there of various kinds are contemplated.

97. The Koomar lives in the Rajbaree with his adoptive mother, and studies under the tuition of Baboo Sibanath Mookerjee. The Collector does not think it desirable for him at present to enter the collegiate school, where he would be in a low class.

98. *Naldanga.*—The estate has been noticed in previous reports, as shown in the margin. The heir to the property, Koomar Promotho Bhoosun Deb Roy, is now in his nineteenth year. JESSORE.

Page 16 of the report for 1874-65, paragraphs 71-73.
Page 15 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 69-72.

99. The bulk of the property being let in putnee, the rent receivable from perpetual leases is Rs. 78,593, while Rs. 1,421 and Rs. 34,107 are respectively paid by the holders of temporary leases and cultivating ryots. Owing to the expiration of certain farms, the rent-roll of the Naldanga estate has decreased from Rs. 1,15,743 to Rs. 1,14,121. Adding to the latter amount a sum of Rs. 2,008, due on account of interest, the current demand for the year was Rs. 1,16,129, and the arrear demand for preceding years amounted to Rs. 85,001. The total demand, both current and arrear, was thus Rs. 2,01,130. Of this, Rs. 1,15,056 were realized during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 86,074. The greater part of this balance, or about three-fourths, is reported to be

JESSORE.

good, and in course of realization, and, in fact, a sum of Rs. 16,578 has been already collected since the close of the year.

100. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 1,24,930, and this, added to the cash balance of the preceding year, amounting to Rs. 21,241, gives a total of Rs. 1,46,171.

101. The expenditure was as follows:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Revenue and rent ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 60,199 |
| Management ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 6,942 |
| Law expenses ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 5,639 |
| Allowances to proprietors ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,015 |
| Education ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4,590 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 12,323 |
| Government office establishment ... ... ... ... ... ... | 788 |
| Total ... | 1,02,496 |

102. The financial position of the estate is satisfactory. Not only is it free from debts, which amounted to nearly Rs. 70,000 during the lifetime of the minor's father, but Rs. 1,09,437 have been invested in Government securities during the court's management. The total amount of such securities belonging to the estate is now Rs. 2,10,358. An addition of Rs. 3,109 has also been made to the former rental of the estate since it was taken in charge. The minor is being educated in the Wards' Institution at Calcutta, and is reported to be making good progress in his studies. He is a well-developed and intelligent young man, fond of shooting, riding, and other active exercises. The Commissioner remarks that he was much pleased with his performances as a rider, and with his manly appearance and pleasant manners on the last occasion of his visiting the Wards' Institution.

Page 17 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 74-77.
Pages 15-17 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 72-80.

103. *Narail.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports, as shown in the margin. It was mentioned, in paragraph 74 of last year's report, that no financial return had been received for any period later than the zemindaree year ending on 30th June 1875, and even now no later returns have yet been submitted.

104. Mr. James Meik was in charge of the estate during the year. But as his management was far from satisfactory, and his relations with the co-sharers were anything but friendly, and resulted in complications and difficulties, his services were dispensed with shortly after the close of the year. Mr. Hume Smith, the manager of the co-sharers, has now been appointed as manager also of the minors' one-sixth portion of the estate on a monthly salary of Rs. 400, and Baboo Radha Kanto Banerjee has been appointed sub-manager on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, for the superintendence of the remaining portion of the property.

105. It is premature to pronounce any opinion regarding these officers, or as regards the efficiency of the present arrangements. As the whole of the undivided property is now under Mr. Hume Smith's immediate charge, he will be in a position to introduce and carry out many improvements in its general administration. He is said to be somewhat fettered at present by the action of the co-sharers, and is thus sometimes placed in the difficult position of serving two masters.

106. If the Wards' Act, passed last year by the Bengal Legislative Council, had become law, it was the intention of the co-sharers with reference to it to make over their property to the Court of Wards. But this measure having been vetoed by His Excellency the Viceroy, the matter has, for the present, fallen through.

107. As the manager's office establishment was reported to be inefficient, a revision has been effected during the year.

108. The difficulty and delay which has been experienced in obtaining accounts and periodical returns is most serious, and illustrates the inefficiency of the management of this estate under two former managers, Mr. Stevens and Mr. Meik. The latest annual return which has been received by the Commissioner is that for the zemindaree year 1874-75, which was reviewed in the last annual report. The destruction of some of the records by fire at the beginning of the current year 1877 is said to have greatly delayed the submission of the returns for the zemindaree year 1875-76.

109. Mr. Dampier has personally urged on Mr. Hume Smith the absolute necessity of submitting information up to a later date, and Mr. Smith has promised to spare no efforts to that end; but he urges that his comparatively recent assumption of the charge is an additional cause of delay and difficulty.

110. The Collector reports as follows on the present condition of the estate:—

"In the undivided portion of the estate the collecting staff is far from efficient; the collections are by no means satisfactory, and the outstanding balances are yearly increasing. No periodical returns are received from the mofussil establishment of the undivided portion of the estate, but it is hoped that the new manager, with his undivided control, will be able to introduce these returns, to enforce their regular submission, and to bring the affairs of the estate into order.

"Our position in the estates held jointly with Baboo Kali Das Rai, is better; but even there our action is frequently hampered by the interference of our co-sharer. However, under the present management, a better state of things is expected. In the nij estates the manager's action is independent, the collections are satisfactory, and the mofussil establishment is efficient.

"Owing to the non-receipt of returns for the years 1875-76 and 1876-77, the financial results of the past year cannot be given for any portion of the estate; and notwithstanding the Collector's remark, that the management of that part of the estate which is in the sole possession of the minors has been satisfactory, and that the mofussil establishment is efficient, he has failed to furnish any further information than the following regarding this property, which he states has been obtained by the Deputy Collector in charge of the Ward's Department who was deputed by him to inspect the manager's office.

"Out of a total rental of Rs. 45,292, the collections during the year 1875-76 amounted to Rs. 35,569. A further sum of Rs. 10,353 was realized on account of arrears, and Rs. 6,518 as receipts from other sources. The total amount realized during the year was therefore Rs. 52,440. Of this Rs. 25,556 was paid on account of revenue and rent, and Rs. 6,218 for cost of mofussil establishment. Of the balance Rs. 20,666, Rs. 17,333 were remitted to the manager's sudder treasury, and Rs. 3,333 represented the cash balance at the several mofussil sub-treasuries at the close of the year."

111. The Collector has been requested to explain fully why the detailed accounts of this portion of the property for the two past years have not been submitted, and why such large sums have been apparently allowed to remain in the hands of the manager and of the collecting staff in the interior.

112. Decrees against the estate for a heavy amount are outstanding, and have yet to be liquidated. The most important of these claims against the estate are those of Gobind Chunder Rai and Ramrunginee Dassya, co-sharers of the minors and of Mr. Lingham. The suit brought by Gobind Chunder Rai and Ramrunginee Dassya, referred to in paragraph 75 of last year's report, would, if lost, have involved the estate in utter ruin. It has, however, been compromised on terms favourable to the minors. Two separate compromises were made, one with Gobind Chunder Rai, and the other with Ramrunginee Dassya and Joykissen Bose, guardian of her adopted son Nerod Krishna Rai. By the terms of the first, the minors, besides alienating landed property yielding annually Rs. 2,625 in their share to Gobind Chunder Rai, had to pay Rs. 2,416 in three annual instalments. Under the terms of compromise with Ramrunginee, the minors were required to make over to her property yielding annually Rs. 875, and to pay in cash Rs. 9,372.

113. The other large claim instituted by Mr. Lingham, referred to in last year's report, is still pending final decision. The suit was decreed against the estate in the court of first instance, but it is hoped that this decision will be reversed on appeal by the High Court.

114. Besides the receipts from landed property, the estate carries on extensive transactions in lending money and paddy and in *aruts* or commission warehouses in the suburbs of Calcutta. The estate also owned several indigo factories, which were worked in conjunction with the co-sharers; but this business having resulted in a loss during the last three seasons, the minors' connection with the factories has been terminated. It is reported that large amounts of irrecoverable balances have accumulated in the money-lending and paddy-loan transactions, but that the business is still a source of profit. The *arut* transactions also are said to have formerly yielded considerable gains, but owing to quarrels with the co-sharers, who have erected rival warehouses close to those of the minors, this speculation is not now so lucrative as it was.

115. The Collector has submitted the following report regarding the financial results of the paddy-loan business for the year 1875-76:—

"In the accounts, exclusively belonging to the minors, the total quantity outstanding at the close of the year 1874-75, including interest, was 2,010 maunds. Taking into account the interest which accrued during 1875-76, the total quantity recoverable was 2,895 maunds, of which only 52 maunds were realized and 34 maunds were remitted, leaving a balance of 2,809 maunds at the close of the year. Of this 571 maunds were irrecoverable. In the ijmally paddy-loan account, the total quantity outstanding at the close of the year 1874-75 was 19,61,329 maunds. The quantity advanced during the year 1875-76 was 696 maunds, and the interest which accrued during the year was 5,577 maunds. The total quantity realizable was, therefore, 19,67,602 maunds, of which 2,167 maunds were recovered and 1,058 maunds remitted, leaving a balance of 19,64,377 maunds at the close of the year. Of this 19,54,720 maunds are supposed to be irrecoverable. One-sixth of the above figures represents the minors' share in the transaction."

116. The working of the *aruts* of the estate seems to be a matter requiring careful inquiry, and the Commissioner is directing his attention to the matter, with a view to the prevention of abuses and the relinquishment, if necessary, of an *arut* alleged to be unprofitable.

117. The rent-roll of the Narail estate was shewn in the annual returns of 1874-75 to have increased during its management under the Court from Rs. 1,50,778 to Rs. 1,62,298. Since then, from the figures now furnished by the Collector, it appears that the rent-roll has been increased to Rs. 1,63,016. This is owing to new purchases and settlements at enhanced rates of rent.

Pages 17 and 18 of the report for 1874-75, paragraph 81.
Page 17 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 84 and 85.

118. *Ramnagur.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports, as shown in the margin.

119. Out of a total demand of Rs. 1,72,118, of which Rs. 62,633 was for current and Rs. 1,09,485 for arrear rents, only Rs. 60,402 was realized; and partly in consequence of this fact, Baboo Khetter Gopal Banerjea, who managed the estate for the greater part of the year, has been removed from his post, his management being lax and inefficient.

Page 18 of the report for 1874-75, paragraph 83.
Page 17 of the report for 1875-76, paragraph 86.

120. *Syudpore.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports as shown in the margin.

121. The greater part of the estate being let in putnee, Rs. 1,42,043 are due from the putnidars, Rs. 2,178 from farmers, and Rs. 20,919 from the cultivators direct.

122. The total demand of the estate for the year amounted to Rs. 2,61,747, Rs. 1,70,165 being on account of current and Rs. 91,582 on account of arrear demand. Of this, Rs. 1,64,732 were collected and Rs. 1,922 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 95,093 at the close of the year. The result is not satisfactory; but the Collector, under whose direct management the estate has been placed, states that he is doing his best to expedite the collections.

123. The total receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 1,99,762 inclusive of a cash balance of Rs. 27,487 from the preceding year. The payments amounted to Rs. 1,73,441, as per details given below:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Government revenue ... ... ... ... ... | 95,253 |
| Management ... ... ... ... ... ... | 1,458 |
| Law expenses ... ... ... ... ... ... | 3,848 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... ... ... | 71,385 |
| Government office establishment, &c. ... ... ... ... | 902 |
| Debts paid ... ... ... ... ... ... | 595 |
| Total ... | 1,73,441 |

leaving a cash balance of Rs. 26,321 to the credit of the estate at the close of the year. Out of the sum shown against the head "miscellaneous expenses," Rs. 60,000 were remitted to the local agents at Hooghly, and Rs. 1,938 represent subscriptions to schools and dispensaries.

124. The estate is free from debt, and of the arrears of rents due, amounting to Rs. 95,093, Rs. 92,202 are reported to be good and in process of recovery. In fact, Rs. 57,391 have been actually realized since the close of the year. An increase of Rs. 2,071 was effected in the rent-roll of the estate during the year under report.

JESSORE.

125. The Collector of Jessore not having furnished any account of the suits instituted by or against any of the estates in his district, although several of the estates have carried on a considerable amount of litigation, a special report on the subject has been called for by the Commissioner.

MOORSHEDABAD.

126. *Nashipore.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports, as shown in the margin. In paragraph 87 on page 18 of last year's report allusion is made to the removal of Mr. S. G. Clarke from the management of the Nashipore estate. The serious embezzlements and defalcations subsequently brought to light by the late Collector, Mr. A. Mackenzie, have been separately reported to Government, but the present report would be incomplete without some notice of the matter. The Commissioner briefly states the facts as follows:—

Page 21 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 84-90.
Page 18 of the report for 1875-76, paragraph 87.

"The large outstanding balances which were said to be due to the wards estates from farmers and others who were all presumably men of some substance, excited Mr. Mackenzie's suspicions; and on an investigation being made by him into the accounts of Mr. Clarke's office, it was discovered that a system of fraud and embezzlement had for some time been carried on by the ministerial officers who were employed in Mr. Clarke's establishment.

"The principal offender was the cashier of the Nashipore estate, Ram Lall Paul, who was found to have embezzled some Rs. 60,723. The criminal proceedings which were instituted against him, resulted in his being sentenced, under section 408, Indian Penal Code, to four years' rigorous imprisonment. He made a confession, and has since his conviction voluntarily assigned to the Nashipore estate the whole of his property, the nominal value of which was estimated at the time at Rs. 40,000. The Collector is still unable to say how much will be eventually realized from this property. A part of the landed property has been sold for Rs. 1,782, and a putnee which has been offered for sale, will, it is hoped, fetch between Rs. 4,000 and 5,000. But the greater part of the property consists of bond and book debts, and it has unfortunately happened that the destruction of the most important of his account books by the accomplices of the convict, shortly after proceedings were instituted against him, has rendered it impossible to prove a large proportion of these debts in a court of law. Advantage has been taken of these by many persons, who are included in the list as owing large sums, to repudiate their liability in whole or in part. These debts together nominally amount to Rs. 36,229, of which the Collector states only Rs. 3,083 have been realized, Rs 21,613, after careful and prolonged inquiry, have been found to be irrecoverable, and Rs. 11,533 are in train of recovery, but much even of this sum, it is feared, will not be realized. The debtors are in most instances persons who, by the failure of the silk industry and other causes, have been reduced to poverty, or are at least not in a position to pay at present. From many of these, fresh bonds have been taken by the estate, in order to secure the debt and to prevent the claim from being barred by limitation.

"Another amlah in the office, Behari Lall Palit, committed suicide on the discovery of the frauds and all efforts to trace any property belonging to this man have proved unsuccessful.

"Although no suspicion attached to Mr. Clarke of any complicity in these frauds, his blind confidence in his agents and his systematic neglect to supervise the proceedings of his subordinates were clearly proved. Mr. Clarke was accordingly removed from his appointment, and certificates have been since filed against him for Rs. 33,761-5-8, with reservation of the right to demand from him in addition to that sum whatever the amount recovered from the property assigned to the Nashipore estate by Ram Lall Paul falls short of Rs. 40,000. This has been done in consideration of the fact that, besides the sum which has been actually embezzled, a further amount of Rs. 10,584 has been lost to the estate owing to Mr. Clarke's neglect. This will be noticed in the detailed report. Mr. Clarke's surety gave as security a share in a house valued in 1867 at Rs. 5,000. But the Collector reports that the share is practically unsaleable for anything like its real value. Rs. 500 was offered for it when put up to sale, and that by Mr. Clarke's brother, but the Collector did not accept it.

"It was also found that large sums had been lost to the Nehalia estate owing to Mr. Clarke's neglect, and a certificate for Rs. 7,259-5-4 has been filed against him on account of that estate. The sum of Rs. 500, which was deposited by him in Government paper as security, has been realized, and the Collector of Rajshahye has been requested to sell a bungalow at Beauleah, which was also pledged as security for Rs. 2,000 to the estate.

"It is scarcely necessary to observe that when such malpractices and gross carelessness prevailed, confusion in the accounts was to be expected. Indeed, the Collector observes that the accounts of the Nashipore estate were quite unintelligible, unless supplemented by the notes and memory of an amlah, who was by no means disposed to communicate more than he was obliged. The accounts of the other estates under Mr. Clarke were also kept in a very unsystematic manner. Great difficulty has been experienced in reconciling them, and much time has been lost in consequence.

"The management of Baboo Ishan Chunder Roy appears to have been quite as inefficient as that of Mr. Clarke. It is true that no defalcations have as yet been absolutely proved, but there are discrepancies between the manager's returns and the village jumma-wasil-bakee papers, which prove either that the figures in the returns were untrustworthy or arrived at by guess, or, if correct, that moneys have not been accounted for. The matter is still under inquiry; but as Baboo Ishan Chunder Roy is dead and his accounts are extremely ill kept and imperfect, it is very difficult to obtain the necessary information.

"On Mr. Clarke's removal from office, Baboo Ram Lall Roy was appointed as superintendent. He is reported to have done very good service in bringing to light and tracing out the frauds referred to above. He continues to work as superintendent and sub-manager under the general manager.

"Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, who has since been appointed general manager of all the estates in this district, took charge of his office in January last. He is therefore in no way responsible for the unfavourable results of the year now under review. The Collector observes that the difficulty of the task the manager has had, and still has before him, of clearing up and remedying the results of past management, has been increased by his comparative inexperience of zemindaree work when he joined his post; but considerable progress has been already made, and in future we shall, I hope, be able to submit, with punctuality, returns which exhibit progressively favourable results."

127. The total rental amounts to Rs. 2,66,359. The total demand of the year was Rs. 4,87,707, and was made up as follows:—Current demand with interest Rs. 2,66,911, and arrear demand Rs. 2,20,796. Of the total demand, Rs. 2,59,109 were collected during the year, and Rs. 29,934 remitted as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,98,664. Of this balance, Rs. 60,723 are reported to be irrecoverable, Rs. 10,584 as doubtful of recovery, and Rs. 1,27,357 as recoverable. The sum shown as irrecoverable is the amount embezzled by the cashier, Ram Lall Paul, and the sum shown as doubtful of recovery represents the amount which has not been realized by the estate, owing to the carelessness of the late manager, who granted receipts for rents for a period subsequent to that for which these arrears existed. Suits, however, it is said, have been instituted for the recovery of a portion of this amount. Of the sum of Rs. 1,27,357, shewn as recoverable, Rs. 92,337 have been realized since the close of the year; suits have been instituted for Rs. 14,758, and decrees have been already obtained for Rs. 3,349; Rs. 11,623 have been assigned to putneedars for payment of revenue, and are pending adjustment of account. There is thus only an outstanding amount of Rs. 8,639, which, it is hoped, will be shortly recovered. This result appears to the Commissioner to be satisfactory, considering that the establishment is almost wholly new, and has had to work under great difficulties, as already noticed, and in this opinion Mr. Dampier concurs.

128. The total receipts during the year, including a sum of Rs. 10,593, standing to the credit of the estate from the preceding year, amounted to Rs. 2,81,310.

129. The expenditure was as shown below:—

| | Rs. | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Government revenue ... ... | 2,92,488 | Miscellaneous ... ... | 11,549 |
| Rent ... .. ... ... | 107 | Government rate ... ... | 2,642 |
| Management ... ... ... | 6,754 | Debts paid ... ... | 1,638 |
| Law expenses .. ... ... | 1,867 | | |
| Maintenance of proprietors ... ... | 16,646 | Total ... | 2,71,975 |
| Education ... ... ... | 1,374 | | |

130. It will be thus seen that the estate paid off, during the year, liabilities of preceding years to the amount of Rs. 38,509, viz. Rs. 35,550 on account of Government revenue and rent; Rs. 1,321 on account of the Government Rate Fund for 1875-76, and Rs. 1,638 on account of other debts. All the liabilities of the estate would have been already liquidated had it not been for the losses which have been sustained in consequence of the misconduct of its agents.

131. At the close of the year the liabilities of the estate aggregated Rs. 1,63,259, viz. Rs. 29,000 on account of private debts, and Rs. 1,34,259 on account of arrears of revenue and rent; but it is satisfactory to observe that, with the exception of Rs. 9,001, all the arrears of revenue and rent have been paid off since the close of the year. The Collector expects to set the estate entirely free from encumbrances before the close of the current year, and, looking to the progress of the present collections, there is every reason to hope that his expectation will be realized.

Pages 21 and 22 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 91-93.
Page 18 of the report for 1875-76, paragraph 89.

132. *Sydabad, late proprietor Doyaram Chaudhuri.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports, as shown in the margin. In December 1876 it was re-leased to Rughonath Chaudhuri. The property when re-leased was free from encumbrances.

Pages 23 and 24 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 106-110.
Page 18 of the report for 1875-76, paragraph 88.

133. *Sydabad, estate of Madhu Sundari Burmani.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports, as shown in the margin. Its rental is only Rs. 38,375; but there are circumstances demanding special notice.

134. In October 1875 Siva Sundari Burmonia, the widow of Dwarkanath Mahatta, who is also the sister of the ward Madhu Sundari, instituted a suit against the Court of Wards for possession of half, or her husband's share, of the property, the value of which was laid at Rs. 93,643. It may here be explained that Kedar Nath Mahatta, brother of Dwarkanath Mahatta, acquired half of the property left by him by right of inheritance, and the other half by virtue of a will executed in his favour by his brother, who predeceased him, leaving a young widow and a daughter, for whose maintenance he had made separate provision. The suit was, with the approval of the Legal Remembrancer, defended on behalf of the Court of Wards on the ground that the validity of the will executed by Dwarkanath Mahatta, which had been registered and acted upon for many years, would be established by the evidence of the attesting witnesses, and that even if the validity of the will was not established, it could be shewn that, as the family was governed by the Mitakshara law, the property left by Dwarkanath Mahatta had properly reverted to Kedar Nath Mahatta, his brother, by right of inheritance.

135. The case, however, has been decreed against the Court of Wards, and in favour of the plaintiff, by the Subordinate Judge of Moorshedabad. The disclosures made during the trial went to shew that the claim should not have been opposed. No sufficient evidence could be adduced to prove that the family is really governed by the Mitakshara law, and the circumstances connected with the execution of the will gave rise to the presumption that it had been obtained through fraud and undue influence, and this presumption was in no way rebutted.

136. The Collector of Moorshedabad recommended an appeal to the High Court against the decision of the Subordinate Judge; but the Legal Remembrancer, who had been consulted, was of opinion that there were no sufficient grounds to warrant such an appeal.

137. Now that the term for appeal has expired, Siva Sundari has taken out execution of her decree for possession of a half share of the property at present under the management of the Court of Wards.

138. Out of the total rent-demand, current and arrear, amounting to Rs. 60,675, Rs. 8,780 were remitted, and Rs. 19,463 were collected during the year, being Rs. 2,656 less than the current demand. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 32,432. The Collector states that no definite classification of this balance can be made until the manager's inquiries into each individual case have been completed. He is, however, of opinion that not more than Rs. 4,000 of this sum is really recoverable, and that its realization must depend very much upon the circumstances of the current year. This unfavourable result is attributed, by the Collector, to the lax and unsatisfactory management of Mr. Clarke, the former manager, as well as to the interregnum after his dismissal, and the present declining state of the silk trade.

139. The late proprietor of the estate was a banker rather than a zemindar. A sum of Rs. 1,27,884 was due to the estate on bond and banking debts when taken in charge. Up to the end of the year under report Rs. 67,897 had been recovered, and Rs. 61,230 were written off as bad debts after due inquiry. The remaining sum of Rs. 1,485 is expected to be realized. The debts due by the estate, viz. Rs. 3,377 have all been paid, and the estate now possesses Government securities to the value of Rs. 64,740.

130. Since the close of the year another suit has been brought against the present proprietor, in which a claim is preferred to a third share of the whole estate.

141. *Sydabad, late proprietor Kali Dass Banerjee.*—The estate of the late Kali Dass Banerjee was brought under the Court of Wards, under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, and, in accordance with the term of his will, in June 1876. The original ward was Rakhal Dass Banerjee, a posthumous son of Kali Dass Banerjee by his widow Chandra Mohini Debya, who was appointed the guardian of her son. Rakhal Dass, however, died on the 14th February last, and Chandra Mohini Debya has since been declared the ward of the Court. This lady, who is 32 or 33 years of age, has two daughters, who are the next heirs, and their sons, if they have any, will be the next in succession. Failing sons by the daughters, before they arrive at the age of 20 years, authority to adopt is conferred on the widow.

142. The landed property consists of three estates, viz. taraf Amadia, taraf Ramsagur, and a quarter share of Perozepore held direct from Government and paying a revenue of Rs. 4,061; of a putnee tenure, viz. another quarter share of Perozepore paying a rent of Rs. 203, and of a jote paying Rs. 26, as well as of a revenue-free holding. All the landed property is situated in the district of Moorshedabad, with the exception of the revenue-free holding, which is in the Nuddea district, and is occupied by the old and ruined family house of the late proprietor. Taraf Ramsagur and mouzah Giria in taraf Amadia are managed khas, and pay a rent of Rs. 2,003. The rest of Amadia is let in

MOORSHEDABAD.

putnee at Rs. 4,145. Perozepore is let, half in putnee at Rs. 219, and half in durputnee at Rs. 219. The revenue-free holding is leased out on the understanding that the Rs. 8 entered as rental shall be spent in the worship of the family idol. The gross income from the estate is therefore Rs. 6,594, and the net proceeds Rs. 2,304.

143. The cost of management is Rs. 130 per mensem, viz.—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Manager's pay ... ... ... ... ... ... | 15 |
| Office establishment ... ... ... ... ... ... | 22 |
| Mofussil establishment ... ... ... ... ... ... | 93 |
| Total ... | 130 |

144. The estate is under the charge of the general manager.

Page 23 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 102-105.
Pages 18-19 of the report for 1875-76, paragraph 91.

145. *Nehalia.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports, as shewn in the margin.

146. The difficulties of management are exceptionally great, owing to the fact that two commission agencies are carried on by the estate. These are called Gurgola and Ruiputty, respectively. The Collector has submitted the following report on the subject:—

"The names 'Gurgola' and 'Ruiputty' are derived from the principal articles in which the agencies deal, being *gur* and cotton. Both agencies, however, deal in almost every sort of article. The system followed in Ruiputty is what is known by the term kutcha khatta. The importers are accommodated with lodgings, godowns, servants, &c., and sell their articles themselves direct to the purchaser, paying the estate at a certain percentage on sales as commission. Before the rains the business is temporarily removed from Baloochur to Bhogwangolah, where temporary accommodations are erected for the purpose. As soon as the rains have sufficiently set in to render the Bhagirutteo navigable by large boats, the business is resumed at Baloochur.

"The system pursued in Gurgola, which is a permanent agency at Baloochur, is what is called the pucca khatta. Of the two, this one is the more important, and the Ruiputty is often considered a branch of it. Under the pucca khatta system, the importers are similarly accommodated with lodging, godown, servants, &c.; but they have the option, and generally avail of it, of taking advances from the agency on security of the goods which they there leave in our custody, to be disposed of at discretion of our agents, who again sell them in their turn, generally on credit, to purchasers who have dealings with the agency, and who generally repay after they have disposed of the goods. All this is carried on at the risk of the estate. Our income from the agency has averaged between Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 2,000 a year; but, as might be expected, the debts and credits of the agency are swelling from year to year, and while most of our credits (*i.e.* debts due to the agency, and which are now about Rs. 6,000 more than the debts due by it) are bad and irrecoverable, none of our debts can properly be looked upon as such, though it frequently happens that when an importer's business is closed in consequence of death and insolvency, the agency has seldom to pay the debts. This, however, is a very bad and uncertain contingency. At the close of the past year the debts and credits of the agency stood thus:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Debts due by the agency ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 17,770 |
| Debts due to the agency ... ... ... ... ... ... ... | 23,503 |

I may also mention here that this agency has all along been so much left to itself that the establishment at it has always been, and still is, much in excess of that sanctioned. In consideration of the hold that our men have on the estate, it has never been considered safe to interfere with their arrangements. Little attention seems to have been given to these by the late manager, and the accounts are in a hopeless state of confusion. It is said that it was from these agencies that the money was amassed which purchased the property, but the establishment of so many wealthy Jains at Baloochur and Azimgunge has for many years past so contracted the profits from these that I do not consider it to the real advantage of the estate now to retain them. The profits are altogether incommensurate with the risk of allowing the amlah who carry them on to contract debts; and unless they are allowed to contract debts, the whole business, which is purely speculative, must fall to the ground. Indeed, the heavy debts with which the estate was encumbered when it came under the Court's management arose to a great extent from the dealings in this business. As, however, the ward is unwilling that the business should be given up, possibly the best course will be to try and lease it for what it will fetch, anyhow, to free ourselves from liabilities and uncertainties which attach to it. As far as can be made out, the receipts and expenditure of last year about balanced each other."

147. The arrangements to be made for the future management of these agencies are under the Commissioner's consideration.

Pages 22 and 23 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 97-101.
Page 19 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 93 and 94.

148. *Panchthoopee.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports as shown in the margin. Though its rental does not reach Rs. 1,00,000, the very unsatisfactory collections shown in the statements demand explanation.

149. Baboo Eshan Chandra Rai held the post of manager up to his death in October 1876. As regards the results of the unsatisfactory administration of this officer, the Collector has recorded the following remarks:—

"It may be fairly doubted if the word management can be at all applied to what he did during his incumbency. He seems to have been perfectly satisfied to let things take their own course. His accounts are ill-kept, full of confusion, and cannot be reconciled with the jamma-wasil-baki papers. He was directed by the late Collector to take up at once the estate, village by village, and examine the accounts of the ryots on the spot, ascertaining how far each village depended on silk cocoons, and how far it has suffered from the depression of trade. He was also asked to inquire carefully what prospect there was of collecting, the arrears, and to report, with particulars, all cases in which their collection is hopeless. These directions were not, however, attended to by him, and the inquiries have now been entrusted to the present superintendent and sub-manager, Baboo Ram Lall Roy, to whom also the collection of rents and classification of balances on this estate have been specially assigned."

150. The present manager, Baboo Nobin Krishna Banerjee, having joined his post in January last, is not responsible for the unsatisfactory results of the year.

151. Out of a total demand, current and arrear, amounting to Rs. 73,515, Rs. 8,227 were remitted, and Rs. 33,253 collected during the year. The collections were thus considerably short of the current demand (Rs. 38,375), and the result is the more unsatisfactory since the rice crops on the estate were decidedly above the average. Of the outstanding balance, which amounted to Rs. 32,036 at the close of the year, Rs. 2,443 are said to be irrecoverable, and Rs. 29,593 to be good and recoverable. Of this latter sum, Rs. 7,154 have been realized since the 1st of April 1877; suits have been brought for Rs. 440; execution has been taken out for Rs. 2,888; Rs. 1,658 were assigned to the daughters-in-law of the ward, in lieu of their maintenance allowance; Rs. 1,144 have been actually realized but not credited, and Rs. 16,309 are under realization.

152. At the close of the past year the liabilities of the estate were as follow:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Revenue due to Government ... ... ... ... | 36,912 |
| Rent due to zemindars ... ... ... ... | 185 |
| Debts to private persons ... ... ... ... | 20,726 |
| Total ... | 57,823 |

153. When charge was first taken of the property, the liabilities amounted to Rs. 68,816, a sum of Rs. 63,891 being due on account of private debts, and Rs. 4,925 for Government revenue. It will thus be seen that, while the amount of private debts has been reduced to Rs. 20,726, the debt due on account of Government revenue (which is by law the first charge on the property after payment of management and maintenance charges) has been allowed to increase from Rs. 4,925 to Rs. 36,912, and that, notwithstanding the improper advantage which has thus been taken of Government by withholding the payment of revenue on which no interest is charged, and paying off private debts bearing interest, the estate is not much less deeply in debt than it was seven years ago when first taken under the control of the Court of Wards.

MOORSHEDABAD.

# SECTINO III.

## RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of District. | Name of Estate. | Names of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | Wards' Estates. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dinagepore | Gungaprasad ... ... | Jagat Chandra Chaudhari Swarnamaye Dasia. | 1871 | 8,664 | 56 | 8,720 | 18,457 | 9,737 | 7,313 | 27,389 | 18,008 | 8,226 | 26,234 | ..... | 9,381 | 1,657 | 8·9 | 12,925 | 10,191 | 24,062 | ..... |
| | Chooramon ... ... | Krishna Chandra Rai ... | 1877 | 22,630 | 973 | 23,603 | 62,721 | 39,118 | 16,968 | 78,765 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,603 | 78,765 | 143 | 0·2 | ..... | 16,825 | ..... | 24,199 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kalindrapore ... ... | Grish Chandra Singh ... | 1872 | 5,062 | 105 | 5,167 | 6,923 | 1,756 | 566 | 13,576 | 9,809 | 1,575 | 11,384 | 195 | 3,704 | 94 | 1·3 | 2,490 | 2,911 | ..... | 3,239 |
| | Sunkerpore ... ... | Srinath Sandyal ... ... | 1873 | 31,499 | 375 | 31,874 | 45,526 | 13,652 | 3,984 | 81,684 | 58,096 | 2,095 | 60,191 | 392 | 23,588 | 7,428 | 16·3 | 7,663 | 16,782 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Hazarutpore ... ... | Bidhumuki Gupta ... ... | 1871 | 1,461 | 1,204 | 2,665 | 3,908 | 1,243 | 1,097 | 5,699 | 3,874 | 26 | 3,900 | 56 | 1,784 | 251 | 6·4 | 1,018 | 720 | ..... | 1,095 |
| | Joydebpore ... ... | Aimona Khatoon ... ... | 1875 | 1,870 | 46 | 1,916 | 4,738 | 2,822 | 687 | 14,545 | 3,727 | 14,705 | 18,432 | 4,904 | 10,818 | 295 | 6·2 | 17,108 | 1,716 | ..... | 16,137 |
| | *Class IV.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Sumbulpore ... ... | Trailakhya Nath Baral ... | 1873 | 1,647 | 41 | 1,688 | 3,826 | 2,138 | 1,923 | 6,570 | 4,028 | 1,474 | 5,502 | ..... | 2,541 | 479 | 12·5 | 2,694 | 2,560 | 5,816 | 430 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rajshahye | Govindpore ... ... | Mohesh Chandra Mani ... | 1868 | 755 | 205 | 960 | 5,849 | 4,889 | 642 | 2,664 | 6,142 | 76 | 6,218 | ..... | 3,523 | 910 | 15·5 | 3,569 | 1,421 | ..... | 2,301 |
| | Surkutea ... ... | Gobind Prasad Sukul ... | 1871 | 14,255 | 1,605 | 15,860 | 37,261 | 21,401 | 6,599 | 78,564 | 47,895 | 1,307 | 49,202 | 2,936 | 24,915 | 6,591 | 17·6 | 20,112 | 15,051 | ..... | 4,258 |
| | Puttea ... ... ... | Gopalendra Narain Rai ... | 1872 | 13,091 | 1,489 | 14,580 | 40,061 | 25,481 | 7,064 | 88,940 | 46,978 | 1,099 | 48,077 | 12,071 | 38,907 | 5,458 | 13·6 | 11,737 | 16,623 | ..... | 18,784 |
| | Sitlai ... ... ... | Ganada Sundari Debya ... | 1874 | 7,440 | 41,385 | 48,825 | 89,079 | 40,254 | 13,590 | 1,49,858 | 90,065 | 5,254 | 95,319 | 15,755 | 59,790 | 15,187 | 17·0 | 28,774 | 15,705 | ..... | 26,227 |
| | Bansila ... ... ... | Swarnamaye Debya ... ... | 1871 | 4,902 | 7,650 | 12,552 | 22,484 | 9,952 | 3,938 | 44,365 | 31,117 | 2,300 | 33,417 | 3,044 | 9,203 | 2,980 | 13·2 | 15,115 | 6,565 | ..... | 16,245 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Nowpara ... ... | Ram Dasi Debya (widow of Jogendra Narain Rai), Sarada Sundari Debya. | 1869 | 3,900 | 231 | 4,131 | 9,695 | 5,564 | 1,566 | 14,599 | 7,647 | 54 | 7,701 | 166 | 6,953 | 931 | 9·6 | 1,949 | 2,412 | ..... | 2,839 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tahirpore (senior branch). | Sasi Sikharishwar Rai ... | 1866 | 35,409 | 730 | 36,139 | 82,969 | 46,830 | 10,037 | 1,52,732 | 97,209 | 1,596 | 98,805 | 137 | 49,463 | 17,086 | ·20·5 | 27,546 | 26,464 | 18,525 | 881 |
| | Tahirpore (junior branch). | Bisheswar Rai, Kaseshwar Rai. | 1869 | 29,331 | 2,159 | 31,490 | 66,530 | 35,040 | 2,232 | 1,11,545 | 73,245 | 4,172 | 77,417 | 395 | 33,426 | 14,268 | 21·4 | 21,956 | 2,313 | ..... | 2,917 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RUNGPORE ... | Pangah ... ... ... | Anandamayi Rajkumari ... | 1870 | 16,468 | 5 | 16,473 | 42,400 | 25,927 | 5,724 | 83,095 | 40,176 | 2,118 | 42,294 | 5 | 42,912 | 5,708 | 13·4 | 24,956 | 880 | ..... | 26,198 |
| | Kamarpooker ... ... | Beroja Mohan Das Chaudhari. | 1876 | 2,371 | 274 | 2,645 | 7,628 | 4,983 | ..... | 9,489 | 3,237 | 504 | 3,741 | 1,231 | 6,252 | 48 | 0·6 | 1,425 | 473 | ..... | 22,036 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BOGRA ... ... | Ranhobaree ... ... | Harkishore Guha ... ... | 1863 | 1,558 | ..... | 1,558 | 3,793 | 2,235 | 219 | 4,348 | 3,807 | 18 | 3,825 | ..... | 541 | ..... | .. | 717 | 1,768 | ..... | 1,702 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DARJEELING ... | Gunga Prasad and brothers. | Gunga Prasad Das, Guru Charan Das, Shetul Das, Nardean Das, and Madun Das. | 1875 | 1,532 | ..... | 1,532 | 3,400 | 1,868 | ..... | 4,306 | 4,038 | 2,018 | 6,056 | 8 | 268 | 79 | 2·3 | 4,377 | 7 | ..... | 9,355 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| JULPIGOREE .. | Paddomotty ... ... | Salim-oollah ... ... ... | 1875 | ..... | 286 | 286 | 966 | 680 | 119 | 1,397 | 1,337 | 210 | 1,547 | 1,472 | 60 | 151 | 15·6 | 1,196 | 317 | ..... | 8,517 |
| | Chaklajat* ... ... | Maharaja Nripendra Narain Bhup. | 1872 | 1,16,712 | 1,313 | 1,18,025 | 2,67,180 | 1,49,155 | 12,159 | 4,93,399 | 2,37,448 | 69,061 | 3,06,509 | 97 | 2,55,645 | 36,342 | 13·6 | 72,181 | †92,128 | ..... | 195 |
| | | Total ... | ... | 3,20,557 | 60,112 | 3,80,669 | 8,25,394 | 4,44,725 | 96,407 | 14,74,529 | 7,87,883 | 1,17,888 | 9,05,771 | 66,457 | 6,62,439 | 1,16,086 | ... | 2,79,510 | 2,33,852 | 48,403 | 1,81,602 |
| | ATTACHED ESTATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Class E.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| RUNGPORE ... | Pyrabund‡ ... ... | Jahiruddin, Abuali Chaudhari. | 1876 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | 3,20,557 | 60,112 | 3,80,669 | 8,25,394 | 4,44,725 | 96,407 | 14,74,529 | 7,87,883 | 1,17,888 | 9,05,771 | 66,457 | 6,62,439 | 1,16,086 | ... | 2,79,510 | 2,33,852 | 48,403 | 1,81,602 |

* Placed under the Board of Revenue by order of the Government of Bengal, dated 25th September 1872.
† Of this amount, Rs. 73,139 were remitted to the Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar.
‡ No return has yet been received.

## SETCION III.

### RAJSHAHYE AND COOCH BEHAR DIVISION.

DINAGEPORE.

154. *Chooramon.*—This estate came under the management of the Court of Wards in February 1877. The Collector took charge of it under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870. The Commissioner reports upon it as follows:—

"The ward Krishna Chunder Chaudhuri is a minor, aged nine years, and a Telee by caste. He is at present under the guardianship of his mother, living in the family house at Chooramon, but arrangements are being made to send him to the Wards' Institution at Benares. He is an intelligent boy, in tolerable health, but not robust.

"The management of the estate has been entrusted to Mr. H. G. French, who is already managing other estates in the district to the satisfaction of the Collector. The manager is remunerated by a monthly salary of Rs. 250 for this estate.

"As is usual in such cases, there is great difficulty in ascertaining the financial position of the estate, as the old amlah and others are interested in obscuring it, and the Collector cannot at present say what is the actual rental, or what debts are justly due; but so far as he has been able to ascertain, there is a rental of Rs. 92,172. He thinks, however, that probably it will hereafter be found to be much larger.

"At the close of the year there were in hand Rs. 23,482, viz. Rs. 10,962 in the treasury, and Rs. 12,519 in the hands of the manager. Rs. 23,248 were ascertained to be due on account of rent. On the other hand, a considerable sum was due by the estate, the amount of which is at present estimated at Rs. 24,000; inquiries are going on about it.

"Besides the zemindaree there is an indigo factory, Norothompore, which appears to be a losing concern. The estimated receipts of it are only Rs. 7,000, which amount does not even cover the outlay. In order to recover some of this it will be necessary to continue the working of the factory for this season; but for the future, if the factory cannot be farmed out, it will be necessary to close it altogether. The late zemindar made large profits by storing rice and making advances from it. The value of the stock in hand is estimated at Rs. 2,893.

"The cost of maintenance of the minor and allowances to members of the family cannot be exactly determined till the arrangements for the ward's residence at Benares are completed. The family residence stands in need of extensive repairs, and it is estimated that Rs. 5,288 will be required this year for that purpose. The Collector hopes to be able to clear off this year Rs. 19,000 out of the Rs. 23,986 at present ascertained to be due by the estate.

"The condition of the ryots is said to be pretty good. Much of the estate is extensively inundated, and in many years there is too much water even for rice cultivation. The rivers Mohanunda and Nagir, which are liable to very high floods, run through it."

Page 25 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 123-125.
Page 22 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 102-104.

155. *Sunkerpore.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports, as shown in the margin.

156. In lot Jehangeerpore, the ward has been deprived, by a civil court decision, of a share of 13 gundas 1 couree 1 krant, leaving now a 10-anna share only to him. This will reduce the rental from Rs. 16,582 to Rs. 15,546. Rs. 464, however, have been added to the rental by enhancement of rents. As regards lot Tetooliya, the ward is out of possession, but a suit for recovery is under consideration. In lot Sunkerpore, the disputes between the ward and Roy Dhunput Sing, the other sharer, referred to in paragraph 124 of the report for 1874-75, have been finally settled, and the accounts closed. It was recommended that the ward's share of this portion of the estate be given in farm to Roy Dhunput Sing, who offers a rent of Rs. 24,000 per annum, but the proposal was not approved by the Board.

RUNGPORE.

157. *Kamarpooker.*—This estate came under the Collector's management during the year. The Commissioner reports on it as follows:—

"This estate is the property of Biroja Mohun Chaudhuri, a minor of 15 years of age, and son of the late Broja Nath Chaudhuri. On the death of the latter, the mother and grandmother of the minor took over the management of the property under a letter of administration from the Judge of Rungpore. The estate, however, was then largely in debt, and its financial condition, while in their hands, became worse each year, till they at length, in March 1876, applied to the Collector to have the estate taken under the management of the Court of Wards, and the Board sanctioned this in June 1876. The estate is managed under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870.

"The estate consists of shares in five separate estates * * * * * * (some under-tenures and certain debutter rent-free lands). The property lies in thana Darwanee, in the Bagdogra sub-division, and thana Nisbetgunge in the sudder sub-division. The soil is said to be fertile and produces several crops, of which rice, both *ous* and *amun*, is the principal, and tobacco, ginger, and mustard the minor crops. With the exception of a small part, the property is let in small cultivating leases known in the district as *surragsaree jotes*, the rents derived from which are collected through putwarrees or village tehsildars under the superintendence of the sudder establishment as represented by the fixed staff under the manager.

"During the year under report the property was under the direct management of the Collector. As a temporary measure a manager was appointed in December last, but he has since been removed and the management placed under Baboo Opendra Nath Mozumdar, who has been appointed General Manager of the Wards' Estates in Rungpore.

"The financial condition of the estate is very unsatisfactory, it being indebted to the extent of Rs. 22,910, of which Rs. 2,880 only have been paid off since the close of the year. Owing to long-standing disputes with the other shareholders, a considerable portion of the rents has been in arrears for years past, and as regards the rest, it appears that in many cases the arrears are only nominal. The disputes which prevent the realization of the arrear rents are not confined simply to the question of rent, but involve the more serious points of right and title. It is said that the late proprietor held certain debutter and rent-free holdings under invalid titles, and his widow and her mother, who, up to June 1876, were managing on behalf of the minor, have been dispossessed of those holdings. In respect to one of these there has been litigation for years, and the case is now pending before the Judge of the district. The Collector fears that the cases in respect to all these holdings will go against the minor, there being no evidence to support his claims; and it is expected that their loss will cause a reduction of at least Rs. 700 from the gross rental. These holdings were included in the list of the minor's property, as it was thought at the time that the Court of Wards would recover possession."

158. The Board have sanctioned a proposal to sell part of the property of this estate to meet its liabilities, and the details are under consideration.

159. The total demand, current and arrear, as ascertained from the putwarrees' papers, which are the sole records on which the manager has to base his calculations, amounted to Rs. 9,489, of which Rs. 3,237 were recovered. Of the balance, Rs. 6,252, Rs. 5,001 are in course of collection, and the remainder is reported as disputed and doubtful. The total receipts of the year under report were Rs. 3,741, of which Rs. 3,237 were on account of rents and Rs. 504 from other sources. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,268, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 473 to the credit of the estate.

160. The condition of the ryots is reported to be good, and their relations with the landlord satisfactory, excepting the point of their being in doubt to whom to pay rent.

161. *Pyrabund.*—The proprietor of the estate, Jahiruddin Abuali Chaudhari, of Pyrabund, aged about 50 years, was accused of offences under sections 365, 366, and 368 of the Indian Penal Code, and absconded. After various fruitless attempts to get him arrested, his estate was at last attached and taken charge of, on the 15th September 1876, under orders of the Joint-Magistrate of Rungpore, under section 172 of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code. He was acquitted on the 16th of August by the Court of Sessions, and the attachment of his estate, which seems to have been irregular, was removed. It was under the Collector's management for about 8½ months, but in the absence of regular collection papers but little could be done. The sudder jumma of the three entire and four joint mehals, which constitute the estate, is Rs. 5,192. RUNGPORE.

162. *Gunga Prasad and Brother's.*—This estate was taken under management by the Deputy Commissioner during the year under report under an order of the civil court, dated 8th March 1875. It belonged to one Shumboo Nath, a jotedar of the Darjeeling district. He died in February 1873, leaving five sons, all of whom are at present minors under the Court of Wards. The estate then consisted, as it now does, of twenty-seven jotes in the Darjeeling Terai and five in Julpigoree; the area of the Terai jotes being about 3,767 acres and that of the jotes in Julpigoree being, as far as can be ascertained, 277 acres. DARJEELING.

163. The deceased jotedar has speculated much and, since the estate was taken over, the debts, with interest, have been ascertained to amount to Rs. 19,268. Out of this, Rs. 9,913 have been paid off since the Deputy Commissioner assumed the management, and the amount at present due is Rs. 9,355. During the year the Deputy Commissioner, after consultation with the Commissioner, submitted a proposition by which he hopes to clear off the debt in four years.

164. The current demand for the year was Rs. 3,400, and the arrear demand Rs. 906, making a total demand of Rs. 4,306, of which Rs. 4,038 were collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 268.

165. The total nominal amount of debts due to the estate amounted to Rs. 10,900, of which Rs. 2,003 were recovered during the year. The total amount of debts recovered during the management is Rs. 3,136. Of the present outstanding debts no less than Rs. 5,986 are said to be irrecoverable, and Rs. 1,630 doubtful. The irrecoverable debts represent advances made to certain persons by the late proprietor with whom he was engaged in speculations, and there are no means of recovering the money.

166. The leases of the greater number of the Terai jotes expired on March 31st, 1877, and a settlement party is now engaged in re-settling them. The Government demand will be very considerably increased, but there will probably be more than a proportionate increase in the rents now taken from the sub-tenants.

167. There is no paid manager for the estate. The Terai tehsildar manages the property.

168. *Chaklajat.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports as shown in the margin. The current demand of this estate, during the year was Rs. 2,67,180, and the arrear Rs. 2,26,219, including interest, making a total of Rs. 4,93,399. Of this amount Rs. 2,35,342 were collected; besides this Rs. 2,106 were collected as interest on outstandings. There was an uncollected current balance of Rs. 1,31,203 and an arrear balance of Rs. 1,24,442 at the close of the year, of which Rs. 306 were remitted during the year. JULPIGOREE.

Pages 30-36 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 178-200.
Pages 26 and 27 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 139-148.

169. Rs. 1,716 were added to the rent-roll during the year, and there was a reduction of Rs. 554, leaving a net increase on the rent-roll of Rs. 1,162.

170. The debts due to the estate, which have accrued during the Government management so far as have been ascertained, amounted to Rs. 1,20,763, which consist chiefly of loans and famine advances. Of this amount Rs. 18,175 were recovered during the year, Rs. 9,470 representing famine collections. Rs. 8,308 were written off the account as "irrecoverable." The balance under realization now is Rs. 81,668.

171. With respect to the difficulties of management, the Commissioner writes as follows:—

"For eight months I have insisted on weekly statements of collections of rent and famine loans and advances being sent to me, and I have frequently had to give instructions in great detail. If I had not done this, it is my belief that not a rupee of the arrears of rent or of the famine advances would have been recovered, and it is only by steady efforts that we have secured what we have.

"The cause of all this difficulty may be briefly stated thus: before the estate came under the Court of Wards, the Cooch Behar State revenues prevented there being any pressure for money, and the system was one of great paternal leniency in the matter of rents. There was a slight failure of crops on the estates at the time when a more serious failure in the districts of this division caused the last Bengal famine, and not only were rents allowed to fall further in arrears, but famine advances of grain and loans of money were granted to a greater extent than subsequent information as to the condition of the ryots indicates to have been necessary.

"Among the details, into which I thought I had better go, were some inquiries as to the execution of decrees in the comparatively few and extreme cases in which rent suits were instituted, and I found that several of these had lain, if I may use the expression, unexecuted in the manager's office.

"Having made inquiries I satisfied myself that the rents paid by the jotedars were so low considering the extent of their holdings, that they are in an exceptionally favourable* position; that they have become rich and lend their money at 4 and 5 per cent. per mensem instead of paying their rents, and this, too, in the face of the bumper crops of last year. This being the case, and remonstrances and warnings being of no avail, I directed (in addition to other special arrangements such as temporary additional collecting establishments and remuneration by a percentage on the amounts collected) the institution of rent and loan suits on such a scale as may be necessary which has had good effect, and under the new manager, Baboo Taruck Nath Mullick, who has already shown signs of the capacity I expected, I hope to be able to tell a different tale next year."

* In consequence of this the estates are being measured and re-assessed, and the results thus far establish this beyond all doubt.

172. The total assets and receipts from all sources amounted, during the year, to Rs. 3,18,648, *i.e.* including the cash balance from the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 2,26,520. Rs. 73,139 were remitted to the Julpigoree and Cooch Behar Treasuries during the year for safe custody, and at the close of the year there was a cash balance in the hands of the manager of Rs. 18,989. The total cost of establishment was Rs. 36,342, which makes 13·6 per cent. on the demand and 15·3 per cent. on the collections.

"During the last cold season Baboo Gobind Chunder Dutt, Deputy Collector, commenced the measurement of the estate. As has been already stated, the result of his work thus far shows that the lands held by the ryots is very much in excess of the

JULPIGOREE. area for which they pay rent, and the rental promises, when the resettlement is completed, to give an increase a good deal in excess of the amount I estimated when I recommended the operation."

173. The works of public utility which were undertaken during the famine of 1874 were, under the Commissioner's orders, placed in the hands of the District Engineer for completion. The road from Boda to Julpigoree was taken in hand by this officer, and several bridges were built and a portion of the earthwork was repaired. A portion of the northern emigration road, including some timber bridges, was also done by the District Engineer during the year. Something was done towards digging the large tank at Boda, referred to in paragraph 144 of last year's report, and it is expected that it will be finished during the current year.

174. It will be noticed that in 13 estates out of the whole number of 22 estates the collections were in excess of the demand of the year, so that some progress was made in reducing the arrears due. In the estates noted in the margin the collections exceeded the current demand by more than 25 per cent., for which the managers deserve credit.

Kalindrapore estate.
Sunkerpore ditto.
Surkutea ditto
Bansila ditto.
Padomotty ditto.

175. The balance due from the Chooramon and Joydebpore estates at the end of the year to Government, or superior landlords, as shown in column 15, is very large as compared with the current demand of revenue and rent shown in column 7. In the Chooramon estate there was a considerable cash balance which should apparently have been devoted to reducing the balance shown in column 15, and in fact in several other estates it is observed that cash balances were available from which the amounts in column 15 might have been reduced. The Commissioner has been requested to draw the notice of the Collectors concerned to this matter.

Sunkerpore estate.
Surkutea ditto
Sitlai ditto.
Tahirpore senior branch estate.
Tahirpore junior ditto ditto.
Padomotty estate.

176. In the cases of the estates marginally noted, in which the cost of management exceeds 15 per cent. on the current demand, the Commissioner has been asked to look into the possibility of reducing the charges.

# SECTION IV.

## DACCA DIVISION.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of District. | Name of Estate. | Names of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | Wards' Estates. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dacca ... ... | Estate of Moulvie Eradut Ali Khan. | Hamidan Nisa Khatoon, Syadan Nisa Khatoon, Saadatan Nisa Khatoon. | 1875 | 442 | 158 | 600 | 3,631 | 3,031 | 2,769 | 5,498 | 3,489 | 505 | 3,994 | 494 | 2,009 | ..... | ..... | 4,026 | 2,038 | ..... | 4,618 |
| | Estate of Lalit Mohan Rai. | Shorasi Mohan Rai, Dharani Mohan Rai, Sabasana Debya. | 1875 | 988 | 1 | 989 | 7,987 | 6,998 | 2,122 | 13,066 | 8,845 | 1,798 | 10,643 | 240 | 4,281 | 1,652 | 20·6 | 7,622 | 1,954 | ..... | 3,398 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fureedpore ... | Estate of Chandra Kumar Sandyal. | Chandra Kumar Sandyal ... | 1875 | 141 | ..... | 141 | 546 | 405 | ..... | 883 | 556 | ..... | 556 | ..... | 327 | ..... | ..... | 362 | 53 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Jagat Narain Rai. | Jagat Narain Rai ... | 1863 | 5,359 | 1,976 | 7,335 | 14,299 | 6,964 | 2,298 | 32,623 | 11,007 | 347 | 11,354 | 3,073 | 18,246 | 1,117 | 7·8 | 1,825 | 2,966 | ..... | 2,630 |
| | Estate of Prasanna Kumar Datta. | Prasanna Kumar Datta ... | 1871 | ..... | 49 | 49 | 205 | 156 | 186 | 401 | 179 | ..... | 179 | 151 | 184 | 3 | 1·4 | 222 | 78 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Backergunge ... | Estate of Hari Charan Chakravarti. | Hari Charan Chakravarti ... | 1868 | 1,349 | 1,475 | 2,824 | 4,340 | 1,516 | 1,220 | 7,731 | 4,329 | 153 | 4,482 | 1,506 | 2,320 | 232 | 5·3 | 1,915 | 1,066 | ..... | 1,055 |
| | Estate of Bipin Bihari Das. | Bipin Bihari Dass ... | 1872 | 4 | 944 | 948 | 1,978 | 1,030 | 800 | 6,827 | 1,466 | 511 | 1,977 | 3,934 | 4,686 | 75 | 3·7 | 1,907 | 795 | ..... | ..... |
| | Estate of Basanta Kumar Chakravarti. | Basanta Kumar Chakravarti, Tarak Kumar Chakravarti, Lalit Kumar Chakravarti. | 1872 | 196 | 66 | 262 | 567 | 305 | 93 | 1,427 | 337 | 14 | 351 | 693 | 820 | 10 | 1·7 | 285 | 113 | ..... | 63 |
| | Estate of Noakauri Lal Chakravarti. | Noakauri Lal Chakravarti ... | 1872 | 5,182 | 3,528 | 8,710 | 12,298 | 3,588 | 3,088 | 21,650 | 8,733 | 631 | 9,364 | 5,834 | 11,297 | 540 | 4·3 | 5,747 | 905 | ..... | 4,688 |

# DACCA DIVISION—(*continued*).

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAME OF DISTRICT. | NAME OF ESTATE. | Names of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MYMENSINGH ... | Estate of Padma Moni Dasya. | Padma Moni Dasya ... | 1876 | 680 | 92 | 772 | 3,987 | 3,215 | 841 | 3,987 | 3,337 | 3 | 3,340 | ..... | 650 | 344 | 8·6 | 1,486 | 1,579 | ..... | 16,000 |
| | Estate of J. R. Hollow and brothers. | J. R. Hollow, F. A. Hollow, R. W. Hollow. | 1874 | 1,201 | ..... | 1,201 | 5,009 | 3,808 | 1,881 | 6,800 | 5,193 | 2 | 5,195 | ..... | 1,580 | 577 | 11·5 | 4,621 | 677 | 981 | 2,079 |
| | Estate of Syama Sundari Chaudharani. | Syama Sundari Chaudharani. | 1868 | 4,372 | 546 | 4,918 | 30,895 | 25,977 | 16,292 | 42,044 | 29,906 | 4,370 | 34,276 | 18 | 11,563 | 5,084 | 16·4 | 11,113 | 29,402 | 81,423 | ..... |
| | Estate of Jagat Kishore Acharjee. | Jagat Kishore Acharjee ... | 1876 | 57,719 | 12,553 | 70,272 | 2,10,939 | 1,40,667 | 237 | 3,48,830 | 2,20,092 | 17,536 | 2,37,628 | 20,591 | 1,15,034 | 13,625 | 6·4 | 1,28,802 | 11,257 | ..... | 8,89,047 |
| | Estate of A. J. Brodie and brothers. | A. J. Brodie; names of his other brothers are not procurable. | 1875 | 3,999 | 78,188 | 82,187 | 95,611 | 13,424 | 41,365 | 2,13,377 | 98,292 | 33,929 | 1,32,221 | 5,056 | 1,15,085 | 11,442 | 11·9 | 20,677 | 33,197 | 1,47,156 | 6,311 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Baroda Kishore Acharjee. | Baroda Kishore Acharjee ... | 1876 | 1,819 | 6 | 1,825 | 5,148 | 3,323 | ..... | 5,148 | 4,224 | 2,051 | 6,275 | 374 | 924 | 944 | 18·3 | 2,195 | 1,685 | ..... | 3,087 |
| | Estate of Hara Govind Lashkar. | Hara Govind Lashkar ... | 1870 | 39 | 213 | 252 | 2,059 | 1,907 | 812 | 2,676 | 1,887 | 54 | 1,941 | 245 | 611 | 222 | 10·7 | 1,514 | 660 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TIPPERAH ... | Estate of Gunga Govind Sen. | Durga Prasad Sen, Hara Govind Sen. | 1872 | 3,115 | 8,488 | 11,603 | 27,393 | 15,790 | 30,100 | 61,613 | 30,119 | 11,743 | 41,862 | 1,868 | 23,107 | 9,213 | 33·6 | 20,923 | 30,865 | 37,705 | 2,173 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Saiyid Basharat Ali Chaudhuri. | Saiyid Basharat Ali Chaudhuri. | 1867 | 19,136 | 6,826 | 25,962 | 60,436 | 34,474 | 14,939 | 95,806 | 53,696 | 8,170 | 61,866 | ..... | 40,199 | 11,840 | 19·5 | 23,248 | 10,755 | 90,590 | 143 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Mahamed Wajid. | Manik Bibi, Moti Jan, Mahamed Wajid. | 1868 | 194 | 101 | 295 | 707 | 412 | 755 | 831 | 529 | 77 | 606 | ..... | 302 | 168 | 23·9 | 181 | 717 | 975 | ..... |
| | | Total ... | ..... | 1,05,935 | 1,15,210 | 2,21,145 | 4,88,035 | 2,66,890 | 1,19,798 | 8,71,218 | 4,86,216 | 81,894 | 5,68,110 | 44,077 | 3,53,225 | 57,088 | ..... | 2,43,671 | 1,30,762 | 3,58,830 | 9,35,292 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ATTACHED ESTATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Class B.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| FURREEDPORE ... | Rupapat ... ... | Gobind Chandra Rai, Ramrangini Dassia. | 1872 | 10,031 | ..... | 10,031 | 32,100 | 22,069 | 33,488 | 46,591 | 25,299 | 337 | 25,636 | ..... | 21,074 | 4,447 | 13·8 | 20,562 | 24,084 | ..... | ..... |
| | Estate of Krishna Ram Rai. | 43 proprietors ... ... | 1831 | 326 | ..... | 326 | 800 | 474 | 1,913 | 800 | 800 | 31 | 831 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 5·0 | 80 | 2,298 | ..... | ..... |
| | Benodepore ... ... | Gobind Chandra Rai, Ramrangini Rai. | 1875 | 3,031 | ..... | 3,031 | 10,988 | 7,957 | 2,358 | 13,888 | 7,870 | 179 | 8,049 | ..... | 6,018 | 1,499 | 13·6 | 576 | 5,547 | ..... | ..... |
| | Katalipara ... ... | More than 500 proprietors ... | 1875 | 1,280 | ..... | 1,280 | Figures have not been supplied. | | 17 | Figures have not been supplied. | 1,931 | ..... | 1,931 | 882 | Figures have not been supplied. | 626 | ..... | 398 | 439 | ..... | 1,914 |
| | *Class F.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Boilta ... ... | Names of real proprietors are unknown. | 1851 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 10 | ..... | ..... |
| | Kamalapore ... ... | Ditto ditto ... | 1853 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | 71 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 70 | ..... | ..... |
| | Aliabad ... ... | Ditto ditto ... | 1853 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 40 | 4 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 42 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class B.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BACKERGUNGE ... | Estate of Kasi Nath Basu. | 9 proprietors ... ... ... | 1845 | 410 | ..... | 410 | 1,000 | 590 | 716 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 5·0 | 278 | 978 | ..... | ..... |
| | Estate of Nabadurga Debya and others. | 9 ditto ... ... ... | 1848 | 7,293 | ..... | 7,283 | 14,415 | 7,132 | 8,617 | 22,645 | 14,580 | 574 | 15,154 | ..... | 6,573 | 1,548 | 10·7 | 8,159 | 6,781 | ..... | ..... |
| | Estate of Baikanta Chandra Chatterjee. | 14 ditto ... ... ... | 1847 | 3,285 | ..... | 3,285 | 5,110 | 1,825 | 377 | 9,138 | 5,563 | 394 | 5,957 | ..... | 3,374 | 556 | 10·8 | 1,259 | 1,234 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class F.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| MYMENSINGH ... | Bhil Kunki ... ... | Brijuram Chakladar and others. | 1849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 31 | 510 | 47 | 47 | 1 | 48 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 22·5 | ..... | 551 | ..... | ..... |
| | | Total ... | ..... | 25,646 | ..... | 25,646 | 64,451 | 40,085 | 48,117 | 94,122 | 57,093 | 1,516 | 58,609 | 882 | 37,349 | 8,773 | ..... | 31,314 | 42,034 | ..... | 1,914 |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | ..... | 1,31,581 | 1,15,210 | 2,46,791 | 5,52,486 | 3,06,975 | 1,67,915 | 9,65,340 | 5,43,309 | 83,410 | 6,26,719 | 44,959 | 3,90,574 | 65,861 | ..... | 2,74,935 | 1,72,796 | 3,58,830 | 9,37,206 |

## SECTION IV.

### DACCA DIVISION.

177. In this division 30 estates altogether were under the management of the several Collectors at the close of the year 1876-77. As the preceding statement shows, the properties are for the most part small and unimportant. Two estates only have been brought under management during the year, and these were under the management of the Collector of Mymensingh for a few months. One of these was the property of a female, Padma Moni Dasya, whom the Commissioner found disqualified for the management of her estate, which was therefore handed over to the Court of Wards; but his order was rescinded on appeal and the estate released in compliance with the orders of the Board of Revenue in the following January. The second was the property of the minor Baroda Kishore Acharjee. The Judge, in August 1876, placed it under the Collector's management, but it was subsequently surrendered on the 31st March last in consequence of the reversal of the Judge's order by the High Court.

178. The estate of the late Mr. K. S. Brodie in the district of Mymensingh was released during the year from the charge of the Court of Wards and made over to Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co., who had received a power-of-attorney from the trustees of the estate. This estate has been mentioned in the previous report as shown in the margin. It was considerably the largest property under management in the division.

Page 34 of the report for 1875-76, paragraph 195.

FURREEDPORE.

179. *Rupapat.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports as shown in the margin. It has now been released under the orders of the District Judge owing to the disputes between the shareholders having been amicably settled between themselves.

Page 38 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 202-205.
Page 31 of the report for 1875-76, paragraph 159.

*Benodepore.*—This estate has been noticed in the previous reports as shown in the margin. Since the close of the year the Judge of Furreedpore has directed the withdrawal of attachment, and the Collector has been requested to submit a complete account of the property.

Page 31 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 161 and 162.

180. *Katalipara.*—This estate was noticed in paragraphs 163 to 168 of last year's report. The Commissioner now writes of it as follows :—

"The estate is permanently settled, the revenue assessed on it being only Rs. 1,280. The manager has found it impossible to prepare a correct rent-roll up to the present owing to the obstacles placed in the way at every turn by one faction or other of the proprietors, and the Collector in trying to introduce order has called upon them to furnish certain statements, which, with the exception of about 30 out of 500, none have done as yet. Even the papers that have been filed are for the most part useless or nearly so. The manager collected about Rs. 2,000 during the year, which is very unsatisfactory. The collection ought undoubtedly to have been more, but the difficulties which the manager has to undergo are of no ordinary kind. The proprietors severally claim separate talooks in the estate, and, in spite of the attachment, they have collected rent on their own account and have been instigating the ryots to refrain from paying rents to the manager.

"The sanctioned charge for management is Rs. 197 per mensem as noted on the margin, but in consequence of the small amount of rent collected, the pay of the establishment is considerably in arrears.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| 1 Manager ... ... ... ... | 120 |
| 1 Mohurir ... ... ... ... | 10 |
| 4 Tehsildars at Rs. 10 each ... ... | 40 |
| 5 Paidars at Rs. 4 each ... ... | 20 |
| 4 Daingis at Rs. 1 each ... ... | 4 |
| Stationery ... ... ... ... | 3 |
| Total ... | 197 |

"The condition of the tenantry is on the whole prosperous. They benefit rather than otherwise from the disputes among the shareholders, as they dare not use force, and each party tries by holding out various inducements to win over the ryots to its side. The existence from a long time of bitter feuds between the numerous shareholders for possession of land, engendering feelings of the most bitter animosity between the contending parties, the obstacles thrown in the way of collections, the peculiar characteristic of the estate—in short the anarchy and disorder that prevail in it, have been reported to the Board of Revenue in this office No. 287W., dated 11th July 1877. The very unsatisfactory state of affairs has made the Collector observe that, for his part, he is not in favour of the present system of assuming the management of estates of this kind, for he is made responsible for the management of an estate which is in a state of such confusion and disorder that if anything is to be effected in the way of improvement, he must devote a larger part of his time than is consistent with the due discharge of his other duties, on behalf of a body of proprietors whose own negligence and misconduct furnish their only claim to the good offices of Government. While, therefore, every effort is being made to reduce the chaos to order, the proprietors, instead of giving any assistance and strengthening the hands of the manager by their co-operation, are daily doing all they can to thwart his endeavours. The state of affairs in Katalipara is under my consideration. The Collector has been directed to do all he can for a speedy preparation of a proper rent-roll and the introduction of a practically effective system of management. I am not, however, sanguine of much success, nor am I inclined to think that this is a kind of estate that Government should have charge of. The state of things existing in it is due entirely to the feuds among the proprietors, and I really do not see that we are bound to attempt to reduce to order an estate which is kept in confusion by the conduct of the proprietors. There are other means by which open breaches of the peace can be prevented, which is, after all, what we are concerned with. And I think it not unlikely that the Board will ere long be recommended to sanction application being made to the civil court to withdraw the attachment and leave the proprietors to settle their disputes as they will, or allow their estates to be sold for default in payment of revenue, which is almost certain to be made if the estate be released."

The Board are disposed to agree with the Commissioner's views, as it would be a public advantage if the estate were removed by sale under Act XI of 1859 from the hands of its present proprietors.

BACKERGUNGE.

181. *Jagat Narain Rai.*—It was mentioned in paragraph 170 of last year's report that this estate was handed over to the general manager on 1st April 1876.

182. The unsatisfactory collections of the year under report are explained by the Commissioner as follows :—

"I mentioned in my last annual report that, owing to the mismanagement of the property in the hands of Tara Prosunno Roy, the adopted son of the lunatic, the property was, with the sanction of the Board, made over to the charge of the late Manager-General on the 1st April 1876. In consequence, however, of Tara Prosunno's not submitting papers for more than five months after that date, he was able to make hardly any collections in the estate. On the present Manager-General, Mr. Owen, taking charge on the death of his predecessor, Mr. Scott, he, too, was for some time unable to effect any improvements, everything being in a most unsatisfactory state. It was not till January 1877 that tehsildars were appointed and rents began to be collected. This accounts for the very unsatisfactory state of collections as noticed below.

"The total demand of the estate, including arrears (18,324), amounted to Rs. 32,623, of which Rs. 11,007 were collected and Rs. 8,370 remitted, thus leaving a total balance of Rs. 18,246 (Rs. 6,166 current and Rs. 12,080 arrears). The cash balance to credit of the estate on the 1st April 1877 was Rs. 2,966.

"The estate is in no way valuable. It lies scattered in patches and under-tenures all over the district. It is split into numerous shares. The co-sharers fight with each other, and bitter animosity consequently prevails among them. Hoping to do those hostile to them harm, they oppose the collections and obstruct the internal management of the estate. They litigate with each other and dispossess each other of land. The benamee system prevails among them in its worst form. Much of their property only exists on paper, and a considerable amount of the arrears also exists only on paper as the rent of imaginary mehals." BACKERGUNGE.

183. *Jagat Kishore Acharjee.*—This estate was noticed in paragraphs 191–194 of last year's report. It came under management only a short time before the close of the year 1875-76, and the Commissioner now gives the following more complete account of its history, condition, and prospects:— MYMENSINGH.

"The original proprietor of this estate was one Gour Kishore Acharjee. On his death, and during the minority of his son Bhobani Kishore Acharjee, this estate was under the Court of Wards from 1822 to 1831, after which Bhobani Kishore held possession of it up to 1840, when he died leaving no issue. His mother and widow held joint possession of the estate up to 1846, when each set up an authority to adopt a son. This resulted in a serious quarrel and necessitated the attachment of the estate under section 26, Regulation V of 1812. The mother gained her case, and her adoption of Ram Kishore was declared valid by the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut of Calcutta. This decision was, however, set aside by the Privy Council, who decided in favour of the widow, and she held possession of the estate till 1867. On her death the mother of Bhobani Kishore again came into possession and held the estate till September 1869, when she transferred the property to Ram Kishore Acharjee by a deed of gift supported by a deed of relinquishment. It was thus that the estate of Gour Kishore Archarjee devolved on the late proprietor Ram Kishore Acharjee, who died on the 13th November 1875, leaving a widow and two children—a son, the present minor ward, Jagat Kishore, and a daughter. A will alleged to have been executed by him in his lifetime, authorizing his widow to manage his estate on behalf of the minor, was on his death produced by her for registration. This was, however, refused by the District Collector as registrar, and on the 8th January 1876 the estate was, by the order of the Board of Revenue, taken charge of by the Court of Wards under the provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1870.

"The estate may be divided into two parts—(1) the ancestral, and (2) that purchased by the proprietor. The first consists of the estates noted on the margin. The main property consists of a four-anna share of pergunnah Alapsingh.

| District in which situated. | Zemindarees. | | Kharija khas. | | Government khas mehals permanently settled. | | Government khas mehals temporarily settled. | | Shikmi tenures. | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Entire. | Share. | Entire. | Share. | Entire. | Share. | Entire. | Share. | | Entire. | Share. |
| Mymensingh ... ... ... | 3 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | ... | 22 | 9 |
| Bogra ... ... ... | ... | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | ... | 2 |
| Moorshedabad ... ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 |
| Total ... | 3 | 3 | 15 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 23 | 12 |

"The gross assets of the ancestral property when the estate came under the management of the Court of Wards were Rs. 1,45,751 according to the papers received from the zemindar's amlah. During the past year four estates, yielding a rental of Rs. 1,182, were found to appertain to this estate, but had not been included in those papers. Large quantities of land were also found to have been held rent-free by persons who professed to belong to the staff of servants and dependants of the late proprietor, but who actually had no claim to hold in this way.

"A large portion of these has been assessed during the year, and an increase of Rs. 2,915 annually has been obtained thereby. The gross rental of the ancestral property was increased from Rs. 1,45,751 to Rs. 1,54,768 during the year under review. The total area has not been exactly ascertained as yet for want of the measurement papers of all the estates included in it. The total Government revenue payable is Rs. 41,385. The property acquired by the late proprietor consists of—

Shares of 1 zemindaree (No. 66, pergunnah Hossenshey and Hossenpur).
" 90 kharija or revenue-paying talooks held direct.
" 174 shikmi talooks held under zemindars.
" 62 lakhiraj mehals.
" 14 Government khas mehals temporarily settled.
" 18 ditto ditto permanently ditto.

"These lie in the districts of Mymensingh and Dacca, and were purchased by the late proprietor jointly with four others from Messrs. Wise and Carnegie for 13 lakhs of rupees.

"The financial result of the year under review may be thus summarized. The total demand, including the outstanding balance of previous years and interest on arrears, amounted to Rs. 3,48,830, of which Rs. 2,20,092 were collected and Rs. 13,704 remitted, thus leaving an uncollected balance of Rs. 1,15,034 at the close of the year. Of this balance Rs. 67,546 are arrears of several years' standing, due when the estate was taken under the charge of the Court. Of this sum the Collector has been authorized to strike off Rs. 26,948 if they are found really irrecoverable; as, if they are, it is no use burdening the accounts with the various sums of which this aggregate is composed. Rs. 11,637 are doubtful and disputed, and are objected to by the ryots on the ground that their rents were fixed without their consent. The balance which has accrued during Government management amounts to Rs. 47,488, of which Rs. 14,643 are in process of recovery. The collections are about 79 per cent. of the current demand, and 43·5 of the arrear demand, after deduction of the amount written off. This result, the Collector states, is not very satisfactory, but under the circumstances of the estate, he thinks the manager has done as well as could be expected. The Board are no doubt aware that the relations between the widow of Ram Kishore and her agents with the manager are the reverse of cordial, and the former desire nothing less than his removal and the appointment of a man after their own hearts in his place. This unhappy circumstance augments the disadvantages of his position, for the agents of the widow, eager to discredit his management, instigate the tenants to withhold their rents, and in other ways create obstacles in the way of his success. To the machinations of the widow and her partizans it is in no small degree due that the management of the estate has not been more successful than it has. The total income of the estate from various sources, including the balance in hand at the close of the year 1875-76, amounted to Rs. 2,37,865, out of which Rs. 77,760 were paid as Government revenue, road cess, and local taxes, and Rs. 23,166 for rent due to superior landlord.

"There are no balances of revenue against any portion of the minor's estate, and, in addition to the discharge of Government dues and of the rent payable to private proprietors, it contributes Rs. 180 in the shape of annual subscriptions to the funds of the Nusseerabad charitable dispensary and other educational funds. After paying all expenses, including interest on its enormous debt, the cash balance to the credit of the estate on the 31st March 1877 was Rs. 11,257.

"The estate, as the Board are already aware, is heavily involved in debt. When it came under the management of the Court of Wards, the debts, so far as could be ascertained up to the close of last year, amounted to Rs. 9,21,572 (Rs. 7,76,053 as principal and Rs. 1,45,519 as unpaid interest). During the past year interest to the amount of Rs. 55,696 accrued, which increased the debts to Rs. 9,77,268, of which Rs. 87,636 were paid off (Rs. 55,923 principal and Rs. 31,713 interest) and Rs. 585 were reduced by compromise, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,89,047 (Rs. 7,20,130 principal and Rs. 1,68,917 interest) at the close of last year. A heavy additional encumbrance has been added by the institution of the civil suit against the estate mentioned in paragraph 194 of the Board's Report for 1875-76. This suit, in which the plaintiffs claim the whole of the minor's ancestral property, is still pending before the High Court, and is having a most prejudicial effect on the ward's interest, as it not only precludes our being able to pay off the most pressing debts by borrowing money at a lower rate of interest than is now being paid, but it also prevents our being able in case of an emergency to place any portion of this property in the market, except with the certainty of having to make a ruinous sacrifice.

"The improvidence and extravagance of the minor's father, and the protracted litigation that his claim to the property entailed, account in a great measure for the difficulties with which we now have to contend. Two other causes which have also largely operated to enhance those difficulties, and so to involve the estate that it is questionable if the sale of at least a portion of it can be avoided much longer, are (1) the mischievous system of farming each village of the estate to the highest bidder for a short term without a previous ryotwaree settlement of the property farmed, and (2) an unfortunate speculation in some of Mr. Wise's property.

MYMENSINGH.

"As remarked by the Lieutenant-Governor in his resolution on the Board's report for 1875-76, this estate affords a fair illustration of the state of things to which too many estates are unfortunately reduced before they come under the Court of Wards, and the experience of 1876-77 has confirmed the truth of this observation. During the year under review, landed property, arrears and debts, of the existence of which the Collector says he had no conception in the previous year, have been discovered, and he has been able at last to submit fairly trustworthy figures of the assets and liabilities of the estate. An attempt was recently made to realize a cess from the ryots to relieve the estate from its encumbrances, but the ryots combined together and refused to contribute a pice beyond their legal obligation. It was apprehended that any attempt to enhance rents or levy cesses would prove prejudicial to the minor's interests, and probably cause the Government revenue to fall into arrears. This would of course be followed immediately by some of the numerous creditors, who are already sufficiently importunate foreclosing the mortgages and insisting on the sale of the minor's property. In order, therefore, to prevent the property from being irretrievably injured, and at the same time to improve the net assets of the estate by diminishing the expenditure, I lately proposed (*vide* this Office No. 211W., dated 29th June 1877) to farm out, mouzah by mouzah, a portion of the estate to the principal tenants thereof, with stipulations for the rendering of accounts and papers, which proposal has been sanctioned by the Board in their No. 438A., dated 17th June 1877,* on the understanding that the proposed leases would run for five years and the lessees required to file their jummabundees at the close of the second year, and on the express condition that if the papers were not filed at the stipulated time, the leases shall be liable to cancelment. This scheme has, however, broken down, as it was found impossible to induce any one to offer for these farms in opposition to the widow, who wanted them herself. This it was obviously impossible to permit. The estate was originally taken charge of in consequence of the widow's incompetence to manage it, and it would therefore have been utterly inconsistent to allow her to have the farms she wanted, whose rental aggregated nearly a lakh of rupees. I see nothing for it but to sell a portion, at all events, of the self-acquired property. It is hopeless to expect that the creditors will much longer refrain from taking active measures to recover their dues, and it will be much more advantageous to sell portions of the property privately than in execution of decree. This subject is now having my attention, and the Collector has been directed, in consultation with the manager, to prepare a list of such properties as from their position or other causes are difficult and expensive to manage, and which may therefore be sold with the least disadvantage to the estate. As soon as I am in possession of the necessary information a report will be submitted for the Board's orders.

* These orders were approved by Government order No. 2192, dated 13th August 1877.

"The estate is under the special management of Deputy Collector Baboo Bepin Chundra Mookerjea, who receives Rs. 500 a month. The total cost of the managing agency, including the Government establishment, is Rs. 14,812.

"The minor is under the guardianship of his mother, and is receiving his education at the Hindu School in Calcutta. He resides at the Wards' Institution. I had an interview with him when he came home during the summer holidays. He is an intelligent, promising, and well-behaved lad."

TIPPERAH.

Pages 46–48 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 257–268.
Pages 35 and 36 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 202–207.

184. *Basharat Ali Chaudhuri.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports as shown in the margin. The results of the survey referred to in paragraph 204 of last year's report are now reported to be as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of villages surveyed ... ... | | 161 |
| Total area surveyed ... ... ... | Bghs. | 36,604-18-3 |
| Excess quantity joomed ... ... ... | ,, | 6,925-19-5 |
| Rental according to old papers ... ... | Rs. | 31,815- 4-0 |
| Ditto ditto new settlement ... ... | ,, | 49,950-14-1 |

185. The Collector remarks that the settlement made is at a somewhat high rate in some villages, and will have to be carefully looked after during the present year. This portion of the estate has therefore been kept under the manager's direct control in order that he may personally watch the effect of the settlement and ascertain whether the assessment presses unduly on the tenants assessed. If found to work well, the land can again be farmed out at the increased rental.

186. The financial condition of the estate is good. It has a surplus to credit of Rs. 90,000 in Government stock, giving an annual income of Rs. 4,630.

187. Out of the total balance (Rs. 40,199) for 1876-77, Rs. 10,492 are due from the farmer of the estate of Bhewani Bibi, to which reference was made in paragraph 203 of last year's report. The case there referred to has been decreed by the High Court in favour of the estate after a protracted litigation of nearly three years. This sum has all along been shewn as an arrear balance, deducting which, the sum in arrear is really Rs. 29,707. Of this amount Rs. 1,086 only is reported as irrecoverable. Out of the remainder (Rs. 28,621) suits for Rs. 3,635 have been, or are to be, instituted soon, leaving a balance in arrear of Rs. 24,986, the whole of which is expected to be recovered, being due from well-to-do farmers.

188. *Gunga Govind Sen.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports as noted in the margin. The large outstanding arrears are explained as follows:—

Pages 45 and 46 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 251–255.
Pages 34 and 35 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 198–201.

"The demand of the year, including arrears, amounted to Rs. 61,613, of which Rs. 30,119 were collected and Rs. 8,387 remitted, thus leaving a balance of Rs 23,107 (current Rs. 11,680, and arrear Rs. 11,427). Of the amount still unrealized, Rs. 1,958 are reported to be irrecoverable and Rs. 2,569 of doubtful recovery. Of Rs. 18,580, the recoverable balance, Rs. 11,670 are due for 1876-77 and the remainder, Rs. 6,910, for preceding years. Out of this remainder balance, Rs. 1,000 have been realized since the close of the year, and Rs. 4,528 are covered by decrees or are claimed in suits pending. The cash balance to credit of the estate on the 31st March 1877 amounted to Rs. 30,865.

"The causes of such heavy balances and the combinations of ryots to refuse to pay rent have already been represented to the Board. The loss occasioned by the cyclone of the 31st October 1876 made matters worse. However, considering former difficulties with the tenants and the additional and unforeseen calamity, I do not think that the collections are bad."

189. Besides managing landed estates, the Collector has, in the case of this estate, been burdened with the duty of settling the affairs of the banking business referred to in paragraph 200 of last year's report. On this subject the Commissioner reports as follows:—

"As reported last year, the banking business is being slowly closed. No fresh loans are now being made, but the number of bad debts is great. A large amount was lent out by the late proprietor in small sums to various persons of the cultivator class, very frequently to his own tenantry, and the original loans were got back again in the way of interest long ago, as, native banker like, the late proprietor hardly ever got repaid the principal of such loans, but went on squeezing the interest out of his creditors for years, always keeping the principal unpaid. The total amount of loans remaining unrealized on the 31st March 1877 was Rs. 57,152, of which Rs. 20,209 are of doubtful recovery. The amount realized during the year was Rs. 5,103, leaving a large balance of Rs. 55,199 still to be recovered."

190. The total collections on the total demand, current and arrear, amount to 56·2 per cent., but it will be observed that in the estates noted in the margin,* though the outstanding balances are heavy, they have been to some extent reduced.

191. The percentage of cost of management on the current demand of the estates noted in the margin,† especially in the case of the estate of Gunga Govind Sen, is high, and inquiries are being made with a view to reducing the expenditure under this head.

* Estate of Jagat Kishore Acharjee.
Ditto Gunga Govind Sen.
Ditto Lalit Mohan Rai.
Ditto Baikanta Chandra Chatterjee.

† Lalit Mohan Rai.
J. R. Hollow and Brothers.
Syama Sundari Chaudhurani.
Gunga Govind Sen.
Saived Basharat Ali Chaudhuri.
Mahomed Wajid.

# SECTION V.

## CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of District. | Name of Estate. | Names of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | Wards' Estates. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chittagong | Estate of Rajkrishna Banerjee. | Brahma Moyi Debya,* Raj Lukshmi Debya. | 1837 | 48,638 | ..... | 48,638 | 57,414 | 8,776 | 7,773 | 83,812 | 26,380 | 1,060 | 27,440 | 20,038 | 57,163 | 2,812 | 4·9 | 10,748 | 1,053 | 10,162 | ..... |
| | Estate of Fuzl Ahmed ... | Fuzl Ahmed, Buzl Ahmed | 1863 | 4,430 | 300 | 4,730 | 7,019 | 2,289 | 443 | 16,731 | 4,310 | 123 | 4,433 | 5,895 | 10,889 | 733 | 10·4 | 1,763 | 573 | ..... | ..... |
| | Estate of Nayan Tara Chaudhrani. | Srimati Nayan Tara Chaudhrani. | 1873 | 12,678 | 940 | 13,618 | 27,243 | 13,625 | 4,802 | 65,494 | 18,859 | 1,271 | 20,160 | 7,646 | 33,786 | 3,013 | 11·0 | 13,547 | 2,136 | 2,441 | 190 |
| | Estate of Hidayet Ali Chaudhuri. | Hidayet Ali Chaudhuri ... | 1873 | 3,708 | 714 | 4,422 | 7,604 | 3,182 | 1,613 | 12,454 | 3,624 | 738 | 4,362 | 4,583 | 8,330 | 614 | 8·0 | 3,138 | 754 | ..... | 3,347 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Amirunnissa... | Amirunnissa ... ... | 1870 | 72 | 140 | 212 | 407 | 195 | 249 | 957 | 286 | 1 | 287 | 189 | 600 | 36 | 8·8 | 140 | 114 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Noakholly | Estate of Miss M. D. J. Courjon. | Miss M. D. J. Courjon ... | 1874 | 35,272 | 77 | 35,349 | 58,639 | 23,290 | 8,360 | 1,01,787 | 33,694 | 17,162 | 50,856 | 42,762 | 56,494 | 9,198 | 15·6 | 41,173 | 1,281 | ..... | 55,043 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Moonshi Reazuddin. | Nasirunissa, Akramunnissa, Mautazuddin Ahmed, Najumunnissa. | 1876 | 911 | 1,994 | 2,905 | 5,169 | 2,264 | 69 | 7,855 | 1,364 | 534 | 1,898 | 4,335 | 6,491 | 285 | 5·5 | 835 | 39 | ..... | 1,578 |
| | | Total ... | ... | 1,05,709 | 4,165 | 1,09,874 | 1,63,495 | 53,621 | 23,309 | 2,89,090 | 88,547 | 20,889 | 1,09,436 | 93,448 | 1,74,253 | 16,691 | ... | 71,344 | 5,950 | 12,603 | 60,458 |

* Died on the 11th November 1876.

## SECTION V.

### CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

192. There are altogether eight estates under management in this division, including that part of the Paikpara property which lies in Noakholly and is under the control of the Collector of that district. One new estate, that of Reazuddin Moonshi, in Noakholly, has come under the Collector's management under the circumstances stated below.

CHITTAGONG.

193. It will be seen from the annexed statement how unsatisfactory the financial position of the estates in this district is. The total current demand was Rs. 99,687, and the total of arrears Rs. 79,761; of these sums, Rs. 24,911 and Rs. 28,578, respectively, have been collected; thus, out of a total of Rs. 1,79,448, Rs. 53,489 have been realized. The backwardness of the collections is due chiefly to the disastrous effects of the cyclone of October 1876. Many of the estates under the Court of Wards lie near the sea-coast, and the salt-water inundation to which they were subjected destroyed the greater part of their growing crops. Houses were blown down and cattle drowned in large numbers, and many of the tenants themselves perished either in the storm itself or from the cholera which prevailed for some months afterwards.

194. These circumstances reduced the tenantry to a condition which rendered it impossible to press for rents, and fully accounted for the small amount of rent realized during the last two quarters of the year. In the first two quarters it is explained that collections were checked in consequence of the decision of the High Court in the case cited in the margin, that section 75, Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, only applies to tenures in a ward's estate created by the Collector.

Appeal No. 1 of 1875. Collector of Chittagong, on behalf of the Court of Wards for Begum Bibi, Faridul Alam, and Ghunu Miyan, minor heirs of Moulvi Abdur Rauf, deceased, defendant, appellant, *versus* Mussamut Kala Bibi, plaintiff, respondent.

NOAKHOLLY.

195. *Courjon.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports as shown in the margin. The current and arrear demands amounted, during 1876-77, to Rs. 58,639 and Rs. 43,148, respectively, aggregating Rs. 1,01,787. Of this amount, Rs. 33,694 only were realized; Rs. 11,599 were remitted; Rs. 6,254 were irrecoverable or doubtful, and Rs. 50,240 were reported to be in course of realization. This estate consists of five mehals, all chur lands. The tenants continue to oppose the manager in every way, and the collection of rent from them is exceptionally difficult. During the past year, too, collections were checked by the same causes which have been mentioned above as affecting the district of Chittagong generally. The principal collections being, as a general rule, made between November and March, the cyclone of October came at a time when its effect on the financial position of the estate was specially great. It will take some time before the estate can recover from the effect of this calamity, the principal object at present being to secure new tenants for lands now left unoccupied.

Page 45 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 244-250.
Page 39 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 224-229.

196. *Moonshi Reazuddin.*—This is a new estate. On the death of Asma Bibi, mother and executrix of the late Reazuddin Moonshi, the estate was attached by the Judge of Tipperah, and, on the 10th April 1876, handed over for management to the Revenue authorities, in accordance with the provisions of Act XL of 1858. The names and ages of the minor proprietors are given in the margin.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nasirunnissa | ... | ... | 17 years. |
| Akramunnissa | ... | ... | 11 " |
| Mautazuddin | ... | ... | 9 " |
| Najumunnissa | ... | ... | 7 " |

197. This estate lies scattered about in six thanas and four moonsifees. There are no records to show the total area of the estate, which consists of 82 small tenures, as detailed below:—

Eleven, bearing a sudder jumma of Rs. 911, pay revenue direct to Government; 70, yielding a jumma of Rs. 1,994, pay through superior holders (these are dependent talooks), and one is a four-anna share of a rent-free holding.

198. All the revenue-paying tenures are held jointly with several co-sharers. Of the dependent tenures, 24 belong entirely to the estate, and the remaining 47 are held jointly with others. Two of the dependent tenures, bearing a jumma of Rs. 622, are held in putni leases, 11 in howladari, and 58 are of other classes. In all these tenures the proprietors have permanent rights, but as they are subject to alluvion and diluvion, constant changes occur in the jumma. The collecting staff consisted of one naib and two tehsildars, with three peons, four gomastas, and four mirdhas; but since the cyclone of the 31st October last the services of the naib have been dispensed with. The tenants of nine mehals, constituting in all about one-fourth of the estate, have permanent rights. Their tenures are putni. The remaining three-fourths of the property are under khas management. On the death of Reazuddin Moonshi, his mother, Asma Bibi, obtained a certificate and took the estate into her own hands, but subsequently let it out on an ijara lease to her relative, Jafur Ali Chaudhuri, for a term of three years, up to 1281 B.S. This ijaradar took very little care of the estate, and the collections made were nearly all expended on his own account. The rent due from nearly all the dependent mehals having been left unpaid, the zemindars and talookdars began to sue Asma Bibi, who, with great difficulty, borrowed money and made payments to some, entering into agreements with others. Having done this, she applied to have the estate placed under the charge of the Collector. The accounts of the estate are in great confusion in consequence of the ex-ijaradar not having furnished any for the three years during which the estate was in his hands, in spite of several calls made on him from the Collector's office. At one time this man promised to

prepare accounts if time were allowed for the purpose, but after the cyclone of October 1876 he reported that his papers had been swept away by the storm-wave. On inquiry this statement was found to be false, but his sudden death put a stop to all further proceedings. A suit for the realization of Rs. 2,009 will be instituted against his heirs in accordance with the terms of his kabooliat.

199. The current rent demand of the estate amounted to Rs. 5,169, and the arrear demand to Rs. 2,686, aggregating Rs. 7,855. Of this amount, Rs. 1,364 only were collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 6,491 outstanding at its close. Here, too, the cyclone is said to account in great measure for the short collections. The debts due by the estate amounted to Rs. 1,878.

# SECTION VI.

## PATNA DIVISION.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of District. | Name of Estate. | Names of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rents). | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlord. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | Wards' Estates. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Abdool Waheb.* | Abdool Waheb ... ... ... | 1877 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna. | Estate of Ram Prasad Singh. | Bhugawant Narain, Mussamut Rajkumar. | 1875 | 6,706 | 33 | 6,739 | 16,720 | 9,981 | 977 | 30,902 | 23,029 | 580 | 23,609 | 3,071 | 6,516 | 1,257 | 7·5 | 13,215 | 5,887 | ..... | ..... |
| Patna. | Estate of Debi Prasad Singh. | Debi Prasad Singh ... ... | 1875 | 5,458 | 1,117 | 6,575 | 16,379 | 9,804 | 2,982 | 21,426 | 16,130 | 35,439 | 51,569 | 2,801 | 5,274 | 621 | 3·7 | 45,190 | 3,436 | ..... | 51,234 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna. | Estate of Sirfiraz Husain Khan. | Sirfiraz Husain Khan ... ... | 1865 | 2,261 | ..... | 2,261 | 7,779 | 5,518 | 5,870 | 10,845 | 10,839 | 1,481 | 12,320 | 354 | 1,307 | 597 | 7·6 | 8,037 | 11,649 | 23,945 | ..... |
| Patna. | Estate of Mussamut Sahadra Kunwar. | Mussamut Sahadra Kunwar ... | 1872 | 242 | ..... | 242 | 1,116 | 874 | 1,962 | 1,312 | 1,188 | 230 | 1,418 | 32 | 124 | 56 | 5·0 | 1,381 | 1,717 | 3,481 | ..... |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gya. | Estate of Ganput Lal. | Ganput Lal ... ... ... | 1876 | 138 | ..... | 138 | 1,773 | 1,635 | ..... | 2,420 | 1,641 | 47 | 1,688 | ..... | 779 | 236 | 13·3 | 935 | 369 | ..... | 36,041 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gya. | Estate of Nirbhai Prasad. | Nirbhai Prasad ... ... ... | 1873 | 1,197 | 1,001 | 2,198 | 5,628 | 3,430 | 2,320 | 10,669 | 5,376 | 500 | 5,876 | 889 | 4,527 | 784 | 13·9 | 3,059 | 1,816 | ..... | 25 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shahabad. | Estate of Raghunandan Prasad Singh. | Raghunandan Prasad Singh... | 1874 | 9,431 | 4 | 9,435 | 21,372 | 11,937 | 4,309 | 43,754 | 16,516 | 7,030 | 23,546 | 5,662 | 24,395 | 4,565 | 21·3 | 7,617 | 6,166 | ..... | 4,448 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Shahabad. | Estate of Despati Singh. | Despati Singh ... ... ... | 1872 | 7,409 | 41 | 7,450 | 22,926 | 15,476 | ..... | 61,492 | 27,676 | 19,363 | 47,039 | 123 | 31,517 | 2,867 | 12·1 | 31,851 | 4,912 | ..... | 76 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mozufferpore. | Kanhauli ... ... ... | Jamna Prasad Sukul, Moti Prasad Sukul, Kunta Prasad Sukul, Sheonandan Prasad Sukul. | 1869 | 24,505 | 316 | 24,821 | 83,044 | 58,223 | 7,014 | 2,36,148 | 58,824 | 4,622 | 63,446 | 16,841 | 1,77,175 | 9,952 | 12·1 | 29,477 | 15,327 | ..... | 1,37,391 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DURBHUNGA. | Durbhunga ... | Maharajah Luchmeswar Singh, Rameswar Singh. | 1860 | 4,34,272 | 1,520 | 4,35,792 | 21,48,483 | 17,12,691 | 9,71,294 | 49,40,863 | 13,27,359 | 7,79,393 | 21,06,752 | 6,455 | 34,03,505 | 2,65,602 | 12·3 | 9,07,513 | 14,62,358 | 16,33,723 | 3,666 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Alinagar ... ... | Shaik Abdul Ali, Korimun Nissa. | 1870 | 1,229 | ..... | 1,229 | 5,552 | 4,323 | 2,738 | 16,949 | 4,995 | 79 | 5,074 | 17 | 11,941 | 978 | 17·6 | 2,420 | 2,643 | ..... | 157 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SARUN. | Estate of Lachmi Prasad Singh. | Lachmi Prasad Singh ... ... | 1869 | 1,288 | ..... | 1,288 | 3,919 | 2,631 | 210 | 8,376 | 3,517 | ..... | 3,517 | 403 | 4,857 | 661 | 16·8 | 1,294 | 217 | ..... | 45,989 |
| | Estate of Avadh Behari Saran Misr. | Avadh Behari Saran Misr ... | 1867 | 2,245 | ..... | 2,245 | 8,676 | 6,431 | 1,932 | 30,148 | 12,093 | 4,499 | 16,592 | ..... | 18,056 | 5,583 | 64·3 | 9,727 | 969 | 1,13,163 | ..... |
| | Estate of Maracho Kuer. | Maracho Kuer ... ... | 1874 | 312 | 7 | 319 | 1,593 | 1,274 | 54 | 9,115 | 1,747 | 6,265 | 8,012 | 5 | 3,975 | 379 | 23·7 | 6,468 | 809 | ..... | 65,699 |
| | Estate of Mahabir Prasad Singh and brothers. | Mahabir Prasad Singh, Narayan Prasad Singh, Haribar Prasad Singh. | 1876 | 3,205 | 190 | 3,395 | 7,702 | 4,307 | ..... | 11,623 | 1,815 | ..... | 1,815 | 3,446 | 9,808 | 247 | 3·2 | 380 | 186 | 7,870 | 10,500 |
| | Estate of Sheo Prasad Parbut. | Sheo Prasad Parbut ... ... | 1876 | 231 | ..... | 231 | 870 | 639 | ..... | 905 | 547 | 130 | 677 | 116 | 358 | 35 | 4·0 | 456 | 10 | 3,969 | 11,123 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Sri Raj Chakar Saran Narain Singh. | Sri Raj Chakar Saran Narayan Singh. | 1872 | 5,496 | 24 | 5,520 | 14,036 | 8,516 | 867 | 25,137 | 10,949 | 2,456 | 13,405 | 3,764 | 12,613 | 1,488 | 10·6 | 9,725 | 95 | ..... | 1,09,430 |
| | Estate of Abdur Rahman Khan. | Abdur Rahman Khan† ... | 1870 | 335 | 135 | 470 | 1,125 | 655 | 4 | 2,221 | 1,211 | ..... | 1,211 | 547 | 1,010 | 319 | 28·3 | 356 | 132 | ..... | ..... |
| | Estate of Narsingh Narain Singh. | Narsingh Narain Singh ... | 1872 | 359 | ..... | 359 | 843 | 484 | 83 | 2,206 | 581 | 191 | 772 | 285 | 1,626 | 71 | 8·4 | 414 | 26 | ..... | 7,157 |
| | Estate of Rai Bisheswar Nath Sahai. | Rai Bisheswar Nath Sahai ... | 1870 | 389 | ..... | 389 | 3,126 | 2,737 | 305 | 9,789 | 1,751 | ..... | 1,751 | 389 | 8,039 | 314 | 10·0 | 656 | 1,038 | ..... | 4,060 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Estate of Trigunnand Upadhya. | Trigunnand Upadhya ... ... | 1864 | 4,150 | ..... | 4,150 | 18,401 | 14,251 | 4,440 | 30,582 | 21,102 | 1,943 | 23,045 | ..... | 9,368 | 3,101 | 16·8 | 18,852 | 1,382 | 33,630 | ..... |
| | Estate of Raghunandan Prasad. | Raghunandan Prasad ... ... | 1863 | 460 | 10 | 470 | 2,110 | 1,640 | 9 | 5,946 | 2,355 | 139 | 2,494 | 14 | 3,590 | 528 | 25·0 | 842 | 673 | 1,833 | 696 |
| | Estate of Mahammad Jan. | Mahammad Jan ... ... | 1866 | 167 | ..... | 167 | 1,034 | 867 | 408 | 2,551 | 691 | 341 | 1,032 | ..... | 1,860 | 313 | 30·2 | 579 | 381 | 11,195 | 1,364 |
| | Estate of Sheo Sunker Prasad. | Sheo Sunker Prasad ... ... | 1868 | 614 | 23 | 637 | 3,432 | 2,795 | 47 | 5,770 | 3,930 | 5,679 | 9,609 | 202 | 1,840 | 423 | 12·3 | 8,301 | 382 | ..... | ..... |
| | Estate of Lala Lachmi Prasad. | Lala Lachmi Prasad ... ... | 1869 | 295 | ..... | 295 | 1,215 | 920 | 12 | 1,466 | 938 | 280 | 1,218 | ..... | 528 | 130 | 10·6 | 755 | 50 | ..... | 2,273 |
| | Estate of Umbica Prasad and brothers. | Umbica Prasad, Binda Prasad, Mathura Prasad. | 1873 | 252 | ..... | 252 | 740 | 488 | 3,532 | 1,520 | 1,082 | ..... | 1,082 | 156 | 405 | 222 | 30·0 | 3,698 | 596 | ..... | 26,780 |
| | Estate of Zohur Muslim. | Zohur Muslim ... ... ... | 1874 | 187 | 47 | 234 | 986 | 752 | ..... | 4,605 | 939 | 97 | 1,036 | 434 | 3,666 | 137 | 13·8 | 630 | 34 | ..... | 15,455 |
| | | Total ... | | 5,12,833 | 4,468 | 5,17,301 | 24,00,580 | 18,83,279 | 10,11,339 | 55,28,739 | 15,58,821 | 8,70,784 | 24,29,605 | 46,006 | 37,48,659 | 3,01,456 | ... | 11,09,825 | 15,23,260 | 18,32,749 | 5,33,623 |
| | ATTACHED ESTATE. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Class A.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SARUN. | Late Sheo Narain Singh. | ‡ | 1874 | 42 | ..... | 42 | 227 | 185 | 125 | 401 | 203 | ..... | 203 | ..... | 197 | 62 | 27·3 | 23 | 201 | ..... | ..... |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | | 5,12,875 | 4,468 | 5,17,343 | 24,00,807 | 18,83,464 | 10,11,484 | 55,29,140 | 15,59,024 | 8,70,784 | 24,29,808 | 46,006 | 37,48,856 | 3,01,528 | ... | 11,09,848 | 15,23,461 | 18,32,749 | 5,33,623 |

* No return has been received.
† Has since died.
‡ Has since escheated to Government.

R

## SECTION VI.

### PATNA DIVISION.

200. At the close of the year 1875-76, 26 wards' estates were under the management of Collectors in this division. Of these, two were released and four new estates came under management during the past year. Thus 28 estates remained at the close of the year. It has been necessary to omit from the present chapter all notice of the Durbhunga estate, as the Commissioner's report on it was not received in time to admit of its inclusion. A separate report will be submitted hereafter. The total number of wards was 39, of whom 29 were male minors, two female minors, one an adult female incompetent to manage, and seven lunatics. There is only one attached estate, which is in Sarun. The estates are generally held under direct management. The collections are made either by tehsildars or jeyt ryots. The cost of management varied from 3·6 to 45·2 per cent. Except in the Durbhunga estate, no works of improvement have been carried out, the whole of the surplus receipts being swallowed up by litigation, by debts, and by social ceremonies. In Sarun especially the cost of litigation presses very heavily on the estates, which, as a rule, are deeply involved.

PATNA.

201. *Debi Prasad Singh.*—This estate has been noticed in the previous report, as shown in the margin. Some of the property has been sold to pay debts. The Commissioner writes on the subject as follows:—

Page 42 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 233 and 234.

"It consisted of 40 villages, of which 35 were in Patna, three in Monghyr, and two in Tirhoot. During the year under review 15 villages (13 in Patna and two in Monghyr) were sold for Rs. 32,700 for the liquidation of debts. During the current year also another village in Patna has been sold for Rs. 8,000 for the same purpose.

"There are now 24 villages left with an area of about 6,500 beeghas, and a gross rental of Rs. 16,379. Before the sale of the aforesaid 16 villages the gross rental of the estate amounted to Rs. 18,370."

202. The effect of this action is stated thus:—

"The estate was heavily encumbered when the Court of Wards undertook the management. Last year the debts due by the estate amounted to Rs. 99,675. Of this sum, Rs. 39,202 was paid during the year, Rs. 8,884 was reduced by compromise, and Rs. 355 was struck off, being the amount of zaripeshgi money due in villages sold, leaving a balance of Rs. 51,234. Of this sum, Rs. 37,776 is due to zaripeshgidars and Rs. 13,458 to other creditors who are pressing for payment. To liquidate this sum of Rs. 13,458, there is in hand a sum of Rs. 8,000, being the sale proceeds of a village sold during the current year, and the balance is proposed to be raised by the sale of the shares in three more villages."

203. *Abdool Waheb.*—This is the only estate that came under management during the past year. It was brought under the Court of Wards on 22nd February 1877. The minor is 13 years of age. He has been brought to Bankipore with a view to his being educated in the Patna College. A private tutor has also been appointed to read with him. The property consists of one entire estate and shares in 16 others. Besides these the minor holds five villages in farm. Of the 17 villages in which he possesses proprietary interest, 16 are in Patna and one in Gya. Of the villages held in farm, four are in Patna and one in Gya. The gross rental is Rs. 3,944, out of which Rs. 1,572 is paid on account of Government revenue and rent payable to landlords, leaving a net income of Rs. 2,371. The debts due by the estate amount to Rs. 9,335. It is proposed to sell four of the villages with a view to raise money for the liquidation of the debts. The debts due to the estate amount to Rs. 1,786, and are on account of zaripeshgi advanced on villages held in lease.

GYA.

204. At the close of the year 1875-76 there were two estates in charge of the revenue authorities, viz. those of Nirbhai Prasad and Abu Shalleh. During the past year the latter estate passed out of the Collector's hands and a new estate, that of Ganput Lal, lunatic, came under management. The estate of Nirbhai Prasad also has been released since the close of the year.

205. *Syud Abu Shalleh.*—This estate was placed in charge of the Collector under section 12, Act XL, of 1858 in November 1875. No details were given last year, nor need they be supplied now, the estate having passed out of the Collector's hands during the year under review.

206. The minor having petitioned the District Judge to be declared of age, the petition was rejected, but on appeal the High Court declared him of age, and directed the property to be made over to him. The estate was accordingly released in October 1876.

207. *Ganput Lal.*—This estate was placed under the charge of the Collector by an order of the District Judge under section 11, Act XXXV of 1858, dated 12th May 1876. The age of the lunatic is about 40 years. The estate comprises five mehals, containing 12 villages with an estimated area of 1,200 beeghas. About seven-eighths of the land is under cultivation and one-eighth is covered by water-courses and pasture-grounds. The soil is fertile, and great facilities for irrigation exist, the place abounding with ahurs, tanks, pynes, and wells. The chief produce is paddy; rubbee and bhadoi crops also are grown to some extent. The estate is very much encumbered with debts, the liabilities amounting to Rs. 37,000. A village named Punduppa has recently been sold for Rs. 12,010 for the liquidation of debts. The gross rental during the year was Rs. 1,773, out of which Rs. 1,641 was collected. All the villages are let in farm. The managing staff consists of a manager and two peons, the cost per annum being Rs. 242. The manager is paid by 10 per cent. commission on the collections. The lunatic is under the charge of a guardian who is paid Rs. 5 per mensem. A monthly allowance of Rs. 30 is sanctioned for the lunatic and his family.

SHAHABAD.

208. At the close of the year 1875-76 there were three estates under the Collector's charge, viz. those of Raghunandan Prasad Singh, Despati Singh, and Kesho Prasad Singh. The last was released on 1st April 1877. The other two estates continued under the Collector's charge throughout the past year, and no new estate was brought under management.

209. The estates are under the charge of a general manager, Moulvie Abdul Hye, who has held this appointment for more than eleven years. Formerly he received a fixed pay from one estate and 10 per cent. commission on the other estates. During the last year he received a fixed pay of Rs. 170

per mensem, which is equally charged to both estates. The manager's office establishment costs Rs. 2,168 per annum. The collecting staff consists of a number of tehsildars, who formerly received 10 per cent. commission on the collections. From the last quarter of 1875-76 the commission has been reduced to 5 per cent. SHAHABAD.

210. The cost of management, as compared with other districts, is high. The total collections on the two estates during the year under review amounted to Rs. 44,060, while the cost of management amounted to Rs. 6,439, as per details below :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Salary of manager ... ... ... ... | 2,664 |
| Do. of his establishment ... ... ... ... | 2,168 |
| Commission of tehsildars ... ... ... ... | 1,175 |
| Contingent expenses ... ... ... ... | 432 |
| Total ... | 6,439 |

211. This is more than 14 per cent. on the collections, and the Commissioner has been asked to report how the expenditure can be reduced. The villages are chiefly under *khas* management. The ryots generally are reported to be refractory, and great difficulty is felt in collecting the rent; on one occasion the ryots went so far as to assault the manager. The offenders were criminally prosecuted, convicted, and punished.

212. The villages are scattered over different parts of the district, and in most of these the minors hold but a small fractional part. It is proposed to farm out the villages in which the wards hold small shares, leaving those in which their share is large under direct management.

Pages 53 and 54 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 286-292.
Page 43 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 243-246.

213. *Despati Singh.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports as shown in the margin.

214. With respect to the litigation noticed in paragraph 244 of last year's report, the Commissioner further reports as follows :—

"An appeal to the Privy Council was lodged against the decision of the High Court; but in the meantime the creditors attached the property in execution of their decrees and had it advertised for sale. The High Court was then moved to postpone the sale, pending the result of the appeal to the Privy Council. On the 8th of February last the High Court granted the application; but to protect the judgment-creditors it directed that a manager of the property should be appointed under section 243, and that the manager should be the Collector; and further, that the Collector should be directed to hold to the credit of the judgment-creditors in the suit, subject of course to the rights of any others who may come forward as holding the property under prior attachment, the surplus proceeds of the estate, if any, after payment of the necessary expenses in the way of payment of Government revenue, and the personal expenses of the minor to be fixed by the Collector. The Court further directed 'that the Collector as manager under the Court shall be at liberty to pay to the Court of Wards any sum certified by the Court of Wards as being necessary for the conduct of the appeal to Her Majesty in Council.'

"The practical effect of the above order is to make the creditors claim the first charge on the estate after (1) Government revenue, (2) the ward's allowance, and (3) the expenses of the Privy Council appeal.

"When the High Court had in Beneprosad's case declared the estate liable for the debts of Ritbhunjun, and the cases of the other creditors were, according to that precedent, decided against the ward, his position became very critical.

"The creditors got the property attached in execution and had it advertised for sale.

"At the same time they induced the ryots to withhold payment of their rent, by giving out that the estate was about to pass out of our hands. They then succeeded in bringing our collection to a positive stand-still, knowing, of course, that if we could collect nothing, our funds would fail, and we should not then be able to carry on the litigation.

"Thus circumstanced, the manager had in some instances to provide money from his own pocket to defray the expenses of litigation. Matters, however, improved when the High Court postponed the sale of the property, and appointed the Collector to manage it.

"During the past year no less a sum than Rs 26,390 was expended in litigation.

"The gross rental during the past year amounted to Rs. 22,926, out of which only Rs. 7,222 was collected, leaving a balance of which a portion has since been recovered.

"The arrear demand was Rs. 38,566, out of which Rs. 20,453 has been realized, and Rs. 2,300 written off."

215. The proportion of the arrear demand realized is strikingly high as compared with that of the current year's demand.

216. This district has the largest number of estates under the charge of the Revenue authorities. Of the 18 estates under management, 11 belong to minors, five to lunatics, and one is an attached estate. Two of the estates came under management during the past year. SARUN.

217. Most of the estates are deeply involved in debt, and have but a small rent-roll. The 17 wards' estates comprise 246 villages, of which 29 are entire estates, and the rest are fractional shares of estates. The whole property under charge is valued at Rs. 6,60,528. Of the 246 villages, 198 are held direct of Government; 18 are held of private landlords; 19 are lakhiraj tenures, and 11 are held under zaripeshgi leases. 197 villages are under direct management; 20 let in farm; 7 are given in putooa or "usufructuary" mortgage, and 22 let in zaripeshgi lease. It will be seen from the figured statement above that the collections from the estates of this district were very unsatisfactory. On this subject the Commissioner writes as follows :—

"The gross rental of the estates is Rs. 69,808, out of which we have to pay Rs. 19,985 on account of Government revenue.

"The current demand for the past year amounted to Rs. 69,808, out of which Rs. 42,689, or 61·1 per cent. was realized, leaving an unrealized balance of Rs. 27,119. The arrear demand amounted to Rs. 82,151, out of which Rs. 27,671 was recovered.

"The total unrealized balance on account of arrear and current demand is Rs. 81,599. This amount is large, and is chiefly attributable to the unsettled state of the rent-roll. The general manager is engaged in revising the jummabundi, and it is hoped that he will be able to bring about a speedy settlement.

"The unsettled state of the jummabundi gives the ryots an excuse for non-payment of rent, and the sooner the matter is settled the better for the estates."

218. It is further reported as follows :—

"The debts due by the estates amounted to Rs. 3,18,460, out of which only Rs. 17,875 was paid.

"The debts due to the estates were Rs. 13,'35, of which Rs. 114 only was recovered.

"Six regular suits were instituted on behalf of the estates, involving property to the value of Rs. 8,189, of which four were won and two lost. Ten regular suits were instituted against the estates involving a property to the value of Rs. 22,063, of which two were decided in our favour and four against us.

"No less than 111 rent suits had to be instituted for the recovery of rent, and it is satisfactory to note that all of these were decided in our favour.

"For the first five months of the year under review the estates were in charge of a Deputy Collector, who was on receipt of Rs. 100 from the Ward's Department in addition to his pay.

SARUN.

"The appointment of a Deputy Collector to undertake the management in addition to his own regular duties, not being deemed satisfactory, it was proposed to appoint a manager on a salary of Rs. 250 per mensem, who would devote his whole time and attention to the work.

"Baboo Ram Anugraha Narayan, a native of Patna, who had passed the Native Civil Service examination, was selected for the office, and has held the appointment since September 1876.

"The cost of management during the year under review was Rs. 9,686, which is nearly 12 per cent. on the collections.

"In consequence of the insolvent condition of most of the estates no works of improvement could be devised or carried out.

"With most estates the perpetual puzzle is how they can be kept a few months longer from attachment and sale in execution of decrees."

Pages 62 and 63 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 355-57.
Page 52 of the report for 1875-76, paragraph 292.

219. *Maracho Kuer.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports as shown in the margin.

220. The Privy Council have decreed to the estate certain properties which had been sold in execution of decrees for debts incurred by one Bhugwan Prasad, a member of the joint family, not for the benefit of the family, but for his own use. When possession of these properties is taken, the gross income of the estate will increase by some Rs. 10,000 a year. The debts due by the estate amounted to Rs. 70,666. Out of this sum Rs. 4,977 only has been paid. With a view to raise money for the payment of the balance, a portion of the estate was advertized for sale, but no one offered to buy it. As soon as the mesne profits decreed by the Privy Council are realized, the Collector hopes to be in a position to pay off the whole of the debts.

221. *Mahabir Prasad, Narayan Prasad, and Harihar Prasad.*—This is one of the two new estates that came under management during the year under review. The proprietors are the minor sons and heirs of the late Kishen Deo Singh, of Digwara. The Court of Wards assumed management of the estate under an order dated 9th May 1876. The minors are aged nine, seven, and three years, respectively. They live with their mother at their family residence. The two eldest minors are learning Hindi under the tuition of a private tutor. The estate consists of one entire mehal and shares in 20 other mehals. The villages are held under direct management. The property is valued at Rs. 51,816. The gross rental of the estate is Rs. 7,702, out of which Rs. 3,205 is paid on account of Government revenue. The total collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,815 only, the unrealized balance amounting to Rs. 9,808, including arrears. The result is prominently bad, even for the district of Sarun, and is not sufficiently accounted for by the explanation given, that the unsatisfactory state of the collections is chiefly due to the opposition of Mussamut Ram Doolari Kuer, widow of the late uncle of the minors, who claims one-half of the property as heir of her deceased husband. The debts due by the estate amount to Rs. 10,594; of this Rs. 10,083 is undisputed and Rs. 477 disputed. We propose to let out some of the villages in zaripeshgi leases to raise money for paying off the debts. The debts due to the estate amount to Rs. 8,188, out of which Rs. 7,870 is on account of zaripeshgi and the value due on notes-of-hand. The village establishment consists of one tehsildar, two putwarees, 10 peons, four goraits, and 21 chowkidars, maintained at a cost of Rs. 702 per annum.

222. *Sheo Prasad Parbut.*—This is the second of the two estates which came under management during the past year.

223. The estate was made over by the Judge of Sarun to the Court of Wards under provisions of Act XXXV of 1858 during the lifetime of the late proprietor (the spiritual guide of the present minor), who was a lunatic. The order was corrected by the Judge on 28th March 1876, on an application made by the Collector, by the substitution of the word "Collector" for "Court of Wards." The lunatic in the meantime died, and the property devolved on his disciple, Sheo Prasad Parbut, the minor. On an application being made by the Collector, the District Judge, in his order of the 19th May 1876, directed the Collector to take proper measures for the management of the minor's estate. This was done apparently under section 12 of Act XL of 1858. Subsequently it was found that the minor was the proprietor of two entire estates paying revenue direct to Government, and the Court of Wards ordered the charge of the estate to be taken by it on the 14th October 1876.

224. The minor is the disciple and heir of the late Mohunt, Joy Gobind Parbut. He is considered to be the administrator of a religious endowment rather than the owner of a private estate. The civil court, however, has held the property liable for the personal debts of the late Mohunt. The minor, who is aged 11 years, will soon be removed to Chupra for his education. The estate is composed of two entire villages and shares in 11 other villages. All the villages are under direct management. The gross rental has been ascertained to be Rs. 870. The collections last year amounted to Rs. 547, leaving a balance of Rs. 358. The estate is deeply involved, the liabilities amounting to Rs. 11,123. The debts due to the estate amount to Rs. 1,987. Two regular suits, involving property to the value of Rs. 9,969, were instituted against the minor, and both of them have been decided against him.

MOZUFFERPORE.

Pages 58 and 59 of the report for 1874-75, paragraph 322.
Pages 43 and 44 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 247-249.

225. In this district there is only one estate, viz. that of Kanhauli, which is second in importance of the estates in this division. It has been noticed in previous reports as shown in the margin.

226. The total demand of the year was Rs. 2,35,148, of which Rs. 83,044 was current and Rs. 1,53,104 arrear. The amount collected was Rs. 58,818: a sum of Rs. 155 was remitted during the year. The balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 1,77,175. Out of this very heavy balance, Rs. 1,26,915 is due on account of talook Alladudpore, the dispute regarding which is still pending in the High Court. A history of this case was given in paragraph 248 at page 44 of the report for 1875-76. Of the remaining portion of the balance, Rs. 6,102 is said to be irrecoverable, and the remainder, Rs. 43,191, is in course of realization.

227. The financial condition of the estate is by no means satisfactory. Out of the debt of Rs. 1,37,593 contracted in 1874 to pay off a debt of the old proprietor, Rs. 57,000 is still due to the Land Mortgage Bank. To liquidate this debt the sale of a village, Neury, in Durbhunga, valued at Rs. 60,000 was sanctioned. It was advertized for sale and put up to auction by the Collectors of Durbhunga and Patna, but no one came foward to bid for it.

228. The eldest minor, Jamna Prasad, who is now 19 years old, is allowed to reside at his family residence at Kanhauli to take care of the ladies of the house, who have no other male protector. He is being initiated into zemindaree affairs, and will soon be placed in charge of a portion of the estate. His three younger brothers are now residing at Bankipore. They attend the college and have a private tutor to superintend their studies at home. The estate is under the charge of a European manager, Mr. Abercrombie, late of the Civil Service. A change was effected during the year in the mode of remunerating the tehsildars. Formerly, these men received a fixed salary, instead of which they are now paid partly by salary and partly by commission on the collections. This arrangement does not involve extra expenditure, but gives a stimulus to exertion.

229. Judged by the test of comparing the amount collected, as shown in column 12 of the statement prefixed to this chapter, with the current demand of the year (column 8 of the statement), the estates named in the margin do not show badly; but in the case of the estates of Raghunandan Prasad Singh, Kanhauli, Mahabir Prasad Singh and brothers and a few others, this test yields a most unsatisfactory result.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ram Prasad Singh. | Maracho Kuer. |
| Sirfiraz Hussain Khan. | Abdur Rahman Khan. |
| Mussamut Sahadra Kunwar. | Trigunund Upadhya. |
| Despati Singh. | Raghunandan Prasad. |
| Avadh Behari Saran Misr. | Sheo Sunkur Prasad. |
| Umbica Prasad and brothers. | |

230. The percentages of cost of management on the current demand as shown in column 18 are high in the case of the estates named in the margin, and the Commissioner's attention has been called to this with a view to reducing them. It will be noticed that in one instance the percentage reached 64·3 per cent. on the demand, and in two cases it was above 30 per cent. If these are not susceptible of explanation, they must most certainly be much reduced.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raghunandun Prasad Singh. | Abdur Rahman Khan. |
| Alinagar. | Trigunund Upadhya. |
| Lachmi Prasad Singh. | Raghunandun Prasad. |
| Avadh Behari Saran Misr. | Mahammed Jan. |
| Maracho Kooer. | Umbica Prasad and brothers. |

# SECTION VII.

## BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of District. | Name of Estate. | Names of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | Wards' Estates. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monghyr ... | Chauthan ... ... | Ram Adhin Singh ... | 1871 | 743 | ..... | 743 | 5,371 | 4,628 | 2,572 | 11,739 | 4,595 | 504 | 5,099 | 542 | 6,975 | 1,452 | 27·0 | 2,774 | 3,244 | ..... | 3,000 |
| | Phulberia ... ... | Rudra Prokash Misr ... | 1873 | 1,991 | 17 | 2,008 | 18,823 | 16,815 | 1,906 | 54,317 | 20,466 | 2,671 | 23,137 | 1,080 | 33,851 | 2,675 | 14·2 | 19,453 | 1,265 | ..... | 1,00,998 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bhagulpore | Pachgachia ... ... | Preabratha Narain Singh | 1876 | 723 | ..... | 723 | 31,106 | 30,383 | 16 | 72,555 | 3,209 | 3,748 | 6,957 | 723 | 69,346 | 290 | 0·9 | 718 | 5,965 | ..... | 1,18,340 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Purneah ... | Surjapore ... ... | Asgur Reza ... ... <br> Akbar Reza ... ... <br> Dilwar Reza ... ... | 1874 | 88,909 | ..... | 88,909 | 1,96,704 | 1,07,895 | 1,762 | 3,88,735 | 2,21,557 | 5,75,845 | 7,97,402 | ..... | 1,41,814 | 10,146 | 5·1 | 6,41,323 | 14,013 | ..... | 5,39,297 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Maldah ... | Chanchal ... ... | Siddheswari Chaudhurani <br> Bhuteshwari Chaudhurani | 1871 | 68,509 | 5,595 | 74,104 | 1,68,648 | 94,544 | 9,339 | 2,79,297 | 1,67,441 | 28,801 | 1,96,242 | 14,221 | 1,08,616 | 35,822 | 21·2 | 71,323 | 32,316 | 3,27,320 | 11,200 |
| | | Total ... | ... | 1,60,775 | 5,612 | 1,66,387 | 4,20,652 | 2,54,265 | 15,595 | 8,06,643 | 4,17,268 | 6,11,569 | 10,28,837 | 16,566 | 3,60,602 | 50,385 | ... | 7,35,591 | 56,803 | 3,27,320 | 7,72,835 |

## SECTION VII.

### BHAGULPORE DIVISION.

BHAGULPORE.

231. During the year under report the attached estate Nemakitta, in the Bhagulpore district, was released under the orders of the civil court on the 16th May 1876, and a new estate, viz. Pachgachia, in the same district, was brought under the management of the Court of Wards under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 towards the close of the year. This is the only estate now under the Collector's management.

232. *Pachgachia.*—This estate was the property of the late Rai Ruder Narain Singh, Bahadoor, one of the principal zemindars in the north of the district. He died at Benares in October 1876, leaving a minor son, Baboo Preabratha Narain Sing. The Court of Wards took charge of the estate under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 on the 17th November 1876. The age of the minor on 31st of March 1877 was 14 years.

233. The greater part of the property is situated in pergunnah Nursingpercoorah, in the sub-division of Mudhepoorah, including a tract of about 10 miles in length and five miles in breadth. The other part of the estate lying in pergunnah Utterkhund, of the Soopool sub-division, contains 24,472 beeghas of land. The whole estate is held direct from Government, except a small rent-free tenure called Patori (Nanker). This tenure was once resumed under Regulation II of 1819, but was released after inquiry by the Special Commissioners. Besides the above, there are small joint undivided estates in the Monghyr district held under temporary leases.

234. Baboo Rash Behari Datta was appointed in January 1877 to the management of the estate on a salary of Rs. 100 a month. His establishment costs Rs. 161 a month. The tehsildars are the old servants of the estate. With the exception of nine villages let in farm, the estate is almost entirely under khas management.

235. The revenue due by the estate during 1876-77 amounted to Rs. 723. This sum has been paid in full. The rent demand of the estate for the year under report was Rs. 31,106, which, with Rs. 41,449 on account of arrears, made a total demand of Rs. 72,555. But of this demand Rs. 12,603 are irrecoverable, being due from ryots who have absconded, and Rs. 7,776 were not realizable before the end of the year, leaving Rs. 52,176 as the effective demand which might have been collected. Of this, Rs. 11,246 are said to be doubtful and disputed, as disputes exist as to rates of rent. Of the remainder, Rs. 40,930, however, no more than Rs. 3,209 were collected during the year. This is a very unsatisfactory result; but, as already mentioned, the estate did not come under management till the year was far advanced, and even then some delay was inevitable before the manager appointed by the court could get his work well in hand. The manager proposes to sue some of the defaulting ryots who refuse to pay rents at the rates claimed.

236. The debts due to the estate amounted at the end of the year to Rs. 37,489, of which Rs. 5,814 (principal and interest) have been already realized. Much of the balance is irrecoverable, being due to advances made, in famine years, to ryots who have now absconded.

237. The property was received encumbered with a debt of Rs. 1,18,340, of which Rs. 4,500 have been paid since the close of the year. The largest amounts, Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 27,000, are due to two mahajuns on registered bonds carrying interest at one per cent. per mensem. The rest is due for the price of articles purchased, arrear pay of servants, tuccavee advances taken from Government, &c., &c. Some of the creditors have applied to the Collector for the sums due to them, and the matter is under inquiry. The receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 6,973, of which Rs. 3,209 were on account of rents realized, Rs. 2,662 on account of debts recovered, and Rs. 1,086 on account of sale proceeds of movable property. The expenditure, since the estate has been under the Court of Wards' management, amounted to Rs. 1,008. There was a cash balance of Rs. 5,965 to the credit of the estate at the close of the year.

238. The relations between landlord and tenant are not altogether satisfactory. The ryots refuse to pay rents at the rate at which they have paid for two years successively. Some of them have deposited their rent in the civil court, while others persist in paying nothing unless receipts for rents are granted at the former rates. Formerly they used to pay rents at the rates of Re. 1-6, Re. 1-7, and Re. 1-8, besides abwabs; but the late proprietor, it is said, abolished all abwabs and raised the rate to Rs. 2, Rs. 2-1, and Rs. 2-2. To this all the ryots agreed, executing kabuliyats accordingly, which, however, were not registered. In the year of scarcity, when the ryots were hard pressed, they prayed for a reduction of rates. It is alleged that the landlord verbally acceded to their request, but there is no written evidence that this was the case, and the rent-roll remained unaltered.

PURNEAH.

Pages 65 to 67 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 367-374.
Page 55 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 303-310

239. The Surjapore estate is the only estate under the Collector's management. It came into his hands under section 12, Act XL of 1858, by order of the civil court, and has been noticed in previous reports, as shown in the margin.

240. Mr. Babonau, who was appointed manager when the estate first came under management, having failed to give satisfaction resigned his post in August 1876, and Baboo Rajoni Nath Chatterjee, Deputy Collector, was appointed to succeed him. He took three months' leave in September 1876, and, during his absence, Baboo Sant Prosad, Sub-Deputy Collector, acted for him. The Collector speaks highly of the manager, who gives his whole time and attention to his work. He has to work at a great disadvantage, being unable to call a single ryot in the estate his own tenant, or a single village his own property; but in spite of this, the statement of rent collections shows that he has

PURNEAH.

done much towards improving the management of the estate. He has, however, so conciliated the half-brothers of the wards that one of them has asked him to take up the management of his portion of the property; and if the other brothers can be induced to take a similar step, the present difficulties in the management of the estate will for the most part disappear.

241. When the estate came into the Collector's hands the property consisted of the following shares:—

| | A. | G. | C. | K. | D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Share belonging to the wards inherited from their father, Ahmed Rezza, the rest of the property going to his children by his first wife ... ... ... ... | 4 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Shares belonging to the minors inherited from their mother, Roshan Jehan, the subject of a suit then pending before the Privy Council ... ... ... ... | 1 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 2½ |
| Total ... | 5 | 14 | 2 | 0 | 2½ |

242. The Privy Council have this year reduced the share of the minors' mother, Roshan Jehan, by 7*g.* and 2*d.*, and the ward's property now consists of 5*a.* 7*g.* 2*c.* and ½*d.* The rest of the pergunnah is held by the half-brothers of the minors and the minor son of Enayet Hossein of Khagrah. The property is a joint undivided estate, each owner managing his share independently of the other shareholders. Details of this estate could not be given in last year's report, as the returns had not been received.

243. The Government revenue payable for the wards' share of the estate, as reported by the Collector, is as follows:—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Share of pergunnah Surjapore ... ... ... | 84,739 | 6 | 5 |
| For estates in Dinagepore... ... ... ... | 3,225 | 13 | 2 |
| For resumed rent-free holdings ... ... ... | 844 | 0 | 3 |
| Total ... | 88,809 | 3 | 10 |

244. The gross rental is given below:—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Surjapore and Dinagepore estates ... ... ... | 1,89,809 | 0 | 6 |
| Resumed rent-free holdings ... ... ... | 5,969 | 11 | 10 |
| Holdings at fixed rents ... ... ... ... | 85 | 8 | 0 |
| Rent-free holdings ... ... ... ... | 840 | 4 | 3 |
| Total ... | 1,96,704 | 8 | 7 |

245. This is the third year of the Collector's management. The improvement in the collections during the year under report, as shown in the following figures, gives a result which is most creditable to the manager:—

| Year. | Demand. | | | Collections. | Percentage of column 5 on column 4. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1874-75 ... ... .. ... | 1,86,193 | 64,017 | 2,50,210 | 1,26,616 | 50·6 |
| 1875-76 ... ... ... ... | 1,86,641 | 1,23,594 | 3,10,235 | 1,18,204 | 38·1 |
| 1876-77 ... ... ... ... | 1,96,704 | 1,92,031 | 3,88,735 | 2,21,557 | 56·9 |

246. The total receipts from all sources amounted to Rs. 7,99,165, of which Rs. 2,30,894 were on account of rent and Rs. 5,03,304 were borrowed to liquidate other debts of the estates. The remainder was on account of deposits or rent paid in advance, refunds, interests on rents, road-cess, &c. The total expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 7,85,152. Of this Rs. 5,77,504 were paid on account of debts incurred before the estate came under the Collector's management. Rs. 1,47,134 were paid on account of Government revenue, road-cess, &c., and Rs. 60,514 on account of charges of management, maintenance allowance, law charges, pensions, &c.

247. A sum of Rs. 2,15,643 has, since the close of the year, been realized on account of the decree given by the Privy Council against the heirs of Enayet Hossein, a shareholder in the property. With this sum and the balance to the credit of the estate the debts have been reduced to Rs. 2,89,324, and this amount now represents the total liabilities of the estate, the last of the numerous claims outstanding when the estate came under the Collector's management having been settled since the close of the year under report. The average annual income being Rs. 2,40,064, and the expenditure Rs. 1,73,513, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 66,551, it is expected that the remaining debt of Rs. 2,89,324 will be liquidated in about five years.

248. On this estate the ryots are on excellent terms with their landlords, and their condition is reported to be good.

249. *Chanchal.*--The district of Maldah was transferred to this division in November 1876. The Chanchal estate is the only one under the Collector's management: he manages it under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870. It has been noticed in previous reports as shown in the margin.

Pages 26 and 27 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 131-37.
Pages 23 and 24 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 113-18.

250. Since the adoption, by the elder widow, of a boy named Jam Lal Roy has been completed, she has applied to have the main estate and her alleged *stridhan* property registered in his name. Her first request has been granted. As regards the *stridhan* property, the matter is still under consideration.

251. Some difficulty has arisen in dealing with Pergunnah Rokunpore, which was purchased by the late proprietor, Ishwar Chunder Roy, in 1257, B.S., in the name of his wife, Siddheswari Chaudhurani, at public auction for arrears of revenue. The purchaser having failed to collect even the sudder jumma of the pergunnah, and, finding the ryots too strong for him, let it out in farm. The pergunnah remained in farm till the Court of Wards took charge of the estate. On bringing it under khas management, all that could be ascertained was that the yearly rental was Rs. 34,000. There were absolutely no records to show what rights the tenants could claim, or what quantity of land was held by each tenant during the period of the farm. Subsequently, *hustabood* papers were prepared, based on the rent receipts in the hands of the ryots. These receipts merely showed what quantity of lands was held for the jumma paid by each tenant.

252. In the survey made since the estate has been under the Court of Wards' management, it has been disclosed that nearly every tenant has a larger quantity of land under cultivation than is shewn in the receipts above referred to. An attempt to raise the rates of rent so as to include the amounts hitherto realized on account of cesses, and to assess lands for which no rent has hitherto been paid, was met with considerable opposition; but there is some reason to hope that a compromise will eventually be effected on the basis of a moderate enhancement without going into court. This is the more desirable in the interest of the estate, because the relations of the numerous indigo factories in the district with their ryots, are not in many cases satisfactory.

253. The manager writes:—

"I cannot, however, shut my eyes to the fact that troublous times are not far off, and in view of these complications, I am anxious to give the tenants of the Court of Wards as little cause as possible to complain of excessive exaction, even when enforced with the aid of the legal machinery of a court of justice."

254. The collections shown in the annexed statement give a percentage of 59·9 on the total demand. But out of the balance of Rs. 1,08,616, Rs. 3,240 have been remitted, and Rs. 14,576 are irrecoverable.

255. This year, besides the ordinary charges of management, maintenance of the family, &c., amounting to Rs. 61,368, there have been extraordinary charges on account of social ceremonies, cost of survey, local improvements, &c., amounting to Rs. 23,765.

256. During the past year 216 villages of the estate have been surveyed. Out of these, re-settlements of 64 villages have been concluded; the remainder are now under settlement. There has been an increase of Rs. 4,659 in the rental of the 64 villages settled, arising, *first*, from the survey disclosing a larger area in the occupancy of certain ryots than that covered by their pottahs; and *secondly*, from the rates of similar lands being equalized. No attempt has been made to raise the prevailing rates.

257. The condition of the tenantry does not appear to be satisfactory. The manager states:—

"The tenants, impoverished by the thikadari system adopted by the late farmer, had hardly time to benefit by the new state of things introduced by the Court of Wards, when the famine of 1873-74 reduced the unfortunate ryots once more to the verge of despair, and large numbers deserted their homesteads and emigrated to Calcutta and to the works on the Northern Bengal Railway."

258. The Commissioner's attention has been called to the high percentage which the costs of management bear to the annual demand in Chauthan and Chanchal; and he has been asked to see whether the expenses cannot be reduced.

# SECTION VIII.

## ORISSA DIVISION.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAME OF DISTRICT. | NAME OF ESTATE. | Names of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investments (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | WARDS' ESTATES. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CUTTACK ... | Haripa ... ... | Sri Charan Patnaik ... ... | 1874 | 1,069 | 353 | 1,422 | 3,877 | 2,455 | 408 | 7,017 | 4,732 | 184 | 4,916 | ..... | 1,375 | 334 | 8·6 | 836 | 1,202 | ..... | 1,690 |
| | Parimando ... ... | Radhabinod Basu ... ... | 1866 | 1,204 | 1 | 1,205 | 2,385 | 1,180 | 1,873 | 2,755 | 2,483 | 18 | 2,501 | 1 | 272 | 152 | 6·3 | 546 | 2,470 | 1,960 | ..... |
| | Indalow ... ... | Radha Syam Doss ... ... | 1868 | 1,088 | 64 | 1,152 | 2,254 | 1,102 | 9 | 3,579 | 2,116 | 21 | 2,137 | 100 | 1,463 | 147 | 6·5 | 420 | 269 | 1,960 | ..... |
| | Gopalpore ... ... | Radha Krishna Doss ... ... | 1864 | 451 | ..... | 451 | 899 | 448 | 230 | 1,079 | 912 | ..... | 912 | ..... | 167 | 39 | 4·3 | 314 | 337 | ..... | ..... |
| | Gotra ... ... | Brindaban Lal ... ... / Jadabanund Lal ... ... | 1874 | 907 | 23 | 930 | 1,929 | 999 | 6 | 3,115 | 1,881 | 259 | 2,140 | 23 | 1,234 | 99 | 5·1 | 658 | 436 | ..... | ..... |
| | Palda ... ... | Ramakant Mahapatra ... ... / Narsing Panda ... ... | 1874 | 2,860 | ..... | 2,860 | 5,950 | 3,090 | 2,552 | 8,621 | 6,266 | 1,080 | 7,346 | ..... | 2,355 | 457 | 7·6 | 2,348 | 1,376 | ..... | ..... |
| | Junardunpore ... | Sona Debya ... ... / Rupa Debya ... ... | 1876 | 214 | ..... | 214 | 568 | 354 | ..... | 1,205 | 1,108 | 10 | 1,118 | ..... | 97 | ..... | ... | 182 | 408 | ..... | 132 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Kanika ... ... | Raja Paddolabh Bhanj ... | 1864 | 20,408 | ..... | 20,408 | 92,907 | 72,499 | 7,319 | 1,30,017 | 1,00,762 | 3,494 | 1,04,256 | ..... | 29,255 | 3,747 | 4·3 | 74,957 | 12,463 | ..... | 1,49,613 |
| | Gokan ... ... | Luchmi Narain Rai ... ... | 1876 | 158 | 11 | 169 | 370 | 201 | ..... | 3,199 | 1,618 | 13 | 1,631 | 258 | 1,581 | 118 | 34·5 | 136 | 118 | ..... | 913 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| POOREE ... ... | Rorhung ... ... | Narayan Biddyadhur Mahapatra. | 1873 | 3,383 | 273 | 3,656 | 5,072 | 1,416 | 133 | 8,529 | 6,055 | 534 | 6,589 | 282 | 2,473 | 167 | 3·2 | 2,883 | 28 | ..... | 367 |
| | *Class III.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BALASORE ... ... | Kutsahi ... ... | Radha Syam Patnaik ... ... | 1872 | 100 | ..... | 100 | 293 | 193 | 114 | 293 | 293 | ..... | 293 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | 161 | 146 | ..... | ..... |
| | | Total ... | ..... | 31,842 | 725 | 32,567 | 1,16,504 | 83,937 | 12,644 | 1,09,408 | 1,28,226 | 5,613 | 1,33,839 | 664 | 40,272 | 5,260 | ... | 83,441 | 19,253 | 3,920 | 1,52,715 |
| | ATTACHED ESTATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Class C.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BALASORE ... ... | Chuck Salim ... ... | Aparna Dai ... ... ... | 1861 | 731 | ..... | 731 | 1,000 | 269 | 693 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | 314 | 648 | ..... | ..... |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | ..... | 32,573 | 725 | 33,298 | 1,17,504 | 84,206 | 13,337 | 1,70,408 | 1,29,226 | 5,613 | 1,34,839 | 664 | 40,272 | 5,260 | ... | 83,755 | 19,901 | 3,920 | 1,52,715 |

## SECTION VIII.

### ORISSA DIVISION.

259. Full particulars of all the estates in this division were given in the last year's report, with the exception of the Gokan and Junardunpore estates, in Cuttack, which were brought under the management of the Court of Wards during the year under report. The former was taken charge of on the 1st May 1876 and released on the 29th September of the same year, on the death of the proprietor, who was a lunatic.

260. The estates in this district, with the single exception of Kanika, are small, having a gross rent-roll of Rs. 18,232, which, with Rs. 12,338 on account of arrears, gave a total demand of Rs. 30,570. The amount collected was Rs. 21,116, and the amount remitted Rs. 910, thus leaving a balance of Rs. 8,544 only. CUTTACK.

261. *Junardunpore.*—The estate was brought under the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards under the provisions of Act IV (B.C.) of 1870. It is situated in pergunnah Burpulla, in the south-east portion of the district, about four miles north-west of Taldunda, and consists of one temporarily-settled mehal and some lakhiraj land as noted below :—

| | Mauns. | Goonts. | Biswas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ryots' holdings ... ... ... ... | 265 | 6 | 6 |
| Lakhiraj holdings ... ... ... ... | 143 | 9 | 5 |
| Total ... | 408 | 15 | 11 |

262. The names and ages of the minors are as follow :—

| Name. | Race or caste. | Age on last birth-day. | Sex. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sona Debya ... ... ... | Brahmin | 13 years | Female. |
| Rupa Debya ... ... ... | Ditto | 10 „ | ditto. |

263. The minors, being females, receive no education. They reside at their home under the care of their old gomasta, Juggobundhoo Kooar, who has been appointed their guardian and has furnished the necessary security. The elder ward is married. They have no living relatives. The estate is under the management of the tehsildar of the petty wards' estates in the district. It is held *khas*, and temporary leases are given to the ryots whose condition is said to be good. The financial condition of the estate may be thus described.

264. Out of Rs. 1,205 (viz. current Rs. 568 and Rs. 637 arrears), the total rent due to the estate, Rs. 1,108 were collected, together with Rs. 10 on account of road-cess. The whole of the Government revenue (both current and arrear), amounting to Rs. 528, was paid up. Rs. 158 were paid for the maintenance of the wards and salary of the guardian, and Rs. 24 on account of Government office establishment and stationery, &c., leaving a cash balance to the credit of the estate at the close of the year of Rs. 408.

Page 70 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 389-94.
Pages 59 and 60 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 332-36.

265. *Kanika.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports as shown in the margin. Its financial position is as follows :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Cash balance from last year ... ... ... ... | 7,319 |
| Receipts during the year— | |
| Rent Rs. 1,00,762 + miscellaneous Rs. 3,491 ... ... ... | 1,04,256 |
| Total ... | 1,11,575 |
| Disbursements during the year, viz.— | |
| Government revenue ... ... ... ... | 20,408 |
| Management of property ... ... ... ... | 3,747 |
| Law expenses ... ... ... ... | 267 |
| Maintenance of proprietors ... ... ... ... | 5,849 |
| Miscellaneous ... ... ... ... | 2,755 |
| Government establishment, &c. ... ... ... ... | 568 |
| Debts paid ... ... ... ... ... | 65,518 |
| Total ... | 99,112 |
| Cash balance to credit of the estate at the close of the year ... | 12,463 |

266. It will be seen that debts to the amount of Rs. 65,518 have been cleared off during the year. Since the close of the year a further sum of Rs. 7,000 has been paid away for this purpose. The collections are a little over 77 per cent. of the total demand, but the difficulties of collection in this estate are very great, and the ryots are continually in the habit of meeting the demands against them by petitions for remission on account of loss by flood. The estate is managed by Baboo Hurrakisto Mittra, tehsildar, exercising the powers of a Deputy Collector. He has furnished security for Rs. 10,000, which, on inquiry, has been found valid. It is hoped that the estate may be free from debt in the course of the next two or three years.

Page 70 of the report for 1874-75, paragraph 395.
Page 60 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 337 and 338.

267. *Killah Rorhung.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports as shown in the margin. It is now free from debt. POOREE.

268. None of the other estates in this division call for special notice.

# SECTION IX.

## CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Name of District. | Name of Estate. | Names of Proprietors. | Year of coming under Government management. | Current demand of Government revenue due from the estate. | Current demand of rent due by the estate to superior landlords. | Total of columns 5 and 6. | Current demand of rent due to the estate. | Difference between columns 7 and 8. | Cash balance at the beginning of the year. | Total rent demand of the year, including arrears. | Rent collections of the year. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Total of columns 12 and 13. | Balance due from the estate at the end of the year to Government or superior landlords. | Balance due to the estate on all accounts at the end of the year. | Expenses of management during the year. | Percentage of column 17 on column 8. | Disbursements on all other accounts, save management, revenue, and rent. | Cash balance at the close of the year. | Total investment (other than land) made on account of the estate up to the close of the year. | Debts on the estate at the close of the year. |
| | Wards' Estates. | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hazareebagh | Gawan ... ... | Toral Narain Singh ... | 1870 | 793 | 15 | 808 | 18,204 | 17,396 | 6,400 | 34,080 | 14,771 | 1,987 | 16,758 | ..... | 19,309 | 3,237 | 17·7 | 7,922 | 11,191 | 4,921 | 1,188 |
| | Jeridih ... ... | Bechittra Narain Singh ... | 1873 | 347 | ..... | 347 | 3,737 | 3,390 | 147 | 3,771 | 3,247 | 173 | 3,420 | ..... | 322 | 373 | 9·9 | 2,417 | 222 | ..... | 19,325 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Dhanwar ... ... | Maharaja Ran Bahadoor, Narain Deo. | 1864 | 8,564 | 2,910 | 11,474 | 38,568 | 27,094 | 4,908 | 67,989 | 47,688 | 9,809 | 57,497 | ..... | 18,889 | 7,419 | 19·2 | 19,370 | 23,221 | 4,881 | 5,132 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lohardugga | Deogan ... ... | Kishan Baksh Rai ... | 1864 | 2,071 | 16 | 2,087 | 23,923 | 21,836 | 11,194 | 41,728 | 24,365 | 10,337 | 34,702 | ..... | 16,753 | 4,494 | 18·7 | 25,624 | 13,675 | 61,720 | ..... |
| | Chota Nagpore ... | Pratab Udai Nath Sahi Deo and Jagat Mohan Sahi Deo. | 1869 | 14,364 | ..... | 14,364 | 1,36,825 | 1,22,461 | 7,159 | 2,74,550 | 1,22,475 | 11,278 | 1,33,753 | ..... | 1,47,965 | 16,879 | 12·3 | 98,140 | 11,529 | ..... | 90,664 |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Panjrikallan ... | Pratab Singh ... ... | 1875 | ..... | 11 | 11 | 348 | 337 | 132 | 464 | 464 | ..... | 464 | 11 | ..... | 70 | 20·1 | 279 | 236 | ..... | ..... |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Singbhoom ... | Dhalbhoom .. ... | Ram Chandra Dhal and Nursing Chandra Dhal. | 1867 | 4,267 | ..... | 4,267 | 41,346 | 37,079 | 19,379 | 48,788 | 35,928 | 9,174 | 45,102 | ..... | 12,860 | 2,645 | 6·3 | 42,918 | 14,651 | 1,31,595 | 5 |
| | *Class I.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Manbhoom ... | Nowagurh ... ... | Banwari Lal Singh ... | 1873 | 1,036 | ..... | 1,036 | 11,457 | 10,421 | 7,786 | 20,975 | 13,437 | 6,789 | 20,226 | ..... | 3,743 | 494 | 4·3 | 25,012 | 1,470 | 960 | 31,777 |
| | Katras ... ... | Gunga Narain Singh ... | 1870 | 1,321 | ..... | 1,321 | 10,976 | 9,655 | 7,352 | 13,717 | 10,775 | 881 | 11,656 | ..... | 2,830 | 811 | 7·3 | 14,994 | 1,882 | -13,920 | ..... |
| | *Class II.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Supur ... ... | Hiteswar Dhahal ... ... | 1872 | 1,919 | ..... | 1,919 | 7,807 | 5,888 | 6,048 | 14,807 | 8,982 | 10 | 8,992 | ..... | 5,825 | ..... | ... | 13,001 | 120 | ..... | 90,168 |
| | | Total ... | ... | 34,682 | 2,952 | 37,634 | 2,93,191 | 2,55,557 | 70,505 | 5,20,869 | 2,52,132 | 50,438 | 3,32,570 | 11 | 2,28,496 | 36,422 | ... | 2,49,677 | 78,197 | 2,17,997 | 2,88,259 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | ATTACHED ESTATES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| HAZAREEBAGH | 132 petty estates sequestered for debt. | ..... | ... | 2,413 | 7,608 | 10,021 | 63,674 | 53,653 | 1,530 | 79,875 | 59,334 | 2,497 | 61,831 | 4,200 | 20,933 | 540 | 0·8 | 50,205 | 3,122 | ..... | 3,72,570 |
| LOHARDUGGA ... | 147 petty estates sequestered for debt. | ..... | ... | 240 | 11,834 | 12,074 | 42,921 | 30,847 | 1,365 | 59,172 | 31,430 | 2,195 | 33,625 | 9,753 | 27,250 | 1,576 | 3·6 | 19,327 | 1,057 | ..... | 1,45,187 |
| SINGBHOOM ... | 2 petty estates sequestered for debt. | ..... | ... | 364 | ..... | 364 | 1,724 | 1,360 | 927 | 1,970 | 1,795 | 42 | 1,837 | ..... | 175 | 66 | 3·8 | 1,401 | 933 | ..... | 6,149 |
| MANBHOOM ... | 38 petty estates sequestered for debt. | ..... | ... | 4,435 | 3,033 | 7,468 | 25,223 | 17,755 | 5,816 | 43,013 | 26,429 | 909 | 27,338 | 1,461 | 16,493 | 668 | 2·6 | 20,997 | 4,538 | ..... | 26,873 |
| | | Total ... | ... | 7,452 | 22,475 | 29,927 | 1,33,542 | 1,03,615 | 9,638 | 1,84,030 | 1,18,988 | 5,643 | 1,24,631 | 15,414 | 64,851 | 2,840 | ... | 91,930 | 9,650 | ..... | 5,50,779 |
| | | GRAND TOTAL ... | ... | 42,134 | 25,127 | 67,561 | 4,26,733 | 3,59,172 | 80,143 | 7,04,899 | 4,01,120 | 56,081 | 4,57,201 | 15,425 | 2,93,347 | 39,262 | ... | 3,41,607 | 87,847 | 2,17,997 | 8,39,038 |

## SECTION IX.

### CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.

269. *General.*—The number of estates under the management of district officers was the same as in 1875-76, and, except in one case, the rent or revenue due was paid within the year. In the excepted case rent was not paid because the landlord did not demand it. It will be seen from the statement prefixed to this chapter that the proportion of rent collected to the demand was generally fair; but in the Gawan estate in Hazareebagh, and the Chota Nagpore estate in Lohardugga, less than half the total demand was realized.

270. With respect to debts, estates Dhanwar and Gawan in Hazareebagh, Deogan, and Panjrikallan in Lohardugga, Dhalbhoom in Singbhoom, and Katras in Manbhoom, are free or nearly so, and they also show some investments in Government securities, particularly Dhalbhoom and Deogan. Jeridih cannot clear itself from its liabilities for many years; but its tenantry are on very good terms with the family of the proprietor, and are themselves very anxious to save the estate from sale. Owing to this cause no difficulties have been experienced in the rent collection, which, during the past year, exceeded 90 per cent. of the demand. The Chota Nagpore estate has paid off more than four-fifths of its debts since it has been under the management of the Court of Wards, and out of the remainder, Rs. 17,533 are being gradually repaid by the proceeds of lands which are held on zaripeshgi leases. The bond debts, amounting to Rs. 10,712, do not fall due till near the close of 1877-78. It is hoped that these debts will be cleared in the course of next year. Nowagurh is heavily involved, but arrangements are being made for liquidating its debts. Supur is irretrievably involved, and under recent orders of the Board a great part, if not the whole, of it is likely to be sold for the benefit of its creditors.

HAZAREEBAGH

271. *Dhanwar.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports, as shewn in the margin. The survey of the estate by Captain Sandeman's party, referred to in paragraph 353 of last year's report, is still incomplete, and its progress has not been fully reported; but the Deputy Commissioner thinks that the whole will be finished by the end of the current official year, and hopes that the result will prove a financial success to the estate.

Pages 74–76 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 418–430.
Page 63 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 350–56.

LOHARDUGGA.

272. *Chota Nagpore.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports, as shewn in the margin. The attention of the Manager, Captain N. Lowis, was chiefly directed during the past year to the realization of the heavy outstanding arrears of rent and to the liquidation of the still heavier debts with which the estate is encumbered. The progress made in the latter direction, as has been already stated, was satisfactory. At the close of 1875-76 the balance of the debts amounted to Rs. 1,68,505-3-5¼, as shewn below:—

Pages 77 to 82 of the report for 1874-75, paragraphs 440–42.
Pages 64–66 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 360–370.

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Due on bonds ... ... ... ... | 20,711 | 12 | 9 |
| ,, decrees ... ... ... ... | 70,287 | 5 | 5 |
| ,, mortgages ... ... ... | 57,703 | 2 | 10 |
| ,, deeds of assignment ... ... ... | 8,150 | 14 | 5¼ |
| Disputed claims ... ... ... ... | 11,652 | 0 | 0 |
| Total ... | 1,68,505 | 3 | 5¼ |

To the above a sum of Rs. 8,839-4-10 was added during the year of report on account of interest, &c., making a total debt of Rs. 1,77,344-8-3¼. Out of this total Rs. 86,680-12-5¾ were paid off or otherwise liquidated during the year, and at its close the outstanding debts were as follows:—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Due on bonds ... ... ... ... | 10,711 | 12 | 9 |
| ,, decrees ... ... ... ... | 23,285 | 6 | 10 |
| ,, mortgages ... ... ... ... | 43,002 | 2 | 10 |
| ,, deeds of assignment ... ... ... | 5,759 | 14 | 0½ |
| Disputed debts ... ... ... ... | 7,904 | 7 | 4 |
| Total ... | 90,663 | 11 | 9½ |

No part of the bond debt is due till near the close of the current year, and Rs. 17,532-14-6 were not due at the end of the year, being covered by zaripeshgi leases. The collection of rents during the past year was not altogether satisfactory. The Commissioner is confident that Captain Lowis has done his best in this matter; but as the sale laws are not in force and sales cannot be held without the permission of the Commissioner, the jaghirdars of the estate were hitherto secure in their belief that their right and title in their holdings were inalienable, and therefore made no effort to pay their rents. During the past year, however, several sales of such holdings were sanctioned, though only in two cases were the holdings actually sold. This, the Commissioner believes, will have a good effect on the collection of the rents in future, and he hopes to see better results in the current year. Captain Lowis refers to the Emigration Act as an additional difficulty in his way.

LOHARDUGGA.

It is said to tell very hardly not only on the estate under his management, but on all the zemindars in the district. When the ryots fall into arrears and are pressed for rents, they go to a cooly depôt and start for the tea districts, and the rents thus lost are finally irrecoverable, because, when the cooly comes back at the end of his term of engagement, the claim against him is barred by limitation.

273. During the past year Captain Lowis devoted a considerable portion of his time and attention to the preparation of a proper rent-roll of the estate, which now stands as follows:—

| | Rs. | A. | P. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jaghirdari tenures ... ... ... ... | 40,776 | 15 | 2½ |
| Villages leased temporarily ... ... ... ... | 53,925 | 4 | 9 |
| Ditto held khalsa ... ... ... ... | 41,662 | 7 | 0¼ |
| Total ... | 1,36,364 | 10 | 11¾ |

But these figures are still open to correction. Most of the inaccuracies in the roll of jaghir tenures have been rectified, but objections raised by jaghirdars regarding cesses entered in the books of the estate have yet to be settled. This subject was referred to in paragraph 441, on page 82 of the Board's report for the year 1874-75. In the case of khalsa villages, the rent-roll cannot be corrected until a proper settlement is made, and this must be a work of time.

274. The most important work done by the Manager during the past year was the settlement, which has since been approved by the Board, of pergunnah Dearkhund which resulted in an increase to the rent-roll of the estate of Rs. 2,889-12-5. This pergunnah, consisting of 30 villages, was given as a ghatwali tenure to Narain Singh Gonjhoo, whose grandson, Khoosal Singh Gonjhoo, having died about A.D. 1861 without heirs male of the body, the Maharajah, according to the family custom, resumed the tenure. This was opposed by some of the collateral branches of the Gonjhoo's family, backed by the mokurreridars and other under-tenants, and a regular suit was instituted, which resulted in the Maharajah's getting a decree both in the local and in the High Court on appeal. The whole pergunnah was leased to three men jointly for nine years, and it was the expiry of this lease that rendered a settlement necessary.

275. Towards the close of the year under review a survey of the estate was commenced by a party under Captain Sandeman. The boundary surveyors did not begin work till the very end of February, and consequently very little was done during the past year. The field, instead of the holding, was taken as the unit of measurement, and it was decided that in the first place the estate should bear the whole cost of the survey, recovering, if possible, from the jaghirdars whose lands are included in the surveyed area at the rate of four annas an acre. The Manager accordingly issued notices on all the principal ilaquadars, and almost all of them expressed their willingness to pay at that rate or even higher if necessary.

276. The estate was more free from litigation during the past year than in the previous year. But as the appeal to the Privy Council for the right of succession to the estate, referred to in paragraph 869 of the report for 1875-76, has been remanded to the High Court for inquiry and report on certain points, it is believed that the law expenses of the estate will be heavy during the year now current.

MANBHOOM.

277. *Nowagurh.*—This estate has been noticed in previous reports, as shewn in the margin. It is still struggling with its heavy debts; but as the appeal case before the High Court, referred to in paragraph 373 of last year's report, has been now decided in favour of our ward, arrangements are being made for the liquidation of debts with all possible haste.

Page 82 of the report for 1874-75, paragraph 443.
Page 66 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 372 and 373.

278. *Supur.*—This estate has been noticed in the previous reports, as shewn in the margin. Its financial condition, as previous reports shew, is most unsatisfactory and indeed hopeless. Attempts have been made to compromise in some way with the creditors, but with very partial success, and there seems to be little prospect of preserving the property for the family.

Page 82 of the report for 1874-75, paragraph 445.
Page 67 of the report for 1875-76, paragraphs 376-78.

*Statement showing the progress made and the expenses incurred by the boys of the Wards' Institution from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877.*

| NAMES OF WARDS. | Ages on the 31st March 1877. | Date of admission. | Where educated. | Names and extent of books read. | Amount of personal expenses incurred since the 1st April 1876 to the 31st March 1877. | Proportions of general expenses for the same period. | Total. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Y. M. D. | | | | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | RS. A. P. | |
| Jagatchandra Chaudhuri,* Dinagepore. | 18 0 0 | 14th November 1865 ... | Hindu School, 4th class. | Lethbridge's Easy Selections, from the beginning to page 50, with exceptions.<br>Hiley's Abridged Grammar, Syntax to the end of Rule XII (17).<br>Rijupatha, Part I, pages 9 to 20.<br>Upakramanika, pages 20 to 40.<br>Lethbridge's World's History, 30 pages.<br>Anderson's Geography, Europe.<br>Euclid, the first 10 Propositions of Book I.<br>Todhunter's Algebra up to Division.<br>Rule-of-three, Single and Double Interest. | 2,034 0 6 | 531 14 $1\frac{1}{16}$ | 2,565 14 $7\frac{1}{16}$ | I regret I cannot report any improvement in the case of this boy. He has made no progress whatever in his studies, and his conduct was bad. Owing to ill-health, real or assumed (*vide* letter No. 53, dated 22nd August last), and absence from Calcutta on a tour in the North-West, he did not attend school in August, September, October, and part of November. |
| Girijaprasanna Mukerji,† Goberdanga. | 18 8 0 | 21st February 1870 ... | Hindu School, 2nd class. | Lethbridge's Selections.<br>Addison's Essays, pages 1 to 38.<br>Johnson's Rasselas, pages 29 to 41.<br>Goldsmith's Poetry and letters, pages 77 to 97.<br>Gray's Poetry, pages 313 to 316.<br>Cowper's Poetry, pages 337 to 343.<br>Rowe's Companion Reader, pages 70 to 125.<br>Hiley's Grammar, pages 1 to 172, Orthography, Etymology, and Syntax.<br>Lethbridge's History of India, whole.<br>Lethbridge's England, pages 1 to 72.<br>Clarke's Geographical Reader, pages 40 to 158.<br>Todhunter's Euclid, Books I, II, and III.<br>Smith's Arithmetic, whole.<br>Rijupatha, Part III, pages 1 to 48.<br>Banerji's Sanskrit Grammar, pages 1 to 150. | 1,719 4 11 | 1,063 12 $1\frac{3}{16}$ | 2,783 1 $0\frac{3}{16}$ | Since his marriage this boy has become somewhat restive. He had hoped to be out of this Institution and in possession of his and his brothers' estate on completing the eighteenth year of his age; but the new law of majority having disappointed him, he became for some time very inattentive to his lessons, and read barely enough to keep himself out of immediate punishment. Owing to this he failed to receive a sufficient number of marks for promotion at the last annual examination. Of late he has done better, and seems to have got over his feeling of disappointment. |
| Annadaprasanna Mukurji,† Goberdanga. | 16 11 0 | 21st February 1876 ... | Hindu School, 3rd class. | Lethbridge's Easy Selections, pages 98 to 183, with exceptions.<br>Nelson's Senior Reader, pages 1 to 135, with exceptions.<br>Morris's Grammar, whole.<br>Hiley's Grammar, Syntax from Rule 1 to 14.<br>Rijupatha, Part I, pages 1 to 25.<br>Upakramanika, pages 20 to 60.<br>Lethbridge's India, pages 1 to 92.<br>Clarke's Geography, Asia and India.<br>Euclid, whole of Book I.<br>Todhunter's Algebra, up to Least Common Multiple.<br>Rule-of-three, Simple and Double; Interest, Simple and Compound; Present Worth, Discount, and Square and Cubic Measures. | 1,143 0 0 | 1,063 12 $1\frac{3}{16}$ | 2,206 12 $1\frac{3}{16}$ | Fond of reading, attentive to his lessons, and on the whole doing well. Had his promotion after the last annual examination. Character fair. |
| Pramathabhusan Raya,‡ Naldanga | 18 0 0 | 23rd October 1870 ... | Ditto ... ... | Lethbridge's Easy Selections pages 98 to 183, with exceptions.<br>Nelson's Senior Reader, pages 1 to 135, with exceptions.<br>Morris's Grammar, whole.<br>Hiley's Grammar, Syntax from Rule 1 to 14. | 2,577 4 5 | 2,127 8 $1\frac{4}{16}$ | 4,704 12 $6\frac{4}{16}$ | A boy of weak constitution, subject to frequent attacks of headache, but not unmindful of his lessons. Has great fondness and aptitude for drawing, in which he excels. Progress and character fair. |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Rijupatha, Part I, pages 1 to .<br>Upakramanika, pages 20 to 60.<br>Lethbridge's India, pages 1 to 92.<br>Clarke's Geography, Asia and India.<br>Euclid, whole of Book I.<br>Todhunter's Algebra, up to Least Common Multiple.<br>Rule-of-three. Simple and Double; Interest, Simple and Compound: Present Worth, Discount, and Square and Cubic Measures. | | | | |
| Lolitmohun Raya,‡ Chakdighi ... | 17 0 0 | 18th April 1871 ... | Hindu School, 2nd class. | Lethbridge's Selections.<br>Addison's Essays, pages 10 to 28.<br>Johnson's Rasselas, pages 29 to 41.<br>Goldsmith's Poetry and Letters, pages 77 to 97.<br>Gray's Poetry, pages 313 to 316.<br>Cowper's Poetry, pages 337 to 343.<br>Rowe's Companion Reader, pages 70 to 125.<br>Hiley's Grammar, pages 1 to 172, Orthography, Etymology, and Syntax.<br>Lethbridge's History of India, whole.<br>Lethbridge's History of England, pages 1 to 72.<br>Clarke's Geographical Reader, pages 40 to 158.<br>Todhunter's Euclid, Books I, II, and III.<br>Smith's Arithmetic, whole.<br>Rijupatha, Part III, pages 1 to 48.<br>Banerji's Sanskrit Grammar, pages 1 to 150. | 2,690 0 9 | 2,127 8 1 4/16 | 4,817 8 10 1/16 | A good-natured and well-behaved boy, generally mindful of his lessons and obedient to his masters; but in September and October last he joined Jagatchandra Chaudhuri and Girijaprasanna Mukurji in their wish to make a demonstration against the Majority Act by neglecting their lessons, displaying a restiveness, and thereby lost his promotion at the last annual examination of the Hindu School; he was the first, however, to yield to reason, and since the beginning of this year he has given me every satisfaction by his diligence and good conduct. |
| Sasisekhareswar Raya,‡ Tahirpore | 16 0 0 | 7th November 1872 ... | Hindu School, 4th class. | Lethbridge's Easy Selections from the beginning to page 50, with exceptions.<br>Hiley's Abridged Grammar, Syntax to the end of Rule XII (17).<br>Rijupatha, Part I, pages 9 to 20.<br>Upakramanika, pages 20 to 60.<br>Lethbridge's World's History, 30 pages.<br>Anderson's Geography, Europe.<br>Euclid, the first ten Propositions of Book I.<br>Todhunter's Algebra up to Division.<br>Rule-of-three, Single and Double; Interest. | 1,908 2 5 | 2,127 8 1 4/16 | 4,035 10 6 4/16 | Intelligent, studious, and well-behaved; did well at the last annual examination, and had his promotion. |
| Bissaswar Raya,* Tahirpore ... | 15 0 0 | 21st December 1872 ... | Hindu School, 7th class. | Douglas's Fourth Book of Reading, pages 157 to 219.<br>Lennie's Grammar, pages 5 to 31.<br>Charupatha, Part I, pages 1 to 63.<br>Sishubodha Byakarana, pages 5 to 30.<br>Bloehmann's Geography, pages 1 to 19.<br>Arithmetic—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. | 769 14 3 | 531 14 1 1/16 | 1,301 12 4 1/16 | The left hand and leg of this boy is partially paralysed, and his tongue, too, is not all right. He is unable therefore to read well, and is very dull. |
| Kasiswar Raya,* Tahirpore ... | 12 0 0 | Ditto ... | Ditto ... | Douglas's Fourth Book of Reading, pages 157 to 219.<br>Lennie's Grammar, pages 5 to 31.<br>Charupatha, Part I, pages 1 to 63.<br>Sishubodah Byakarana, pages 5 to 30.<br>Bloehmann's Geography, pages 1 to 19.<br>Arithmetic—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. | 800 1 1 | 531 14 1 1/16 | 1,331 15 2 1/16 | A very sharp and smart lad, doing well in every respect; had the usual promotion at the last annual examination. |
| Monmothanath Chaudhuri,* Satkhira. | 16 11 0 | 27th June 1874 ... | Hindu School, 4th class. | Lethbridge's Easy Selections, from the beginning to page 50, with exceptions.<br>Hiley's Abridged Grammar, Syntax to the end of Rule XIII (17).<br>Rijupatha, Part I, pages 9 to 30.<br>Upakramanika, pages 2 to 60.<br>Lethbridge's World's History, 30 pages.<br>Anderson's Geography, Europe.<br>Euclid, the first 16 Propositions of Book I.<br>Todhunter's Algebra up to Division.<br>Rule-of-three, Single and Double; Interest. | 1,390 10 0 | 531 14 1 1/16 | 1,922 8 1 1/16 | A grown-up boy who had very little training when at home, but he is doing fairly for the time he has been here. Progress and conduct good. Had his promotion after the annual examination. |

* Contributes one share of the general charges. † Contributes two shares of the general charges. ‡ Contributes four shares of the general charges.

*Statement showing the progress made and the expenses incurred by the boys of the Wards' Institution from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1877—(concluded).*

| NAMES OF WARDS. | Ages on the 31st March 1877. | Date of admission. | Where educated. | Names and extent of books read. | Amount of personal expenses incurred since the 1st April 1876 to the 31st March 1877. | Proportions of general expenses for the same period. | Total. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Y. M. D. | | | | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | Rs. A. P. | |
| Haragobinda Sen,* Tipperah ... | 12 9 0 | 10th August 1874 ... | Hindu School, 6th class. | Chambers' Moral Class Book, pages 11 to 51.<br>Lennie's Grammar, pages 5 to 54.<br>Charupatha, Part II, pages 1 to 82.<br>Nobobodha Byakarana, pages 1 to 74.<br>Lethbridge's Bengal, pages 1 to 49.<br>Blochmann's Geography, pages 1 to 31.<br>Arithmetic—Compound Rule-of-three, and Reduction of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. | 1,140 2 5 | 531 14 $1\frac{1}{16}$ | 1,672 0 $6\frac{1}{16}$ | A well-behaved and remarkably good boy, doing well in his class, and had his annual promotion. |
| Girijanath Chaudhuri,* Satkhira... | 12 8 0 | 28th September 1874... | Ditto ... ... | Chambers' Moral Class Book, pages 11 to 51.<br>Lennie's Grammar, pages 5 to 54.<br>Charupatha, Part II, pages 1 to 82.<br>Nobobodha Byakarana, pages 1 to 74.<br>Lethbridge's Bengal, pages 1 to 49.<br>Blochmann's Geography, pages 1 to 31.<br>Arithmetic—Compound Rule-of-three, and Reduction of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. | 797 1 0 | 531 14 $1\frac{1}{16}$ | 1,328 15 $1\frac{1}{16}$ | A slightly-made, weak boy, but remarkably intelligent and very studious. I have had every reason to be perfectly satisfied with his progress and character. He had his promotion after the last annual examination. |
| Upendrachandra Raya,‡ Narail ... | 11 0 0 | 18th April 1875 ... | Hindu School, 7th class. | Douglas' Fourth Book of Reading, pages 157 to 219.<br>Lennie's Grammar, pages 5 to 31.<br>Charupatha, Part I, pages 1 to 63.<br>Sishubodha Byakarana, pages 5 to 30.<br>Blochmann's Geography, pages 1 to 19.<br>Arithmetic—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. | 1,400 3 11 | 1,595 10 $0\frac{15}{16}$ | 2,995 13 $11\frac{15}{16}$ | A well-behaved, good-natured, open-hearted, jovial boy, who is loved by all his class-mates. Progress fair, and conduct unexceptionable. Had his usual promotion. |
| Satindranath Chaudhuri,* Satkhira. | 10 0 0 | 12th June 1875 ... | Ditto ... ... | Douglas' Fourth Book of Reading, pages 157 to 219.<br>Lennie's Grammar, pages 5 to 31.<br>Charupatha, Part I, pages 1 to 61.<br>Sishubodha Byakarana, pages 5 to 30.<br>Blochmann's Geography, pages 1 to 19.<br>Arithmetic—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. | 788 13 3 | 531 14 $1\frac{1}{16}$ | 1,320 11 $4\frac{1}{16}$ | Unlike his brother Girijanath, this boy is hardy and active, but quite as mindful of his studies and satisfactory in his conduct. Had his usual promotion after the last annual examination. |
| Junadaprasanna Mukurji,† Goberdanga. | 12 0 0 | 16th June 1875 ... | Hindu School, 6th class. | Chambers' Moral Class Book, pages 11 to 51.<br>Lennie's Grammar, pages 5 to 54.<br>Charupatha, Part II, pages 1 to 82.<br>Nobobodha Byakarana, pages 1 to 74.<br>Lethbridge's Bengal, pages 1 to 49.<br>Blochmann's Geography, pages 1 to 31.<br>Arithmetic—Compound Rule-of-three, and Reduction of Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. | 1,143 11 8 | 1,063 12 $1\frac{3}{16}$ | 2,207 7 $9\frac{3}{16}$ | A good boy, doing well in his studies; character perfectly satisfactory. Had his promotion, and keeps a good place in his class. |
| Jagatkisore Acharjya,§ Muktagacha. | 13 0 0 | 10th July 1876 ... | Hindu School, 7th class. | Douglas' Fourth Book of Reading, pages 157 to 219.<br>Lennie's Grammar, pages 5 to 31.<br>Charupatha, Part I, pages 1 to 63.<br>Sishubodha Byakarana, pages 5 to 30.<br>Blochmann's Geography, pages 1 to 19.<br>Arithmetic—Vulgar and Decimal Fractions. | 1,306 14 3 | 1,383 15 $0\frac{5}{16}$ | 2,690 13 $3\frac{5}{16}$ | A docile, good-tempered, and well-behaved boy, fond of drawing and riding, and by no means wanting in his application to his books. He had his annual promotion, and is doing excellently well in every respect. |
| | | | | Total ... | 21,609 4 10 | 16,276 8 4 | 37,885 13 2 | |

* Contributes one share of the general charges. | † Contributes two shares of the general charges. | ‡ Contributes three shares of the general charges. | § Contributes four shares of the general charges

## SECTION X.

### CALCUTTA WARDS' INSTITUTION.

279. The Director reports that there were 15 wards in the Institution during 1876-77, and that there is still accommodation for three more boys. In the previous year the number of pupils was 14. The only accession during the year was a smart young lad from Mooktagacha, in Mymensingh. Though he came, on the 12th year of his age, without any home training worth the name, he is doing well, and is in every respect a promising boy.

280. The routine of instruction continues unchanged. The boys are frequently examined by the Director, and the elder boys have their composition revised by him every morning. Two days in the week six of the boys attend the drawing class from six to half-past seven in the morning, and the elder boys have lessons in zemindaree accounts for an hour in the afternoon three times a week. The Director complains that his pupils, as might be expected, do not work as hard as boys who have to make their own way in the world, and are not surrounded by flattering friends and dependants. He endeavours to excite emulation amongst themselves, and to induce them to read for amusement, but cannot claim more than very partial success.

281. The studies of the several pupils are shown in the annexed statement. With two exceptions, within the limits of their reading, the boys have done fairly well, and some of them hold very good places in their classes at the Hindu School. There are, however, two exceptions. One boy is said to be both dull and obstinate, and another is partially paralysed. Some of the elder boys showed some irritation at the necessity for three more years of study created by the new Minority Act, but this has now, to some extent, passed away.

282. Of the seven boys* who attended the drawing class during the past year, Pramathabhusan Raya and Girijaprasanna Mukurji did best. They draw from nature, and are said to have acquired some facility in the use of water colours. The next three draw from solid models, and the last two from the flat. Jagatkisore Acharjya, though he has been in the class for only eleven months, has made very good progress, and shows much taste for drawing. Riding, shooting, wrestling, swimming, and walking continue to be encouraged as heretofore, and the boys take to these pursuits gladly. Some of them are perfectly at home in the saddle, and ride well over fences and ditches. For shooting a gyropigeon trap is used, and wrestling and gymnastics are practised both in the Indian and European methods. Among out-door games, quoits and cricket are encouraged, and in-doors some of the boys play billiards.

* Pramathabhusan Raya, Girijaprasanna Mukurji, Annadaprasanna Mukurji, Lolitmohun Raya, Sasisekreswara Raya, Upendrachandra Raya, and Jagatkisore Acharjya.

283. The Director has been perfectly satisfied with the conduct of the pupils. The enforcement of the rules of the institution is necessarily sometimes irksome to them, but he has no complaint to make of disobedience or resistance to his authority. The health of the boys was on the whole good.

284. The total expense on account of the Institution for the past year amounted to Rs. 37,885-13-2 for 15 boys, living here for 177 months, against Rs. 33,883-4-7 for 14 boys living for 164 months of 1875-76. The average per boy was Rs. 214-0-8 per month, against Rs. 206-12-11 of the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 7-3-9 per month, or Rs. 86-13 per annum. The excess is mainly due to increased cost of living owing to the prevalence of high prices. The general charges amounted to Rs. 16,276-8-4, against Rs. 15,760-13-8 in 1875-76. The increase of Rs. 515-10-8 was due to a larger number of boys having been in the Institution during the past year than in any previous year. Reckoned per boy the expenditure was less, the average per month for each boy being Rs. 91-15-3, against Rs. 96-1-7 in the preceding year, showing a decrease of Rs. 4-2-4 per month, or Rs. 49-12 per annum for each boy. This result was attained notwithstanding an increase of Rs. 100 per month granted to the Director, and extra expenditure incurred on account of carriage hire for sending the boys to school, the omnibus not being large enough for the 15 wards. The amount is charged rateably according to the net incomes of the wards, the richest paying the largest share. The highest amount contributed by a ward was Rs. 2,127-8-1$\frac{4}{16}$, and the lowest Rs. 531-14-1$\frac{1}{16}$. The personal charges for 15 boys for 177 months amounted to Rs. 21,609-4-10, against Rs. 18,122-6-11 for 14 boys for 164 months of 1875-76. The average was Rs. 122-1-4 per month for each boy. In the preceding year the average was Rs. 110-8. The highest cost for a boy was Rs. 2,690-0-9, and the lowest Rs. 769-14-3. The principle followed in regulating the private expenses of the boys has, the Director reports, all along been to allow the boys such comforts and conveniences as a considerate parent would give his children with reference to his income, and to make them as comfortable as they would be at home, but to prevent all extravagance and waste.

285. The total number of visits paid to the Institution was eight, against fourteen in the previous year. The names of the visitors and the number of times they visited are noted in the margin. The remarks recorded by the visitors in the Visitors' Book uniformly expressed satisfaction.

| | |
|---|---|
| Maharajah Ramanath Tagore, Bahadoor, C.S.I. ... ... | 1 |
| Hon'ble Kristodas Pal ... ... | 2 |
| C. T. Buckland, Esq. ... ... | 2 |
| Rajah Digumber Mitra, C.S.I. ... | 1 |
| R. H. Wilson, Esq. ... ... | 1 |
| Rajah Harendrakrishna Bahadoor ... | 1 |
| | 8 |

286. It is scarcely necessary for Mr. Dampier to add his testimony to the value of the services of the accomplished gentleman who continues to fill the post of Director. Baboo Rajendra Lala Mittra's strong common sense, the general respect in which he is held, and his high attainments, combine to make him exceptionally well adapted for the duties of his office.

I have the honor to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

R. H. WILSON,

*Officiating Secretary.*

# APPENDICES.

# APPEN

*Management of Wards'*

| Divisions. | Districts. | Grounds of disqualifications: Minors. | Females. | Lunatics. | Total. | Number of properties under the court. | Number of Estates: Paying revenue to Government. | Paying rent to superior landlords or rent-free. | Government Revenue. Demand: Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Payments. | Remissions. | Balance: Current. | Arrear. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
| | **Bengal.** | | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Burdwan | Burdwan ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 12 | 35 | 20,172 | ..... | 20,172 | 20,172 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Beerbhoom ... ... | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Midnapore ... ... | 6 | 1 | ... | 7 | 7 | 35 | 24 | 13,720 | 1,649 | 15,369 | 15,389 | ... | 13 | ..... | 13 |
| | Total ... | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 53 | 71 | 33,892 | 1,649 | 35,541 | 35,561 | ... | 13 | ..... | 13 |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Presidency | 24-Pergunnahs ... | 11 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 202 | 106 | 5,42,981 | 31,598 | 5,74,579 | 5,50,264 | 2 | 19,299 | 5,014 | 24,313 |
| | Nuddea ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 77 | 7 | 73,595 | 4,267 | 77,862 | 73,585 | ... | 4,277 | ..... | 4,277 |
| | Jessore ... ... ... | 4 | 1 | ... | 5 | 2 | 27 | 131 | 52,244 | 4,425 | 56,669 | 55,688 | ... | 981 | ..... | 981 |
| | Moorshedabad... ... | 4 | 7 | ... | 11 | 9 | 109 | 89 | 2,30,026 | 2,06,727 | 4,36,753 | 2,67,609 | ... | 1,46,261 | 24,726 | 1,70,987 |
| | Total ... | 20 | 9 | 1 | 30 | 18 | 415 | 333 | 8,98,846 | 2,47,017 | 11,45,863 | 9,47,146 | 2 | 1,70,818 | 29,740 | 2,00,558 |
| Rajshahye and Cooch Behar | Dinagepore ... ... | 3 | 3 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 64 | 33 | 72,833 | 4,431 | 77,264 | 49,641 | ... | 24,719 | 2,904 | 27,623 |
| | Rajshahye ... ... | 6 | 4 | ... | 10 | 8 | 146 | 144 | 1,09,083 | 38,418 | 1,47,501 | 1,21,471 | ... | 20,467 | 6,716 | 27,183 |
| | Rungpore ... ... | 1 | 1 | ... | 2 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 18,839 | 381 | 19,220 | 18,263 | ... | 957 | ..... | 957 |
| | Bogra ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 19 | 1,558 | ..... | 1,558 | 1,558 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Darjeeling ... ... | 5 | ... | ... | 5 | 1 | 32 | ... | 1,532 | 69 | 1,601 | 1,593 | ... | 8 | ..... | 8 |
| | Julpigoree ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 8 | 19 | 1,16,712 | ..... | 1,16,712 | 1,16,712 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... | 18 | 8 | 2 | 28 | 21 | 258 | 221 | 3,20,557 | 43,299 | 3,63,856 | 3,00,238 | ... | 46,151 | 9,620 | 55,771 |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dacca | Dacca ... ... ... | 2 | 4 | ... | 6 | 2 | 60 | 33 | 1,430 | 1,182 | 2,612 | 2,236 | ... | 385 | ..... | 385 |
| | Furreedpore ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 141 | ..... | 141 | 141 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Backergunge ... ... | 6 | ... | 2 | 8 | 6 | 54 | 517 | 12,090 | 3,655 | 15,745 | 9,734 | ... | 5,683 | 328 | 6,011 |
| | Mymensingh ... ... | 6 | 2 | ... | 8 | 7 | 38 | 31 | 69,829 | 5,307 | 75,136 | 74,611 | ... | 525 | ..... | 525 |
| | Tipperah ... ... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 38 | 177 | 22,445 | ..... | 22,445 | 22,445 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... | 18 | 8 | 3 | 29 | 19 | 191 | 758 | 1,05,935 | 10,144 | 1,16,079 | 1,09,167 | ... | 6,593 | 328 | 6,921 |
| Chittagong | Chittagong ... ... | 2 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 47 | 41 | 69,526 | 3,531 | 73,057 | 29,264 | ... | 42,550 | 1,243 | 43,793 |
| | Noakholly ... ... | 1 | 4 | ... | 5 | 2 | 18 | 72 | 36,183 | 14,861 | 51,044 | 7,939 | ... | 35,675 | 7,430 | 43,105 |
| | Total ... | 3 | 8 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 65 | 113 | 1,05,709 | 18,392 | 1,24,101 | 37,203 | ... | 78,225 | 8,673 | 86,898 |
| | **Behar.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna | Patna ... ... ... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 55 | 18 | 14,667 | 557 | 15,224 | 9,789 | ... | 5,435 | ..... | 5,435 |
| | Gya ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 20 | 26 | 1,335 | 11 | 1,346 | 1,346 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Shahabad ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 40 | 6 | 16,840 | 5,726 | 22,566 | 16,916 | ... | 5,650 | ..... | 5,650 |
| | Mozufferpore ... ... | 4 | ... | ... | 4 | 1 | 122 | 22 | 24,505 | 7,186 | 31,691 | 15,180 | ... | 13,841 | 2,670 | 16,511 |
| | Durbhunga ... ... | 3 | 1 | ... | 4 | 2 | 317 | 58 | 4,35,501 | 11,477 | 4,46,978 | 4,43,111 | ... | 3,867 | ..... | 3,867 |
| | Sarun ... ... ... | 16 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 16 | 202 | 49 | 19,985 | 3,812 | 23,797 | 15,063 | ... | 7,827 | 982 | 8,809 |
| | Total ... | 28 | 4 | 5 | 37 | 27 | 756 | 179 | 5,12,833 | 28,769 | 5,41,602 | 5,01,405 | ... | 36,620 | 3,652 | 40,272 |
| Bhagulpore | Monghyr ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 2 | 54 | 32 | 2,734 | 658 | 3,392 | 1,802 | ... | 1,590 | ..... | 1,590 |
| | Bhagulpore ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 723 | ..... | 723 | ..... | ... | 723 | ..... | 723 |
| | Purneah ... ... | 3 | ... | ... | 3 | 1 | 33 | 2 | 88,809 | 44,981 | 1,33,790 | 1,33,682 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Maldah ... ... ... | ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 3 | 18 | 9 | 68,509 | 3,876 | 72,385 | 64,790 | ... | 7,595 | ..... | 7,595 |
| | Total ... | 6 | 2 | ... | 8 | 7 | 111 | 44 | 1,60,775 | 49,515 | 2,10,290 | 2,00,274 | ... | 9,908 | ..... | 9,908 |
| | **Orissa.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orissa | Cuttack ... ... ... | 8 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 9 | 81 | 11 | 28,359 | 5,598 | 33,957 | 33,799 | ... | 158 | ..... | 158 |
| | Pooree ... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 3,383 | ..... | 3,383 | 3,383 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Balasore... ... ... | 1 | ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ... | 100 | ..... | 100 | 100 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... | 10 | 2 | 2 | 14 | 11 | 83 | 33 | 31,842 | 5,598 | 37,440 | 37,282 | ... | 158 | ..... | 158 |
| | **Chota Nagpore.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chota Nagpore | Hazareebagh ... ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 10 | 9,704 | 253 | 9,957 | 9,957 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Lohardugga ... ... | 3 | ... | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 16,435 | ..... | 16,435 | 16,435 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Singbhoom ... ... | 2 | ... | ... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ... | 4,267 | ..... | 4,267 | 4,267 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Manbhoom ... ... | 2 | ... | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ... | 4,276 | ..... | 4,276 | 4,276 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... | 9 | ... | 3 | 12 | 10 | 17 | 12 | 34,682 | 253 | 34,935 | 34,935 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Grand Total ... | 119 | 42 | 18 | 179 | 129 | 1,949 | 1,764 | 22,05,071 | 4,04,636 | 26,09,707 | 22,12,211 | 2 | 3,48,486 | 52,013 | 4,00,499 |

# DIX A.

*Estates for* 1876-77.

| Rent due to superior Landlords. | | | | | | | Rent due to the Estate. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand. | | | Payments. | Balance. | | | Demand. | | | Collections. | Remissions. |
| Current. | Arrear. | Total. | | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | | |
| 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 86,359 | 5,533 | 91,892 | 69,688 | 19,202 | 3,002 | 22,204 | 1,57,090 | 92,165 | 2,49,255 | 1,47,901 | ..... |
| 5 | 516 | 521 | ..... | 5 | 516 | 521 | 96 | 2,939 | 3,036 | 62 | ..... |
| 1,886 | 806 | 2,692 | 1,972 | 425 | 295 | 720 | 55,557 | 29,304 | 84,861 | 50,538 | 286 |
| 88,250 | 6,855 | 95,105 | 71,660 | 19,632 | 3,813 | 23,445 | 2,12,743 | 1,24,408 | 3,37,151 | 1,98,501 | 286 |
| 1,38,003 | 31,298 | 1,69,301 | 1,27,256 | 38,637 | 3,408 | 42,045 | 14,07,383 | 24,57,321 | 38,64,704 | 13,25,661 | 8,642 |
| 2,392 | ..... | 2,392 | 2,392 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,52,380 | 75,484 | 2,27,864 | 1,52,252 | 1,021 |
| 24,179 | 5,722 | 29,901 | 23,620 | 4,083 | 2,198 | 6,281 | 1,42,933 | 1,14,795 | 2,57,728 | 1,40,961 | ..... |
| 37,950 | 25,054 | 63,004 | 25,408 | 29,555 | 8,041 | 37,596 | 3,90,382 | 3,43,778 | 7,34,160 | 3,71,389 | 48,706 |
| 2,02,524 | 62,074 | 2,64,598 | 1,78,676 | 72,275 | 13,647 | 85,922 | 20,93,078 | 29,91,378 | 50,84,456 | 19,90,263 | 58,369 |
| 2,800 | 1,305 | 4,105 | 2,589 | 1,186 | 341 | 1,527 | 1,46,099 | 82,129 | 2,28,228 | 97,544 | 103 |
| 55,434 | 11,484 | 66,918 | 59,607 | 3,111 | 4,200 | 7,311 | 3,53,928 | 2,96,339 | 6,50,267 | 4,00,301 | 23,786 |
| 279 | 6 | 285 | 6 | 279 | ..... | 279 | 50,028 | 42,556 | 92,584 | 43,413 | 7 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,793 | 555 | 4,348 | 3,807 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,400 | 906 | 4,306 | 4,038 | ..... |
| 1,599 | 1,255 | 2,854 | 1,285 | 314 | 1,255 | 1,569 | 2,68,146 | 2,26,650 | 4,94,796 | 2,38,785 | 306 |
| 60,112 | 14,050 | 74,162 | 63,487 | 4,890 | 5,796 | 10,686 | 8,25,394 | 6,49,135 | 14,74,529 | 7,87,888 | 24,202 |
| 159 | 190 | 349 | ..... | 159 | 190 | 349 | 11,618 | 6,946 | 18,564 | 12,334 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 546 | 337 | 883 | 556 | ..... |
| 8,638 | 7,093 | 15,131 | 5,951 | 2,742 | 6,438 | 9,180 | 33,687 | 36,972 | 70,659 | 26,051 | 7,055 |
| 91,598 | 60,758 | 1,52,356 | 1,26,597 | 9,384 | 16,375 | 25,759 | 3,53,648 | 2,69,214 | 6,22,862 | 3,62,931 | 14,484 |
| 15,415 | 1,240 | 16,655 | 14,787 | 641 | 1,227 | 1,868 | 88,536 | 69,714 | 1,58,250 | 84,344 | 10,298 |
| 1,15,210 | 69,281 | 1,84,491 | 1,47,335 | 12,926 | 24,230 | 37,156 | 4,88,035 | 3,83,183 | 8,71,218 | 4,86,216 | 31,837 |
| 2,094 | 1,588 | 3,682 | 1,124 | 1,538 | 1,020 | 2,558 | 99,687 | 79,761 | 1,79,448 | 53,489 | 14,691 |
| 2,071 | 2,354 | 4,425 | 433 | 1,830 | 2,162 | 3,992 | 63,808 | 45,834 | 1,09,642 | 35,058 | 11,599 |
| 4,165 | 3,942 | 8,107 | 1,557 | 3,368 | 3,182 | 6,550 | 1,63,495 | 1,25,595 | 2,89,090 | 88,547 | 26,290 |
| 1,150 | 1,636 | 2,786 | 1,963 | 785 | 38 | 823 | 41,994 | 22,491 | 64,485 | 51,188 | 1,839 |
| 1,001 | 1,676 | 2,677 | 1,788 | 421 | 468 | 889 | 7,401 | 5,688 | 13,089 | 7,016 | 767 |
| 45 | 90 | 135 | ..... | 45 | 90 | 135 | 44,298 | 60,948 | 1,05,246 | 44,190 | 5,144 |
| 316 | 538 | 854 | 524 | 105 | 225 | 330 | 83,044 | 1,53,104 | 2,36,148 | 58,818 | 155 |
| 1,520 | 2,316 | 3,836 | 1,231 | 990 | 1,615 | 2,605 | 21,54,035 | 28,03,777 | 49,57,812 | 13,32,377 | 2,09,990 |
| 436 | 564 | 1,000 | 48 | 421 | 531 | 952 | 69,808 | 82,151 | 1,51,959 | 65,246 | 5,114 |
| 4,468 | 6,820 | 11,288 | 5,554 | 2,767 | 2,967 | 5,734 | 24,00,580 | 31,28,159 | 55,28,739 | 15,58,835 | 2,23,018 |
| 17 | 62 | 79 | 47 | 11 | 21 | 32 | 24,194 | 41,862 | 66,056 | 25,061 | 169 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31,106 | 41,449 | 72,555 | 3,209 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,06,704 | 1,92,031 | 3,88,735 | 2,21,557 | 25,364 |
| 5,595 | 2,389 | 7,984 | 1,358 | 5,318 | 1,308 | 6,626 | 1,68,648 | 1,10,649 | 2,79,297 | 1,67,441 | 3,240 |
| 5,612 | 2,451 | 8,063 | 1,405 | 5,329 | 1,329 | 6,658 | 4,20,652 | 3,85,991 | 8,06,643 | 4,17,268 | 28,773 |
| 452 | 758 | 1,210 | 986 | 94 | 130 | 224 | 1,11,139 | 49,448 | 1,60,587 | 1,21,878 | 910 |
| 273 | 270 | 543 | 261 | 263 | 19 | 282 | 5,072 | 3,456 | 8,528 | 6,055 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 293 | ..... | 293 | 293 | ..... |
| 725 | 1,028 | 1,753 | 1,247 | 357 | 149 | 506 | 1,16,504 | 52,904 | 1,69,408 | 1,28,226 | 910 |
| 2,925 | 875 | 3,800 | 3,800 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 60,509 | 45,331 | 1,05,840 | 65,874 | 1,446 |
| 27 | 27 | 54 | 43 | 11 | ..... | 11 | 1,61,096 | 1,55,646 | 3,16,742 | 1,44,324 | 7,700 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41,346 | 7,442 | 48,788 | 35,928 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30,240 | 19,259 | 49,499 | 33,194 | 3,907 |
| 2,952 | 902 | 3,854 | 3,843 | 11 | ..... | 11 | 2,93,191 | 2,27,678 | 5,20,869 | 2,79,320 | 13,053 |
| 4,84,018 | 1,67,403 | 6,51,421 | 4,74,764 | 1,21,555 | 55,113 | 1,76,668 | 70,13,672 | 80,68,431 | 1,50,82,103 | 55,35,064 | 4,06,738 |

| Divisions. | Districts. | Rent due to the Estate—(*concluded*). Balance. Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Receipts. Cash balance of last year. | Collections of rent. | Interest on mortgage loans and Government securities. | Debts recovered, land sold, mortgages repaid, securities sold. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| | **Bengal.** | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Burdwan | Burdwan ... ... ... | 49,123 | 52,231 | 1,01,354 | 18,165 | 1,47,901 | 36,064 | 48,192 | 13,732 | 2,64,054 |
| | Beerbhoom ... ... | 96 | 2,877 | 2,973 | ..... | 62 | 7 | 1,559 | 18 | 1,646 |
| | Midnapore ... ... | 14,105 | 19,932 | 34,037 | 34,887 | 50,541 | 833 | 49,478 | 29,930 | 1,65,669 |
| | Total ... | 63,324 | 75,040 | 1,38,364 | 53,052 | 1,98,504 | 36,904 | 99,229 | 43,680 | 4,31,369 |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Presidency | 24-Pergunnahs ... ... | 4,96,047 | 20,34,354 | 25,30,401 | 54,908 | 13,25,661 | 1,17,765 | 2,878 | 1,80,866 | 16,82,078 |
| | Nuddea ... ... ... | 58,956 | 15,635 | 74,591 | 12,935 | 1,52,252 | ..... | 68 | 15,540 | 1,80,795 |
| | Jessore ... ... ... | 50,523 | 66,244 | 1,16,767 | 23,406 | 1,40,961 | 2,099 | 2,835 | 6,253 | 1,75,554 |
| | Moorshedabad ... ... | 1,70,193 | 1,43,872 | 3,14,065 | 16,514 | 3,71,391 | 3,352 | 3,180 | 15,050 | 4,09,487 |
| | Total ... | 7,75,719 | 22,60,105 | 30,35,824 | 1,07,763 | 19,90,265 | 1,23,216 | 8,961 | 2,17,709 | 24,47,914 |
| Rajshahye and Cooch Behar. | Dinagepore ... ... | 84,610 | 45,971 | 1,30,581 | 32,538 | 97,542 | 1,654 | 14,995 | 11,452 | 1,58,181 |
| | Rajshahye ... ... | 78,379 | 1,47,801 | 2,26,180 | 45,668 | 4,00,298 | ..... | 4,067 | 11,791 | 4,61,824 |
| | Rungpore ... ... ... | 25,126 | 24,038 | 49,164 | 5,724 | 43,413 | ..... | 129 | 2,493 | 51,759 |
| | Bogra ... ... ... | 541 | ..... | 541 | 219 | 3,807 | ..... | ..... | 18 | 4,044 |
| | Darjeeling ... ... | 232 | 36 | 268 | ..... | 4,038 | ..... | 2,003 | 15 | 6,056 |
| | Julpigoree... ... ... | 1,31,263 | 1,24,442 | 2,55,705 | 12,258 | 2,38,785 | ..... | 18,175 | 51,096 | 3,20,314 |
| | Total ... | 3,20,151 | 3,42,288 | 6,62,439 | 96,407 | 7,87,883 | 1,654 | 39,369 | 76,865 | 10,02,178 |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Dacca | Dacca ... ... ... | 3,290 | 3,000 | 6,290 | 4,891 | 12,334 | ..... | 505 | 1,798 | 19,528 |
| | Furreedpore ... ... | 190 | 137 | 327 | ..... | 556 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 556 |
| | Backergunge ... ... | 13,477 | 24,076 | 37,553 | 7,685 | 26,051 | ..... | 899 | 757 | 35,392 |
| | Mymensingh ... ... | 1,00,721 | 1,44,726 | 2,45,447 | 61,428 | 3,62,931 | 1,555 | 28,084 | 28,306 | 4,82,304 |
| | Tipperah ... ... ... | 26,796 | 36,812 | 63,608 | 45,794 | 84,344 | 6,442 | 7,312 | 6,236 | 1,50,128 |
| | Total ... | 1,44,474 | 2,08,751 | 3,53,225 | 1,19,798 | 4,86,216 | 7,997 | 36,800 | 37,097 | 6,87,908 |
| Chittagong | Chittagong ... ... | 74,776 | 36,492 | 1,11,268 | 14,880 | 53,489 | 470 | 802 | 1,921 | 71,562 |
| | Noakholly ... ... | 40,812 | 22,173 | 62,985 | 8,429 | 35,058 | ..... | ..... | 17,696 | 61,183 |
| | Total ... | 1,15,588 | 58,665 | 1,74,253 | 23,309 | 88,547 | 470 | 802 | 19,617 | 1,32,745 |
| | **Behar.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna | Patna ... ... ... | 11,324 | 1,897 | 13,221 | 11,781 | 51,186 | 1,710 | 34,884 | 1,136 | 1,00,697 |
| | Gya ... ... ... ... | 3,646 | 1,660 | 5,306 | 2,320 | 7,017 | ..... | 475 | 72 | 9,884 |
| | Shahabad ... ... ... | 31,683 | 24,229 | 55,912 | 4,309 | 44,192 | ..... | 6,850 | 19,543 | 74,894 |
| | Mozufferpore ... ... | 55,593 | 1,21,582 | 1,77,175 | 7,014 | 58,824 | ..... | 910 | 3,712 | 70,460 |
| | Durbhunga ... ... | 16,27,954 | 17,87,402 | 34,15,446 | 9,74,032 | 13,32,354 | 52,476 | 2,21,756 | 5,05,240 | 30,85,858 |
| | Sarun ... ... ... | 27,119 | 54,480 | 81,599 | 11,903 | 65,248 | 6,734 | 5,703 | 9,583 | 99,171 |
| | Total ... | 17,57,319 | 19,91,340 | 37,48,659 | 10,11,359 | 15,58,821 | 60,920 | 2,70,578 | 5,39,286 | 34,40,964 |
| Bhagulpore | Monghyr ... ... ... | 15,510 | 25,316 | 40,826 | 4,478 | 25,061 | ..... | 623 | 2,552 | 32,714 |
| | Bhagulpore ... ... | 28,690 | 40,656 | 69,346 | 16 | 3,209 | ..... | 2,662 | 1,086 | 6,973 |
| | Purneah ... ... ... | 68,697 | 73,117 | 1,41,814 | 1,762 | 2,21,557 | ..... | ..... | 5,75,845 | 7,99,164 |
| | Maldah ... ... ... | 46,214 | 62,402 | 1,08,616 | 9,339 | 1,07,441 | 13,360 | 4,332 | 11,109 | 2,05,581 |
| | Total ... | 1,59,111 | 2,01,491 | 3,60,602 | 15,595 | 4,17,268 | 13,360 | 7,617 | 5,90,592 | 10,44,432 |
| | **Orissa.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Orissa | Cuttack ... ... ... | 23,966 | 13,833 | 37,799 | 12,397 | 1,21,878 | ..... | ..... | 5,079 | 1,39,354 |
| | Pooree ... ... ... | 2,473 | ..... | 2,473 | 133 | 6,055 | ..... | ..... | 534 | 6,722 |
| | Balasore ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 114 | 293 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 407 |
| | Total ... | 26,439 | 13,833 | 40,272 | 12,644 | 1,28,226 | ..... | ..... | 5,613 | 1,46,483 |
| | **Chota Nagpore.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Chota Nagpore | Hazareebagh ... ... | 18,800 | 19,720 | 38,520 | 11,455 | 65,706 | ..... | 643 | 11,326 | 89,130 |
| | Lohardugga ... ... | 77,623 | 87,095 | 1,64,718 | 18,485 | 1,47,304 | 4,136 | 9,694 | 7,785 | 1,87,404 |
| | Singbhoom ... ... | 10,032 | 2,828 | 12,860 | 19,370 | 35,928 | 2,876 | 458 | 5,840 | 64,481 |
| | Manbhoom ... ... | 8,747 | 3,651 | 12,398 | 21,186 | 33,194 | 585 | 6,012 | 1,083 | 62,060 |
| | Total ... | 1,15,202 | 1,13,294 | 2,28,496 | 70,505 | 2,82,132 | 7,597 | 16,807 | 26,034 | 4,03,075 |
| | **Grand Total** ... | 34,77,327 | 52,64,807 | 87,42,134 | 15,10,432 | 59,37,862 | 2,52,118 | 4,80,163 | 15,56,493 | 97,37,068 |

***Estates for*** 1876-77—(concluded).

| Disbursements. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government revenue. | Rent paid. | Expenses of management. | Law expenses. | Maintenance of proprietors. | Education. | Miscellaneous. | Rate for establishment, postage, stationery, &c. | Debts paid. | Investment. | Total. | Cash balance. | Deficit. | Debts due by the estate at the end of the year. | Total investments at the close of the year. |
| 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 20,172 | 69,689 | 13,437 | 1,07,615 | 5,975 | 4,900 | 8,154 | 1,672 | 5,975 | 1,500 | 2,39,089 | 24,965 | ..... | 4,251 | L. ... ... 1,541 |
| ..... | ..... | 184 | 101 | 197 | ..... | 17 | 7 | 1,091 | ..... | 1,597 | 49 | ..... | 571 | ..... |
| 15,392 | 1,974 | 4,253 | 6,685 | 9,773 | 2,679 | 7,084 | 933 | 71,214 | 6,494 | 1,26,481 | 39,188 | ..... | 70,664 | L. ... ... 21,550<br>S. ... ... 5,868<br>R.I. ... ... 2,400 |
| 35,564 | 71,663 | 17,874 | 1,14,401 | 15,945 | 7,579 | 15,255 | 2,612 | 78,280 | 7,994 | 3,67,167 | 64,202 | ..... | 75,486 | L. ... ... 23,091<br>S. ... ... 5,868<br>R.I. ... ... 2,400 |
| 5,50,232 | 1,26,940 | 1,18,213 | 36,606 | 2,16,289 | 20,103 | 1,39,996 | 9,794 | 32,872 | 2,99,429 | 15,50,474 | 1,31,604 | ..... | 3,45,684 | L. ... ... 4,21,354<br>M. ... ... 2,72,250<br>S. ... ... 28,38,885 |
| 73,585 | 2,392 | 10,002 | 4,527 | 31,633 | 1,920 | 16,949 | 1,041 | ..... | 4,794 | 1,46,842 | 33,053 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 55,687 | 23,619 | 8,869 | 6,364 | 14,738 | 4,791 | 13,246 | 1,063 | 568 | 10,238 | 1,39,183 | 36,371 | ..... | 2,046 | L. ... ... 2,360<br>M. ... ... 1,020<br>S. ... ... 1,06,437<br>R.I. ... ... 452 |
| 2,67,696 | 25,406 | 17,127 | 7,360 | 33,626 | 2,051 | 15,138 | 4,145 | 5,950 | ..... | 3,78,499 | 30,988 | ..... | 65,164 | L. 1,962 S. 56,176 |
| 9,47,200 | 1,78,357 | 1,54,211 | 54,857 | 2,96,286 | 28,865 | 1,85,329 | 16,043 | 39,390 | 3,14,460 | 22,14,998 | 2,32,916 | ..... | 4,12,894 | L. 4,25,676 M. 2,73,270<br>S. 30,04,498 R. I. 452 |
| 49,640 | 2,591 | 10,347 | 795 | 3,748 | 3,560 | 3,403 | 947 | 23,391 | 8,054 | 1,06,476 | 51,705 | ..... | 45,150 | M. 8,054 S. 28,705 |
| 1,21,477 | 50,604 | 63,411 | 8,315 | 58,960 | 12,480 | 18,970 | 2,640 | 29,393 | ..... | 3,75,250 | 86,574 | ..... | 68,455 | S. 19,571 R.I. 2,217 |
| 18,263 | 6 | 5,756 | 2,559 | 2,505 | 90 | 2,757 | 479 | 17,991 | ..... | 50,406 | 1,353 | ..... | 48,228 | ..... |
| 1,559 | ..... | ..... | 34 | 577 | 10 | 3 | 93 | ..... | ..... | 2,276 | 1,768 | ..... | 1,702 | ..... |
| 1,593 | ..... | 79 | 114 | 775 | 14 | 5 | 83 | 3,386 | ..... | 6,049 | 7 | ..... | 9,355 | ..... |
| 1,16,712 | 1,285 | 36,493 | 2,922 | 3,417 | ..... | 54,691 | 2,539 | 987 | 8,823 | 2,27,869 | 92,445 | ..... | 8,712 | R.I. ... ... 8,823 |
| 3,09,244 | 63,486 | 1,16,086 | 14,739 | 69,982 | 16,154 | 79,829 | 6,781 | 75,148 | 16,877 | 7,68,326 | 2,33,852 | ..... | 1,81,602 | M. 8,054 S. 48,276<br>R. I. 11,040 |
| 2,236 | ..... | 1,652 | 703 | 2,500 | 148 | 1,148 | 46 | 7,103 | ..... | 15,536 | 3,992 | ..... | 8,016 | ..... |
| 141 | ..... | ..... | 52 | 310 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 503 | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9,734 | 5,857 | 1,977 | 2,266 | 3,012 | 2 | 1,948 | 770 | 3,903 | ..... | 29,469 | 5,023 | ..... | 8,436 | L. 938 R.I. 465 |
| 74,611 | 1,26,590 | 32,258 | 14,218 | 15,301 | 6,218 | 32,894 | 2,442 | 98,288 | 1,047 | 4,03,847 | 78,457 | ..... | 9,16,524 | S. ... ... 78,127 |
| 22,445 | 14,773 | 21,221 | 10,165 | 13,250 | 2,880 | 18,248 | ..... | 237 | 4,563 | 1,07,791 | 42,337 | ..... | 2,316 | L. ... ... 1,828<br>M. ... ... 21,330<br>S. ... ... 1,42,312 |
| 1,09,167 | 1,47,220 | 57,088 | 27,404 | 34,373 | 9,257 | 54,238 | 3,258 | 1,09,531 | 5,610 | 5,57,146 | 1,30,762 | ..... | 9,35,292 | L. 2,766 M. 21,330<br>S. 2,20,430 R. I. 465 |
| 29,264 | 1,124 | 7,208 | 4,876 | 12,696 | 421 | 3,364 | 972 | 1,060 | 6,007 | 66,932 | 4,630 | ..... | 3,537 | L. ... ... 3,000<br>M. ... ... 400<br>S. ... ... 13,177 |
| 7,939 | 433 | 9,483 | 2,972 | 8,047 | 8 | 19,051 | 452 | 11,369 | 109 | 59,863 | 1,320 | ..... | 56,921 | ..... |
| 37,203 | 1,557 | 16,691 | 7,848 | 20,743 | 429 | 22,415 | 1,424 | 12,369 | 6,116 | 1,26,795 | 5,950 | ..... | 60,458 | L. ... ... 3,000<br>M. ... ... 400<br>S. ... ... 13,177 |
| 9,784 | 1,870 | 2,531 | 1,857 | 17,278 | 1,230 | 3,256 | 984 | 37,152 | 2,066 | 78,008 | 22,080 | ..... | 51,234 | S. ... ... 27,576 |
| 1,346 | 1,339 | 1,020 | 1,187 | 908 | ..... | 160 | ..... | 1,495 | 244 | 7,699 | 2,185 | ..... | 36,066 | L. ... ... 244 |
| 16,916 | ..... | 7,132 | 27,546 | 4,413 | 619 | 3,589 | 1,401 | 1,909 | ..... | 63,816 | 11,078 | ..... | 4,524 | L. ... ... 2,023 |
| 15,180 | 524 | 9,952 | 3,616 | 10,496 | 2,080 | 5,368 | 1,153 | 6,764 | ..... | 55,133 | 15,327 | ..... | 1,37,391 | S. ... ... 14,255 |
| 4,43,113 | 1,231 | 2,66,580 | 33,163 | 1,65,529 | 57,170 | 5,83,103 | 9,352 | 56,726 | 4,884 | 16,20,857 | 14,65,001 | ..... | 3,823 | L. ... ... 15,57,015<br>M. ... ... 1,733<br>S. ... ... 70,16,774 |
| 15,062 | 48 | 13,951 | 6,833 | 7,752 | 5,065 | 10,085 | 1,520 | 17,875 | 14,000 | 92,191 | 6,980 | ..... | 3,00,585 | S. ... ... 1,64,130 |
| 5,01,401 | 5,012 | 3,01,466 | 74,202 | 2,06,376 | 66,170 | 6,05,552 | 14,410 | 1,21,921 | 21,194 | 19,17,704 | 15,23,260 | ..... | 5,33,623 | L. 15,60,182 M. 1,733<br>S. 72,22,735 |
| 1,804 | 47 | 4,127 | 2,931 | 4,603 | 467 | 794 | ..... | 13,132 | 300 | 28,205 | 4,569 | ..... | 1,03,998 | L. 471 M. 478 |
| ..... | ..... | 290 | ..... | 275 | ..... | 150 | 293 | ..... | ..... | 1,008 | 5,965 | ..... | 1,18,510 | ..... |
| 1,38,682 | ..... | 10,146 | 9,304 | 3,195 | ..... | 51,320 | ..... | 5,77,504 | ..... | 7,85,151 | 14,013 | ..... | 5,39,297 | ..... |
| 64,790 | 1,330 | 35,822 | 4,412 | 26,629 | 401 | 35,551 | ..... | 4,300 | ..... | 1,73,205 | 32,316 | ..... | 11,200 | S. ... ... 3,49,695 |
| 2,00,276 | 1,377 | 50,385 | 16,677 | 34,702 | 868 | 87,815 | 293 | 5,94,936 | 300 | 9,87,629 | 56,863 | ..... | 7,72,835 | L. 471 M. 478<br>S. 3,49,695 |
| 33,799 | 986 | 5,093 | 371 | 9,616 | 72 | 3,628 | 1,118 | 65,582 | ..... | 1,20,275 | 19,079 | ..... | 1,52,348 | S. ... ... 4,115 |
| 3,383 | 261 | 167 | 432 | 512 | 30 | 138 | 114 | 1,557 | 100 | 6,694 | 28 | ..... | 367 | R.I. ... ... 100 |
| 100 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 145 | 3 | ..... | 12 | ..... | ..... | 261 | 146 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 37,282 | 1,247 | 5,260 | 804 | 10,273 | 105 | 3,776 | 1,244 | 67,139 | 100 | 1,27,230 | 19,253 | ..... | 1,52,705 | S. 4,115 R.I. 100 |
| 9,958 | 3,800 | 11,029 | 2,622 | 10,035 | 1,565 | 11,700 | 716 | 2,356 | 715 | 54,496 | 34,634 | ..... | 25,645 | L. 5,690 M. 90<br>S. 46,316 R.I. 27,443 |
| 16,435 | 43 | 21,443 | 3,254 | 20,933 | 2,206 | 12,223 | 1,027 | 82,288 | 2,112 | 1,61,964 | 25,440 | ..... | 90,664 | L. 6,258 M. 3,758<br>S. 66,006 R. I. 6,839 |
| 4,267 | ..... | 2,645 | 300 | 15,784 | 1,211 | 7,602 | 672 | ..... | 17,349 | 49,830 | 14,651 | ..... | 5 | S. ... ... 1,42,539 |
| 4,276 | ..... | 1,305 | 218 | 2,494 | 1,647 | 2,866 | 464 | 27,522 | 17,796 | 58,588 | 3,472 | ..... | 1,71,945 | S. ... ... 21,938 |
| 34,936 | 3,843 | 36,422 | 6,394 | 49,246 | 6,629 | 34,391 | 2,879 | 1,12,166 | 37,972 | 3,24,878 | 78,197 | ..... | 2,88,259 | L. 11,948 M. 3,848<br>S. 2,76,799 R. I. 34,282 |
| 22,12,273 | 4,73,762 | 7,55,483 | 3,17,326 | 7,37,926 | 1,36,056 | 10,88,600 | 48,944 | 12,10,880 | 4,10,623 | 73,91,873 | 23,45,195 | ..... | 34,15,164 | L. 20,27,184 M. 3,09,113<br>S. 1,11,45,602 R. I. 48,739 |

APPEN

*Management of Attached*

| Divisions. | Districts. | Court ordering attachment. | | | Number of properties under attachment. | Number of estates included in the properties. | | Government Revenue. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | Demand. | | | | | Balance. | | |
| | | Civil. | Criminal. | Total. | | Paying revenue to Government. | Paying rent to superior landlords or rent-free. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Payments. | Remissions. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| | **Bengal.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Western Districts.* | | | | | | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Burdwan ... ... | Midnapore ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 13,358 | 2,428 | 15,786 | 15,786 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Presidency ... ... | 24-Pergunnahs ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Jessore ... ... ... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 24 | 28 | 15,326 | 12 | 15,338 | 15,324 | ... | 14 | ..... | 14 |
| | Total ... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 24 | 30 | 15,326 | 12 | 15,338 | 15,324 | ... | 14 | ..... | 14 |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dacca ... ... ... | Furreedpore ... ... | 4 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 3 | 14,668 | 87 | 14,755 | 13,873 | ... | 882 | ..... | 882 |
| | Backergunge ... ... | 3 | ... | 3 | 3 | 5 | ..... | 10,978 | 7 | 10,985 | 10,978 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Mymensingh ... ... | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... | 7 | 4 | 11 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 25,646 | 94 | 25,740 | 24,851 | 7 | 882 | ..... | 882 |
| | **Behar.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna ... ... ... | Sarun ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 42 | ..... | 42 | 42 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | **Orissa.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Orissa ... ... ... | Balasore ... ... ... | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 731 | ..... | 731 | 731 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | **Chota Nagpore.** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Chota Nagpore ... | Hazareebagh ... ... | 132 | ... | 132 | 132 | ..... | ..... | 2,413 | 540 | 2,953 | 2,826 | ... | 127 | ..... | 127 |
| | Lohardugga ... ... | 147 | ... | 147 | 147 | ..... | ..... | 240 | ..... | 240 | 192 | ... | 48 | ..... | 48 |
| | Singbhoom ... ... | 2 | ... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 364 | ..... | 364 | 364 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Manbhoom ... ... | 38 | ... | 38 | 38 | ..... | ..... | 4,435 | ..... | 4,435 | 4,435 | ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | Total ... | 319 | ... | 319 | 319 | ..... | ..... | 7,452 | 540 | 7,992 | 7,817 | ... | 175 | ..... | 175 |
| | Grand Total ... | 331 | 6 | 337 | 337 | 37 | 34 | 62,555 | 3,074 | 65,629 | 64,551 | 7 | 1,071 | ..... | 1,071 |
| | Syudpore Trust Estate in Jessore. | 1 | ... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 95,254 | ..... | 95,254 | 95,254 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

# DIX AI.

*Estates for* 1876-77.

| Rent due to superior landlords. | | | | | | | Rent due to the estate. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Demand. | | | Payments. | Balance. | | | Demand. | | | Collections. | Remissions. |
| Current. | Arrear. | Total. | | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Current. | Arrear. | Total. | | |
| 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40,788 | ..... | 40,788 | 21,212 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24,634 | 30,254 | 54,888 | 26,323 | 2,280 |
| 8,163 | 915 | 9,078 | 8,664 | 43 | 371 | 414 | 62,635 | 1,09,487 | 1,72,122 | 60,406 | ..... |
| 8,163 | 915 | 9,078 | 8,664 | 43 | 371 | 414 | 87,269 | 1,39,741 | 2,27,010 | 86,729 | 2,280 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43,895 | 17,397 | 61,292 | 35,903 | 218 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,525 | 12,258 | 32,783 | 21,143 | 1,393 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 31 | 16 | 47 | 47 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 64,451 | 29,671 | 94,122 | 57,093 | 1,611 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 227 | 174 | 401 | 204 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | ..... | 1,000 | 1,000 | ..... |
| 7,608 | 3,133 | 10,741 | 6,668 | 3,507 | 566 | 4,073 | 63,674 | 16,201 | 79,875 | 58,942 | ..... |
| 11,834 | 10,709 | 22,543 | 12,838 | 7,010 | 2,695 | 9,705 | 42,921 | 16,251 | 59,172 | 31,430 | 492 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,724 | 246 | 1,970 | 1,795 | ..... |
| 3,033 | 954 | 3,987 | 2,526 | 876 | 585 | 1,461 | 25,223 | 17,790 | 43,013 | 26,429 | 91 |
| 22,475 | 14,796 | 37,271 | 22,032 | 11,393 | 3,846 | 15,239 | 1,33,542 | 50,488 | 1,84,030 | 1,18,596 | 583 |
| 30,638 | 15,711 | 46,349 | 30,696 | 11,436 | 4,217 | 15,653 | 3,27,277 | 2,20,074 | 5,47,351 | 2,84,834 | 4,474 |
| 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1,70,165 | 91,582 | 2,61,747 | 1,64,732 | 1,922 |

# APPEN

*Management of Attached*

| Divisions. | Districts. | Rent due to the estate—(*concluded*). Balance. Current. | Arrear. | Total. | Receipts. Cash balance of last year. | Collections of rent. | Interest on mortgage loans and Government securities. | Debts recovered, lands sold, mortgages repaid, securities sold. | Miscellaneous. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| | **Bengal.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | *Western Districts.* | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Burdwan ... ... | Midnapore ... ... ... | 19,576 | ..... | 19,576 | 909 | 21,212 | ..... | 806 | 286 | 23,213 |
| | *Central Districts.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Presidency ... | 24-Pergunnahs ... ... | 10,922 | 15,363 | 26,285 | 34,529 | 26,323 | ..... | 27 | 357 | 61,236 |
| | Jessore ... ... ... | 30,814 | 80,902 | 1,11,716 | 9,855 | 60,405 | ..... | 1,328 | 1,720 | 73,308 |
| | Total ... | 41,736 | 96,265 | 1,38,001 | 44,384 | 86,728 | ..... | 1,355 | 2,077 | 1,34,544 |
| | *Eastern Districts.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Dacca ... ... | Furreedpore ... ... | 21,927 | 5,175 | 27,102 | 37,897 | 35,903 | ..... | ..... | 547 | 74,347 |
| | Backergunge ... ... | 7,807 | 2,440 | 10,247 | 9,710 | 21,143 | ..... | 968 | ..... | 31,821 |
| | Mymensingh ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 510 | 47 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 558 |
| | Total ... | 29,734 | 7,615 | 37,349 | 48,117 | 57,093 | ..... | 968 | 548 | 1,06,726 |
| | **Behar.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Patna ... ... | Sarun ... ... ... | 127 | 70 | 197 | 125 | 203 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 328 |
| | **Orissa.** | | | | | | | | | |
| Orissa ... ... | Balasore ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 693 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,693 |
| | **Chota Nagpore.** | | | | | | | | | |
| | *South-West Frontier Agency.* | | | | | | | | | |
| Chota Nagpore | Hazareebagh ... ... | 17,196 | 3,737 | 20,933 | 1,530 | 59,384 | ..... | ..... | 2,497 | 63,361 |
| | Lohardugga ... ... | 24,334 | 2,916 | 27,250 | 1,365 | 31,430 | ..... | ..... | 2,195 | 34,990 |
| | Singhbhoom ... ... | 175 | ..... | 175 | 927 | 1,795 | ..... | ..... | 42 | 2,764 |
| | Manbhoom ... ... | 8,166 | 8,327 | 16,493 | 5,816 | 26,429 | ..... | ..... | 909 | 33,154 |
| | Total ... | 49,871 | 14,980 | 64,851 | 9,638 | 1,18,988 | ..... | ..... | 5,643 | 1,34,269 |
| | Grand Total ... | 1,41,044 | 1,18,930 | 2,59,974 | 1,03,866 | 2,85,224 | ..... | 3,129 | 8,554 | 4,00,773 |
| | Syudpore Trust Estate in Jessore. | 61,543 | 33,550 | 95,093 | 27,487 | 1,64,732 | ..... | 1,075 | 6,468 | 1,99,762 |

# DIX AI.—(*concluded*).

***Estates for*** 1876-77—(concluded).

| Disbursements. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Government revenue paid. | Rent paid. | Expenses of management. | Law expenses. | Maintenance of proprietors. | Education. | Miscellaneous. | Rate for postage, stationery, &c. | Debts paid. | Investment. | Total. | Cash balance. | Deficit. | Debts due by the estate at the end of the year. | Total investment at the close of the year. |
| 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 |
| Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| 15,786 | ..... | 34 | 74 | 60 | ..... | 857 | 359 | 3,012 | ..... | 20,182 | 3,031 | ... | 4,92,138 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 2,320 | 1,615 | ..... | ..... | 884 | ..... | 28,662 | ..... | 33,481 | 27,755 | ... | 7,14,068 | ..... |
| 15,327 | 8,664 | 7,132 | 2,830 | 7,167 | ..... | 3,347 | 431 | 14,493 | 200 | 59,591 | 13,717 | ... | 45,401 | L. 790 |
| 15,327 | 8,664 | 9,452 | 4,445 | 7,167 | ..... | 4,231 | 431 | 43,155 | 200 | 93,072 | 41,472 | ... | 7,59,469 | L. 790 |
| 13,627 | ..... | 6,612 | 1,033 | 18,172 | ..... | 1,913 | 500 | ..... | ..... | 41,857 | 32,490 | ... | 1,914 | ..... |
| 10,978 | ..... | 2,154 | 3,360 | 5,373 | ..... | 608 | 355 | ..... | ..... | 22,828 | 8,993 | ... | ..... | L. 24 |
| ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 551 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 24,605 | ..... | 8,773 | 4,393 | 23,545 | ..... | 2,521 | 855 | ..... | ..... | 64,692 | 42,034 | ... | 1,914 | L. 24 |
| 42 | ..... | 62 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 22 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 127 | 201 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 731 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 269 | ..... | ..... | 43 | ..... | ..... | 1,045 | 648 | ... | ..... | ..... |
| 2,826 | 6,668 | 540 | 129 | 1,710 | ..... | 4,876 | 1,762 | 41,728 | ..... | 60,239 | 3,122 | ... | 3,72,570 | ..... |
| 192 | 12,838 | 1,576 | ..... | 360 | ..... | 550 | 1,624 | 16,793 | ..... | 33,933 | 1,057 | ... | 1,45,187 | ..... |
| 364 | ..... | 66 | ..... | 442 | ..... | 106 | 76 | 777 | ..... | 1,831 | 933 | ... | 6,149 | ..... |
| 4,435 | 2,526 | 658 | ..... | 2,027 | ..... | 2,682 | 675 | 15,613 | ..... | 28,616 | 4,538 | ... | 26,873 | ..... |
| 7,817 | 22,032 | 2,840 | 129 | 4,539 | ..... | 8,214 | 4,137 | 74,911 | ..... | 1,24,619 | 9,650 | ... | 5,50,779 | ..... |
| 64,308 | 30,696 | 21,161 | 9,044 | 35,580 | ..... | 15,845 | 5,825 | 1,21,078 | 200 | 3,03,737 | 97,036 | ... | 18,04,300 | L. 814 |
| 95,253 | ..... | 1,514 | 4,007 | ..... | ..... | 71,171 | 902 | 594 | ..... | 1,73,441 | 26,321 | ... | 31 | S. 3,575 |

# APPENDIX No. B.

*Wards' Estates classified according to gross rental.*

| Districts. | Number of estates with current gross rental not exceeding Rs. 1,000. | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 1,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,000. | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 5,000, but not exceeding Rs. 50,000. | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 50,000, but not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000. | Number of estates with current gross rental exceeding Rs. 5,00,000. | Total. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | |
| Burdwan ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *a* 1 | ..... | 1 | *a* Chakdighi. |
| Beerbhoom ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Midnapore ... ... ... | ..... | 3 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... ... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | *b* 2 | *c* 1 | 6 | *b* Goberdanga and Satkhira. *c* Paikparah. |
| Nuddea ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *d* 1 | ..... | 1 | *d* Estate of Kumar Khetish Chandra Roy. |
| Jessore ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | *e* 1 | ..... | 2 | *e* Nuldanga. |
| Moorshedabad ... ... | ..... | 3 | 5 | ..... | *f* 1 | ..... | 9 | *f* Nasheepore. |
| Dinagepore ... ... ... | ..... | 3 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 7 | |
| Rajshahye ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 8 | |
| Rungpore ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| Bogra ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Darjeeling ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Julpigoree ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | *g* 1 | ..... | 2 | *g* Chaklajat. |
| Dacca ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| Furreedpore ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Backergunge ... ... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | |
| Mymensingh ... ... | ..... | 2 | 3 | 1 | *h* 1 | ..... | 7 | *h* Estate of Jagatkisore Acharjya. |
| Tipperah ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | |
| Chittagong ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 5 | |
| Noakholly ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| Patna ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | |
| Gya ... ... ... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| Shahabad ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ... | 2 | |
| Mozufferpore... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Durbhunga ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | *i* 1 | 2 | *i* Durbhunga. |
| Sarun ... ... ... | 4 | 8 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16 | |
| Monghyr ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| Bhagulpore ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Purneah ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *k* 1 | ..... | 1 | *k* Surjapore. |
| Maldah ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *l* 1 | ..... | 1 | *l* Chauchal. |
| Cuttack ... ... ... | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 9 | |
| Pooree ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Balasore ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Hazareebagh ... ... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | |
| Lohardugga ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | *m* 1 | ..... | 3 | *m* Chota Nagpore. |
| Singbhoom ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Manbhoom ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | |
| Total ... | 18 | 32 | 54 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 127 | |

# APPENDIX No. BI.

*Attached Estates classified according to gross rental.*

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Midnapore ... ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| 24-Pergunnahs ... ... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Jessore ... ... ... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | *n* 1 | ..... | 4 | *n* Syudpore trust estate. |
| Furreedpore ... ... ... | 5 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | |
| Backergunge... ... ... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | |
| Mymensingh... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Sarun ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Balasore ... ... ... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | |
| Hazareebagh ... ... | 132 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 132 | These are petty estates sequestered for debt. |
| Lohardugga ... ... ... | 147 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 147 | |
| Singbhoom ... ... ... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | |
| Manbhoom ... ... ... | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 | |
| Total ... | 330 | ..... | 6 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 338 | |
| Grand Total ... | 348 | 32 | 60 | 11 | 12 | 2 | 465 | |

Regr. No. 15014—178—3-2-78.

# REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

## LAND REVENUE.

CALCUTTA, THE 16TH MARCH 1878.

## RESOLUTION.

READ—

The report of the Board of Revenue on the Administration of Wards' and Attached Estates for the year 1876-77.

THIS report has been prepared in the form which was first adopted in 1874-75, and contains the administrative history of the more important estates under the management of the Court of Wards. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining correct and consistent returns from the local managers, the report has been submitted late, and even now contains no mention of the large estate of Durbhunga, and no returns for the estate of Narail, in Jessore, of a more recent date than the year 1874-75. In accordance with the instructions given in the resolution on the report for 1875-76, the introductory chapter has been confined to observations on the general character of the system followed by the Board, while in the body of the report only estates recently brought under management, and large estates with a rental of more than Rs. 1,00,000, have been noticed in detail. Where the field of operations is so wide, and the circumstances of the different estates so various, it is inevitable that the officers of Government should be met by many obstacles in their attempts to obtain punctual and exact returns from the native agency in immediate charge of estates. But district officers should do everything in their power to enforce the observance of the principle that from the time when an estate passes under the care of the Court of Wards, native methods of management must cease, and accounts must be strictly rendered in a form which will show the true financial position of the property. It is hoped that it may be possible to extend to wards' estates the system of periodical local audit which has been suggested for adoption in municipalities; and, if this can be done, an important advance will have been made towards securing accuracy and punctuality in the preparation of accounts.

2. During the year 1875-76 there were no less than 469 estates under the management of the revenue authorities as compared with 462 in the previous year. The following statement shows the total number of estates administered by Government on behalf of their proprietors, and the classes to which they belong:—

| | 1875-76. | 1876-77. |
|---|---|---|
| Class I.—Wards' estates managed under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870 ... | 55 | 66 |
| " II.—Estates of lunatics under the charge of the Collector by an order of a Civil Court under section 11, Act XXXV of 1858 ... ... ... ... ... | 20 | 19 |
| " III.—Estates of minors placed under the Collector's management by an order of a Civil Court under section 12, Act XL of 1858 ... ... .. ... | 38 | 42 |
| " IV.—Shares of disqualified proprietors retained under the Collector's management by an order of a Civil Court passed under Act IV (B.C.) of 1870, section 3 ... | 2 | 2 |
| " V.—Attached estates ... ... ... ... | 346 | 339 |
| " VI.—Chaklajat estate placed under the Board by special orders of Government ... ... ... ... | 1 | 1 |
| Total ... | 462 | 469 |

The total includes the four estates of Narail, Baranagore, Pyrabund, and Abdool Waheb, from which no returns have been received for the past year. Of the 339 attached estates, no less than 319 are petty estates sequestrated for debt in the Chota Nagpore Division.

3. Excluding the four estates mentioned above, for which no returns have been submitted, the total demand of rent in all classes of estates amounted to Rs. 1,58,91,201, of which Rs. 75,11,114 were the current demand of the year 1876-77, and Rs. 83,80,087 represented the arrear demand on account of previous years. During the year Rs. 63,84,630 were collected, of which Rs. 3,764 were payments made in advance: and Rs. 4,13,134 were remitted. A balance of Rs. 90,97,201 was left outstanding at the close of the year. The total demand of Government revenue, both current and arrear, from all classes of estates amounted to Rs. 27,70,590, of which Rs. 23,72,016 were paid and Rs. 9 remitted, leaving an outstanding balance at the close of the year of Rs. 3,98,565 due to Government on account of the current and arrear demand. The following statement shows the results of the collection of rent and revenue in each Division during 1876-77:—

| | Burdwan. | Presidency. | Rajshahye. | Dacca. | Chittagong. | Patna. | Bhagulpore. | Orissa. | Chota Nagpore. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Arrear rent ... ... ... | 1,24,408 | 32,22,701 | 6,49,135 | 4,12,854 | 1,25,595 | 31,28,333 | 3,85,991 | 52,904 | 2,78,166 | 83,80,087 |
| Current demand of rent ... | 2,53,531 | 23,50,512 | 8,25,394 | 5,52,486 | 1,63,495 | 24,00,807 | 4,22,652 | 1,17,504 | 4,26,733 | 75,13,114 |
| Total collections during the year ... ... ... ... | 2,19,713 | 22,41,724 | 7,87,888 | 5,43,309 | 88,547 | 15,59,039 | 4,17,268 | 1,29,226 | 3,97,916 | 63,84,630 |
| Government revenue paid during the year ... ... | 51,347 | 10,57,724 | 3,09,238 | 1,34,018 | 37,203 | 5,01,447 | 2,00,274 | 38,013 | 42,752 | 23,72,016 |

4. In reviewing the results of the administration of wards' and attached estates, it has hitherto been the practice to compare the amount of rent realized during the year with the total demand, both current and arrear. Tested by this standard, it is inevitable that the actual collections in any year must bear a comparatively small proportion to the actual demand, while the standard itself is fluctuating and uncertain. It may be possible to lay down, as in the case of Government estates, that the collections of the year should as a rule not fall below a certain percentage of the current demand; but the proportion which the collections should bear to the total demand cannot be defined at all. For the amount of the arrear balance depends mainly upon the condition of the estate and the relations between the proprietor and his tenants when Government assumes the management; and different officers are found to take very different views as to the possibility of recovering arrears. It may reasonably be expected that, if the test of efficient administration is to be the proportion of the total demand collected, the managers of estates will be more ready to recommend that balances should be written off as irrecoverable; and thus debts which might be realized will be lost. The Lieutenant-Governor is, therefore, inclined to agree with the Board that the test of successful management should be the proportion borne by the collections to the current rather than to the total demand. Applying this standard to the results of the past year, it appears that the realizations amounted to 85 per cent. of the current demand. In six districts the percentage of collections was exceptionally low, but this was due to the operation of special causes and not to laxity of management on the part of the Court of Wards. After making allowance for the embarrassed circumstances of many estates, and for the fact that the rent-roll of a property under native management frequently exaggerates the assets, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that a larger proportion of the demand should have been collected. It is the first duty of a Government manager to enforce the punctual realization of rents, and no schemes of improvement should be allowed to hinder this object.

5. In the Burdwan Division the balance of rent uncollected at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,57,940, of which Rs. 1,01,354 were due to the

Chuckdighee estate. Heavy legal expenditure was incurred on behalf of this estate, and the litigation also produced an injurious effect by encouraging the ryots to withhold rents which were actually due. The Court of Wards was successful in the Subordinate Civil Court, but an appeal which has been made to the High Court is still pending. The Board of Revenue should watch the case carefully, and see that no unnecessary expenditure is incurred. In Midnapore the collections of rent due to the wards' estates amounted to 90 per cent. of the current demand, and in other respects the administration of these properties by the Collector appears to have been judicious and successful.

6. The Presidency Division shows an arrear balance of Rs. 32,68,918, the three heaviest items being Rs. 20,61,051 due to the Satkhira estate, and Rs. 3,72,826 to the Paikpara estate, both in the 24-Pergunnahs. There was also an arrear of Rs. 1,98,664 on the estate of Nashipore, in Moorshedabad, and of Rs. 1,11,716 on the attached estate of Ramnagur, in Jessore. No returns are furnished for Narail. The involved state of the Satkhira estate is due to mismanagement and neglect before it passed under the Court of Wards, and three-fourths of the balance is stated to be outstanding from before this time, and to be now irrecoverable. It is observed that the debts on the estate have increased from Rs. 3,24,085 to Rs. 3,45,675 during the past year, and the Collector seems to doubt the possibility of materially reducing this amount. In the Paikpara estate the deficient collections are attributed to the cyclone and storm-wave of October 1876, which seriously affected the Noakholly portion of the property. Most of the balance will probably be recovered, and in any case the estate has more than 25 lakhs invested in mortgages and Government securities, and can afford to bear the loss arising from a great natural calamity. The Nashipore estate, in Moorshedabad, seems to be recovering from the confusion into which its affairs were thrown by the neglect of the late manager, and the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the Court of Wards may be able to discharge all liabilities before the close of the current year. Special orders have issued to the Board regarding the estate of Narail, in Jessore. No doubt the position of the manager is one of some difficulty, but the Lieutenant-Governor must insist on vigorous efforts being made to procure the submission of accurate returns. At present it is impossible to say even approximately what are the assets and liabilities of the estate.

7. In the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division the most important property is the political estate known as the Chacklajat, in which the uncollected balance amounted to Rs. 2,55,645. Owing to the laxity of management which prevailed before the property came under the Court of Wards, considerable difficulties were at first encountered in realizing rents from the jotedars, but it is expected that the measurement and reassessment of the estate, commenced in 1876, will disclose large quantities of land held by these middlemen in excess of their rights, and will largely enhance the rent-roll of the estate.

8. By far the largest estate under the charge of the Court of Wards in the Dacca Division is that of Ramkishore Acharjee, which appears to be very deeply involved. The uncollected balance at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1,15,034, while the debts on the estate came to Rs. 8,89,047. The attempts of the manager to set the affairs of the minor in order were thwarted by the widow of the late proprietor, and the ryots were indisposed to make any concessions in order to relieve the estate from its encumbrances. Under the circumstances, it appears probable that some portion of the estate will have to be sold to redeem the debts which were incurred during the lifetime of the late proprietor. All the estates in the Chittagong Division suffered severely from the cyclone, and their financial position is consequently far from satisfactory.

9. In the Patna Division the unrealized balance of rent amounted to Rs. 37,48,856, of which no less than Rs. 34,03,505 were due to the Durbhunga estate. Separate orders will be passed on the supplementary report which the Board promise to submit. Most of the estates in the Patna Division are deeply involved, and the only properties which have any considerable sum invested are those of Durbhunga and of Avadh Behari Sarun Misr. In this latter estate, however, the expenses of management bear an extravagant proportion to the

current demand. The same remark applies to several estates in the Patna Division and to the estates of Chanchal and Chauthan, in the Bhagulpore Division. Measures must be at once taken to reduce the charges, and the Board will be good enough to submit a special report on the subject.

10. In Orissa the condition of the Kanika estate appears to be improving, and the debt has been considerably reduced during the past year. The uncollected balance has been augmented by the necessity of granting to the ryots remissions of rent on account of losses by flood.

11. Considerable progress has been made in the reduction of the debt on the Chota Nagpore estate, but the uncollected balance is still very heavy. The current demand of the estate amounted to Rs. 1,34,592, and the total demand, both current and arrear, to Rs. 2,74,772, while the collections on both accounts came to only Rs 1,19,559. This result is far from satisfactory. The ryots in Chota Nagpore are not a turbulent class, and it was stated in the report for 1875-76 that the relations between them and the estate were thoroughly cordial. No doubt cases occasionally occurr in which ryots who have fallen into arrears with their rents evade the claim by emigrating to the tea districts; but this practice can hardly be carried out to such an extent as to cause serious loss; and if the collections were punctually made, the amounts thus barred by limitation would be trifling. It is observed that there are still 319 petty estates sequestrated for debt under the special procedure in force in Chota Nagpore; but now that the Encumbered Estates' Act has provided the means of saving the larger properties from sale, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that it should be considered whether the majority of these should not be released from attachment and left to be dealt with by the ordinary course of law. A special report has been called for from the Commissioner on this subject.

12. The following statement shows the financial condition of the principal wards' estates in Bengal during the year 1876-77 :—

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAME OF ESTATE. | Current demand of Government revenue, and of rent due to superior landlords from the estates. | Arrear demand of rent due to the estates. | Current demand of rent due to the estates. | Rent collections of the year on account of both current and arrear demands. | Miscellaneous receipts (other than rent). | Expenses of management. | Disbursements on all other accounts. | Total investment of estates (other than land). | Debts on the estates. |
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Chuckdigee ... ... ... | 1,06,531 | 92,165 | 1,57,090 | 1,47,901 | 97,988 | 13,437 | 1,35,791 | 3,71,061 | 4,251 |
| Satkhira ... ... ... | 1,87,767 | 20,56,192 | 3,30,424 | 3,25,565 | 48,175 | 24,677 | 1,39,987 | ..... | 3,45,675 |
| Goberdanga ... ... ... | 98,043 | 1,01,338 | 1,76,309 | 1,78,895 | 6,196 | 13,849 | 49,818 | 2,168 | 9 |
| Paikpara ... ... ... | 3,92,596 | 2,97,534 | 8,96,500 | 8,17,031 | 2,46,838 | 79,286 | 5,63,735 | 25,93,922 | ..... |
| Nuddea ... ... ... | 75,987 | 75,484 | 1,52,380 | 1,52,252 | 15,608 | 10,002 | 60,863 | ..... | ..... |
| Nuldanga ... ... ... | 60,599 | 85,001 | 1,16,129 | 1,15,056 | 9,874 | 6,942 | 45,565 | 2,11,378 | ..... |
| Nashipore ... ... ... | 1,93,211 | 2,20,796 | 2,66,911 | 2,59,109 | 11,608 | 6,754 | 35,127 | ..... | 29,000 |
| Chanchal ... ... ... | 74,104 | 1,10,640 | 1,68,648 | 1,67,441 | 28,801 | 35,822 | 71,323 | 3,27,320 | 11,200 |
| Chacklajat ... ... ... | 1,18,025 | 2,26,219 | 2,67,180 | 2,37,448 | 69,061 | 36,342 | 72,181 | ..... | 195 |
| Estate of A. J. Brodie and brothers ... ... ... | 82,187 | 1,17,766 | 95,611 | 98,292 | 33,929 | 11,442 | 20,677 | 1,47,156 | 6,311 |
| Durbhunga ... ... ... | 4,35,792 | 27,92,380 | 21,48,483 | 18,27,359 | 7,79,393 | 2,65,602 | 9,07,513 | 16,33,723 | 3,666 |
| Chota Nagpore ... ... ... | 14,364 | 1,37,725 | 1,36,825 | 1,22,475 | 11,278 | 16,879 | 98,140 | ..... | 90,654 |

On the whole the Lieutenant-Governor considers the results of the year's administration of wards' and attached estates to be creditable to the Board of Revenue and to the local Courts of Wards. In several estates which had become seriously involved vigorous reforms have been commenced, and real progress has been made in the difficult task of bringing order out of the confusion in which too many estates are involved when they pass under the management of the Court. The main principles by which the Board have been guided are sound, and are calculated to reconcile the apparently conflicting duties of Government in its double capacity of landlord and trustee.

13. During the year, fifteen wards were receiving their education at the Calcutta Wards' Institution at an average cost of Rs. 214 per mensem. This is slightly above the average cost in the previous year; but prices have been high, and, looking to the social position of the inmates of the institution, this

amount does not appear to be excessive. Allowing for the absence of special inducements to study, the progress made by the pupils seems to be fairly satisfactory, while the personal influence of the Director and the encouragement given to out-door pursuits have produced a healthy general tone in the Institution. The thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor are due to Dr. Rajendralala Mittra for his efficient management of the important and delicate charge entrusted to him.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,

*Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

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No. 690.

COPY forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, in the Land Revenue Department, for the information of the Board.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

*Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal.*

CALCUTTA,
*The* 16*th March* 1878.

W. H.—Reg. No. 18048—19-3-78.